"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; tomorrow fair; moderate shifting winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,091. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES PUSH GERMANS BACK ON 28-MILE FRONT;
TAKE 20 TOWNS FROM SOISSONS TO THE MARNE;
AMERICANS CAPTURE 4,000 PRISONERS, 50 GUNS

BRITISH ARMY ON THE ALERT

Its Operations Depend on Success of Foch's Great Counterblow.

CROWN PRINCE IN PERIL

French Move May Upset Plans of Rupprecht and Generals in the North

OR FORCE FINAL OFFENSIVE

Fate of the World Likely to be Decided Before the Summer Wanes.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 18.—While the battle in Champagne is being fought by the French and American troops, the British armies from Flanders to the Somme remain on the alert. This morning's news of Foch's dramatic counterblow between Soissons and Château-Thierry, with its menace of turning the enemy's right flank, will have a great effect on them. It is what they have been hoping for.

It is in the tradition of the Foch school of strategy which he has had to deny himself so long because of enemy superiority in numbers at the beginning of the offensive, but now at last the balance of numbers on the western front has begun to tip in our favor, and Foch is able to use his reserves with greater freedom and surety of striking power. The great patience of the French General, whose motto is "Attack," was put to the severest strain after March 21, when for many weeks he had to husband his forces and remain on the defensive, but this morning the hour of waiting passed, and, after checking the enemy's enormous efforts on each side of Rheims, he seized the psychological moment to strike him on the right wing of the German salient between the Aisne and the Marne.

The British Army's future depends intimately on the progress of that French counterstroke and on the necessity of the German Crown Prince for more men to replace all those dead and bleeding soldiers who lie on the slopes and in the valleys east and west of Rheims. He is as deeply engaged now as he was at Verdun, and cannot call off the battle which he began after months of preparation.

Rupprecht Waiting Anxiously.

Opposite the British front, in some old French château behind the German lines, far beyond the zone of the British gunfire, there is a group of men who must be reading the reports from the Crown Prince's staff with extreme anxiety and nervous tension. Chief among them is Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commanding the group of armies against the British front, and with him are his army commanders and corps commanders, among them Sixt von Arnim, who was the opponent of the British in the first battles of the Somme, and von Bernhardi, who, it is said, has the most passionate hatred of Britain among all the German Generals.

These men have been preparing another wide offensive against the British front. They are the men who have their eyes on the coast as the goal of their desires, and are ready even now to make another desperate bid for it. They have been working hard since their previous efforts came to a dead halt after heavy losses. The hundreds of thousands of men under their command have been put to the utmost strain, building light railways over the old battlefields, making and repairing roads, digging new gunpits and communication trenches, and weaving a network of telephone wires, so that on a given morning all the material of war shall be at hand for the assaulting troops and every means of communication shall be ready for them.

Delayed by Epidemic.

It all takes a longer time than they had hoped to give to the job, because they knew every week that enabled the British to dig stronger lines against them and reorganize strengthened their defensive power. Their program of speed has been slowed down by an epidemic of influenza, which hit them badly several weeks ago and spread with such virulence that many of their battalions were incapable of hard work and hundreds of men went sick in many divisions.

It seems to be burning itself out now, this fever which makes men fall off their horses and sink at the knees quite suddenly, with a high temperature that keeps them away for six days or so. But even now there are large numbers of cases, limiting the output of work in preparations for the attack.

Other things have delayed and weakened them. British airplanes yesterday, as every day for months past, flew low over their lines and back areas, bombing and machine-gunning their working parties, causing heavy casualties and doing destructive work over their railways, airdromes, camps, and dumps, and the British guns used every fine hour to range on their batteries and trenches and roads and railheads, causing more casualties and destroying work newly done so that it has to be begun again—more delay irritating to the German Generals, who know the value of time, more delay and greater demoralization of the troops holding the line.

Another and Greater Anxiety.

But Rupprecht and his Generals, ready to begin this offensive against the British, have now another anxiety, which may spoil all their plans and render all their elaborate preparations useless if they have not enough men to throw in at the moment arranged. If this great attack east and west of Rheims had gone well, he would still have enough men, and more than enough, to strike with immense strength, such as he is bound to have, considering the defensive preparations the British have made. But what if orders come to send divisions to the help of the Crown Prince, now seriously jeopardized by the French counterblow?

The whole problem of Rupprecht and his Generals and the history of the next few weeks rest on that development of events. If Prince Rupprecht can keep his armies together the offensive will flame along the British front, and all the British soldiers will be involved in a life and death struggle. If his divisions are called away to help in that other battle, these commanders of the German armies in the north may have to be content with mere holding actions or with inactivity.

So in the north of this western front the British and German Armies are both hungering for news of what is happening in Champagne, knowing that upon events there depends their own action in the immediate future.

It is even possible that any French success between the Aisne and the Marne will hasten the offensive against the British front, and that, instead of sending many men down south, Rupprecht will strike with the object of keeping allied troops away from that scene of action.

Twenty-four hours more of history may decide which plan the German high command think best, but today, anyhow, they must be thinking hard and be filled with doubt and apprehension. They are playing all but their last cards as far as offensive action and initiative may carry them. They must do whatever they do within the next two months or so, and after that they will forever be on the defensive, because their reserve power cannot maintain the same level as the Allies', with the American legions behind them.

World's Fate Soon to be Decided.

The fate of the world will be decided before the leaves turn brown on this year's trees, and perhaps before the harvest is gathered in. I believe it will be decided in our favor. The enemy is still immensely strong. One's mind is staggered by the number of men he crowded on to this western front, but he is using

Continued on Page Two.

FOUND 5,000 GERMAN DEAD

Search of Woods Opposite Our Line Showed Enemy Lost 20,000.

AMERICANS SHOCK THE FOE

Cut Off by First Rush, They Fight On Singly or in Small Groups, and Kill Many.

13 OF THEM CAPTURE 159

Bring Them In Through Enemy's Own Line—Captured Americans Kill Guards and Escape.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 18.—A survey just completed of the woods south of Mézy, through which the Germans advanced against the Americans on Monday morning, and subsequently were driven back across the Marne, revealed that more than 5,000 Hun fighters had been killed there. The officers who made the survey tell me that the bodies at some spots were three and four deep where in close formation the Germans tried to go ahead against our machine guns. According to the usual ratio between the killed and total casualties, this would mean that we inflicted more than 20,000 casualties on the boche.

Practically the whole of the Kaiser's famed 10th Guard Division came across the Marne against the Americans, and very few of them got back. Prisoners taken from the 6th Grenadiers said one battalion was annihilated in the woods, and of the other battalion about one company was left. Since our troops threw the Germans back across the Marne on the sector from Gland to Jaulgonne, the enemy has made no further attempt to cross there.

A general review of this operation shows that one reason why the Germans suffered such heavy losses in the woods forming the triangle from Fossoy, to Mézy, to Crezancy, was that the Americans were overwhelmed by such large numbers that the line could not hold, but nevertheless refused to retreat where it could possibly hold a place in the woods. This sent the German advance sweeping over large numbers of nests which sheltered ten, five, or two Americans, and sometimes one, who stuck while the boches passed by and then opened up on them.

How 13 Men Captured 159.

Last night tales of heroism of these men were being told. I believe that of all of them the story of Sergeant J. F. Brown was most notable. Brown commanded a detachment of eleven men when the German onslaught came. They had shelter, which saved them under the heavy German bombardment, and when the advancing boche came along they let him pass, and then got ready to turn their machine gun loose. But just then a hundred or so more Germans came along. Brown ordered his men to scatter quickly. He ducked into the woods, and saw the Huns put his beloved machine gun out of the war. The Germans passed on. Brown looked around and seemed to be alone. He started toward the Marne, away from his own lines, and met his Captain, also alone.

These two Americans, out there in the woods in the dark, the Captain with an automatic pistol and Brown with an automatic rifle, saw that the boche barrage kept them from getting to their own lines, and so decided to kill all the Germans they could before they themselves were killed. They lay in the thicket while the Germans passed by in large numbers. According to Brown's report, they heard two machine guns going back of them, and decided to go and get them. The two crept close and charged one of the machine guns, which killed the American Captain. Brown got the lone German gunner with his rifle. Then up came an American Corporal, also left alone in the woods, and Brown and the Corporal started after the second German machine gun, behind a clump of bushes.

They got close, and Brown with his automatic rifle killed three Germans, the crew of the gun. Then, attracted by the shooting close at hand, up came the eleven men Brown had commanded, each looking for Germans. Brown resumed command, and led the party to where they could see more Germans in a sector of trench taken from the Americans.

The Big Bag.

These thirteen Americans performed a feat never to be forgotten. The Germans evidently were left in the trenches with machine guns to meet a counterattack should the Americans make one. Brown posted his twelve men about the Hun position in twelve directions. He took a position where he could rake the trench with his automatic rifle. At a signal the twelve Americans opened up with their rifles from twelve points, and Brown started working his automatic rifle. Brown said he didn't know how many Germans he killed, but fired his rifle until it got so hot he couldn't hold it, and had to rest it across a stump. The Germans, then thinking they were attacked by a large party, decided to surrender. A German Major stepped out of the trench with his hands high, yelling "Kamerad!" Brown laid down his heated rifle, and while three of the hidden Americans guarded him, advanced toward the Major. Then all thirteen Americans moved in and disarmed the Germans. Brown said he didn't know how many there were, but it was more than 100.

Then, with Brown and the Corporal at the head, and the other eleven Americans in the rear, the procession started through the woods, guided by a doughboy's compass, toward the American lines. It wasn't plain sailing. They were behind the German advance, and had to pass it and a space between the fighting Germans and the Americans. On the way through the woods several parties of Germans saw the advancing column, with Brown and the Corporal at its head, and hurriedly surrendered.

Beating through the thicket, Brown led his party to a place where the German advance line was broken. Just as he started over the American lines the Germans laid down a barrage. This got four of the Germans, but didn't touch an American. Brown and his twelve comrades got back with 155 prisoners. The four killed made a total for the thirteen Americans of 159.

Took Important Maps Also.

American officers were almost dumfounded at the strange tale Brown brought back, but doubt vanished when, soon after he reached regimental headquarters, a military policeman showed up with a large bundle of maps and plans Brown had taken from dead German officers killed by his automatic rifle, and, handing them to Brown, said: "Gimme my receipt."

Brown, who is 23 years old and last year was a shipping clerk, had met this man on the way back, and, turning over the maps, which made a heavy bundle, had stopped while he scribbled out the receipt he demanded. Meanwhile barrage shells were falling all around. This receipt is part of the records of the American Army.

The prisoners included a Major, one Captain, two Lieutenants, and a number of noncommissioned officers.

It is this individual fighting of Americans lost in the woods that dumfounded the Germans. Many prisoners actually complained of it as unfair warfare. Generally the rule for soldiers cut off from their command and isolated is to surrender. The Americans evidently knew nothing about such a rule, but kept on fighting. Some of them, of course, were killed, but, hiding out there in the woods, they played havoc with the advancing Germans.

This story shows how the Americans fight: A certain machine gunner rigged his gun alongside a thicket through which he hoped to get advancing Germans. Just then

Continued on Page Two.

SWIFT SUCCESS OF OUR MEN

Early Morning Conquest of Positions on the German Right Flank.

BOEHM CAUGHT NAPPING

Awakened by Disagreeable Shook After Night of Omens from Sky.

FOCH MEETS CHALLENGE

German Desire for a War of Manoeuvre to be Satisfied, Following Failure on Marne.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 18.—On a front of forty kilometers, from Fontenoy to Château-Thierry, the Americans and French this morning launched an offensive against the German positions. It was the first allied offensive of moment for more than a year.

The Americans are playing a large rôle. They are fighting in the Soissons region, the Château-Thierry region, and other points along the big front.

As this is written the offensive is going well at all points. The Americans and French have gained all along the line for varying depths. A score of villages have been captured and many prisoners taken. Big results may be announced within twenty-four hours.

When the German high command started its drive Monday morning, it started more than the Kaiser planned for. The French and Americans were entirely successful in guarding their secret and the attack at 4:45 o'clock this morning, without one gun of artillery preparation, took the Germans completely by surprise.

Made an Early Start.

The Americans and French had an early breakfast and started out. Then with rolling barrages ahead of them they went on.

A big piece of military work, very recent in conception, but of Foch planning, was shown when, at the precise minute, 4:45 o'clock, the French and Americans along nearly thirty miles of front went over the top and against the invaders. As in halting the German drive the Americans were at two vital points of the allied drive—Soissons and Château-Thierry—and elsewhere as well. On what was done to the ends of the line depended the success of the whole movement.

I was present at the fighting this morning in the Château-Thierry region, where our boys had done so much to aid the allied cause already. Just as the whistle was blown for the doughboys to start, our gunners started barrages with their seventy-fives.

Our troops swept down the hill north of the Bois de Belleau toward Torcy. Shouting as they went, the American soldiers advanced on Torcy, and at precisely 5:30 the commander reported that they had captured the town.

A little to the south other Americans swept around Belleau and closed up. Belleau was captured at 8:20 o'clock, and by that time German prisoners began coming back.

Captured officers admitted that the coming of the Americans had been a complete surprise. Sweeping north the Americans charged into the Bois de Givry, and after a short fight with Germans went on down Hill 193 and into the village of Givry. Two hours later these troops had taken the town of Montairs.

In the meanwhile other American detachments with the French had charged the German positions in front of Courchamps and, while held up temporarily, brought up reinforcements, chased the Germans out of the woods, captured eighteen guns, and took possession of Courchamps.

Officer's Laconic Report.

I want to quote the report a young Captain made on this fight. It read:

"We met the boche on his line of resistance. A sharp fight took place, after which the boche turned tail and ran like hell up the hill, pursued by our troops."

It was in this fight that a platoon of Americans pursued the fleeing boche clean out of our own sector and had to be brought back by an airplane message.

In the meanwhile, on the other end of the sector, in the Soissons region, the Americans, aided by a fleet of tanks, moved east from near Fontenoy, pushing toward Soissons. Our troops fought like demons. Encouraged by the good start the surprise attack had given them, they pitched into the German reinforcements with a will and defied the German artillery hurriedly turned in their direction.

While these two star performances were going on, the French and Americans, advancing, took possession of a number of villages. Reports just in say that there has been heavy fighting around Soissons and to the south, where Germans have brought up reserves.

Prisoners are being brought back in large numbers. They mostly belong to holding divisions, showing that the Germans were not expecting an attack on this line and had no shock troops ready.

An attack north of Châlons this morning was repulsed with the aid of Americans.

There is no time now to say what the results of Foch's sudden move will be. The boche will, of course, bring assault troops against the Americans and French, and needless to say, all our available men were not used in the first six or eight hours.

Two days will be needed to say what the definite results may be. But one thing is certain—that is, that this attack lessens the force the boche can throw into the drive for Epernay and Châlons.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 18.

Night Report—After having broken the German offensive on the Champagne and Rheims Mountain fronts on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, the French troops, in conjunction with American forces, atacked the German positions on the 18th between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of forty-five kilometers, (approximately twenty-eight miles. The front comprises Ambléný, Longpont, Troesnes, and Bouresches.

We have made an important advance into the enemy lines, and have reached the plateaux dominating Soissons on the southwest and the region of Chaudun.

Between Villers-Helon and Noroy-sur-Ourcq violent engagements have been in progress. South of the Ourcq our troops have gone beyond the general line of Marizy, Ste. Geneviève, Hautevesnes, and Belleau.

More than twenty villages have been retaken by the admirable dash of the Franco-American troops, as well as several thousand prisoners and important war material.

Day Report—The French attacked German positions from the region of Fontenoy on the Aisne as far as the region of Belleau this morning. We have made progress at certain points from two to three kilometers. The capture of prisoners is reported.

On the front of the Marne and Champagne the night brought no change.

Southwest of Nanteuil-la-Fosse we arrested a powerful and violent atack by the enemy.

North of Proses an attack by German Guard units broke down completely.

German

BERLIN, July 18, (via London.)

Night Report—Between the Aisne and the Marne the French attacked with strong forces and tanks, and captured some ground. Our reserves, which were held in readiness, took part in the batle.

Day Report—Yesterday the army of General von Boehm was fighting heavily throughout the day. Reinforced by newly brought up divisions, the enemy, after several hours' artillery preparation, again launched a great united counterattack against the whole of our front south of the Marne.

By evening the battle was decided in our favor. The enemy's attack broke down, with the heaviest losses. Our counterattack threw the enemy out of small places southeast of Mareuil, into which he had temporarily penetrated.

On the north bank of the river the enemy also endeavored vainly to contest our successes.

In storming the ridge south of Pourcy we took its defenders and regimental commander prisoners, and captured several guns.

Twenty-three enemy aisplanes were shot down yesterday.

ENEMY BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Heavy Blow on Aisne-Marne Salient Caught Boehm Napping.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 18.—After a night of omens in hours of sheet lightning and wind, General von Boehm was awakened this morning by a more material shock. The French and Americans, who ought by now to be disabled, but are not, had impudently taken advantage of his preoccupation to break into his back premises between the Aisne and the Marne.

This attack on a front of over twenty miles from Ambleny to the Clignon Valley north of Château-Thierry is a clear demonstration of the strength and spirit of our allies, and it is doubly significant as the first large attack made on our initiative since the beginning of the German offensive four months ago, and because of its shape and direction.

Commenced at dawn under cover of a powerful rolling barrage, it took the enemy completely by surprise. The resistance in the German front lines was not every effective, and it was only after several hours that it gathered strength. Meanwhile, the French infantry had made good progress from Retz and the Savières Valley, reaching Parnant, Saconin, Vaucastille, Villers-Helon, and Noroy on the Ourcq, and south of it Marizy, Monnes, Courchamps, and Torcq during the morning. As I write hard fighting is going on along this line, and in general our allies maintain their advantage.

The average Franco-American advance at noon was between two and three miles. Particularly severe combats were proceeding east of Saconin, around Villers-Helon, and on the upper Ourcq about Noroy and Marizy.

Germans in Bad Position.

Without attributing to this attack any decisive importance, a glance at the map shows its interest. The two German armies constituting the main arm of the offensive being crippled in Champagne, the other two engaged on the west of Rheims were urgently summoned to supply Berlin with a morsel of comfort in the shape of the town of Epernay. Epernay lost to us would mean cutting of our communication with the western half, at least, of the mountain of Rheims. Hence the converging movement of Fritz von Below on the north of the Marne, striking out furiously southeastward, while von Boehm crossed the river and turned east along the perilously narrow road of its south bank. In other words, the main fighting force of the German salient between the Aisne and the Marne, which before the offensive had lost ground steadily on its front toward the west, had been converged toward the east.

Already arrested in the latter direction, it is now smitten on what practically has become its rear. It is in the most literal sense between two fires.

FOCH STARTS THE BIG GAME.

German War of Manoeuvre to be Met—French Commanders Strong.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 18.—Taking advantage of the bloody check inflicted on the Germans in the Champagne and south of the Marne, an allied counterstroke was launched this morning on the whole forty-kilometer flank of the German salient from Fontenoy-sur-

Continued on Page Two.

WIN FROM AISNE TO MARNE

Assailants, Using No Artillery Preparation, Take Germans by Surprise.

PUSH ON 3 TO 6 MILES

French Guns Dominate Enemy Supply Lines from Soissons to Rheims.

FRENCH TANKS EFFECTIVE

But Every Arm Participated in Advance Double That of the Latest German Drive.

LONDON, July 18.—In a great allied counterattack on the twenty-eight-mile front from the Aisne to the Marne, which started this morning, French and American troops have recaptured more than twenty villages and have advanced their lines to within a mile of Soissons.

The extreme width of the ground retaken is about six and a half miles, in the region to the south of Soissons, where the attacking troops pushed east as far as the little River Crise, this operation giving them possession of high ground dominating the German supply lines to the city.

American troops operating to the west of Soissons are unofficially reported to have taken 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, and much other material as yet unclassified. A later report from the American front says the captured guns number fifty.

Further south, on the same western side of the German salient, an American division, co-operating with French troops, captured the town of Vierzy and advanced three miles east of it.

The Germans made a stiff resistance just north of the River Ourcq, but the French advance in this region, though not so pronounced as further north, carried the assailants into the western outskirts of Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front, and from there to Belleau Wood the average depth of the advance is about three miles.

East of Rheims the Allies have recaptured Prunay, lost in the early stages of the latest German offensive.

Complete Surprise for Germans.

Owing to the fact that there was no artillery preparation, the action was a complete surprise for the Germans, and the enemy artillery reaction was very weak. On the other hand, the French counterbattery work was exceedingly effective. Enemy aviators entered into the action and attempted to impede the advance, using their machine guns at a low altitude.

Notwithstanding this, the counterattack was noteworthy for the reason that the French offensive accomplished a great deal more than was achieved by the German drive on both sides of Rheims. The length of the front over which an advance was made was practically the same, and the French and Americans working together advanced in six hours virtually double the distance covered by the Germans in three days.

German Supply Lines Under Fire.

So far as is known at present, the junction line between Soissons and Oulchy-le-Château, and also the junction line between Soissons and Fismes, are under direct observation and fire from the new French positions on the Crise ravine. These two lines are the only lines by which the Germans in this salient between Soissons and Rheims can be supplied. It is possible, however, that the Germans may have succeeded in connecting up their lines in another way.

The French counterattack is regarded here as one of the most brilliant pieces of work in the war, and it is believed that the results will prove extremely valuable, as the French have obtained most important strategic positions.

In London the view is held that the

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"REAL ESTATE MEN and Suburban Developers! We have an agreeable little surprise—See top of page 4.—Advt.

advance has put an end to the German offensive for the present, and that Rheims can be considered comparatively safe. The French have reached all their first objectives.

South of the Marne much local fighting is reported. The French have lost some ground, but are still within effective range of the German bridges across the river, though it is possible they may have lost direct observation. Further to the east the Allies have regained ground in a good many sectors, especially in the sector west of Massiges.

French Mosquito Tanks Effective.

The allied attack, which was launched at daybreak, was what the British call a "full dress show," with every department, every weapon available in play, including the new French mosquito tanks, which did excellent work at some of the most difficult points.

News from the other sections of the front was good today. The Germans have nowhere made any progress, and several of their attacks have been broken up with heavy losses. The French have recaptured Montvoisin, south of the Marne, at the point where the Germans had advanced furthest toward Epernay, and Chêne-la-Reine, to the west, and took as well the heights west of those villages, overlooking the Marne.

North of the Marne the French have regained the whole of the Bois du Roi and the village of Venteuil.

In fighting north of the Marne the Italians have retaken the village of Clairizet, two miles northeast of Bligny.

Military men attach great importance to the lateral railway lines around Soissons and say that if General Foch can get his artillery into position to keep these lines out of action he will make the movement of the German supplies in the whole sector between Rheims and Château-Thierry impossible.

CAVALRY PURSUES FOE BEATEN BY AMERICANS

Fifty Guns and Many Prisoners Taken—Soissons Now Under Cannon of Our Army.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 18, (Associated Press.)—American troops have carried all before them in an offensive on the line to the north of Château-Thierry, launched early this morning in co-operation with the French. By late in the afternoon they had proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action.

All the American Headquarters Staffs tonight were well inside the territory which the Germans had held in the morning.

The Allies have reached, roughly, the line of Belleau, Courchamps, Chouy, Villers-Helon, Chaudun, and the heights dominating Soissons. French cavalry has crossed beyond the Soissons-Château-Thierry road to openings made by the Franco-American forces.

The greatest progress made up to latest reports was about ten kilometers, or a little over six miles.

The American troops up to noon just south of Soissons had captured 8,380 prisoners. Fifty cannon had been counted and thousands of machine guns.

Northwest of Château-Thierry the Americans captured large numbers of prisoners and an equally important quantity of munitions and stores.

So far has the attack progressed that tonight the enemy in the vicinity of the Château-Thierry is considered to be in a somewhat dangerous position—one where he will have to act quickly.

The American troops, including those returning bandaged, are in high spirits. The Americans have received warm expressions of thanks from the French commanders.

The captures south of Soissons in the way of stores were immense, and included some airplanes which the enemy was unable to remove, so swiftly did the storming troops sweep through. Many prisoners and many guns still remain to be counted.

Launched Second Attack.

After passing the third objective set for the operations of the morning, the Americans, in co-operation with the French south of Soissons, launched a second powerful attack at noon. showing the effect of splendid training, the American troops went forward swiftly and fought with fury. Nothing seemed to stop them, especially in the region of Soissons and to the south of that city.

Light and heavy pieces were moved up as the troops advanced, and, soon after each barrage ended, shells from the American guns were deluging the enemy's rear areas, playing havoc with his forces, whether those in retreat, or reserves endeavoring to come up.

It was open warfare, with all the attending excitement, and through the gaps made by heavy guns and infantry, the French cavalry dashed, beating down those in their path. Terrific losses were inflicted at all points on the enemy.

German Troops Routed.

On the line south of Soissons the American troops carried all their objectives in the second attack with the same dash as the first, even proceeding further than had been expected.

The enemy was routed, and for the most part fled before the American advance, abandoning even light guns and ammunition. Only here and there along the line was strong resistance offered, and at these points the Germans were attacked with rifle and bayonet, before which they retreated steadily.

The tanks did all that was expected of them. The great lumbering engines rolled along in front of the infantry, driving the Germans before them with streams of bullets and clearing away many obstructions that had escaped the artillery.

The enemy early began to bring up strong reinforcements. Fresh troops have appeared at various points, and a heavy counterattack will probably have to be withstood.

Storm Path Toward Soissons.

Soissons is now well within the range of the American guns. In this region, where the attack was especially successful, the Americans overcame all resistance by storm.

Early in the afternoon they had passed their final known objectives, including the Paris-Soissons road. From the second to the third objective they swept behind a third barrage. The second objectives were usually taken by the troops of the first units, who had dug in at the first objectives. The resistance to the south was especially vicious. At some places the American advancing troops were held up, but only temporarily.

18 Cannon Taken at One Town.

The towns of Torcy and Givry and the Givry Wood were taken by the Americans in their advance. The final objectives in the Torcy and Givry sector were reached in about two hours of hard fighting.

The troops on this part of the front did equally as well as those on the front further north, taking quantities of material and prisoners, who continue streaming back.

In one town alone on the southern part of the front under attack the Franco-American forces captured eighteen guns.

As the whole German flank is menaced, the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow possibly has been administered to his dying offensive.

The Americans went over the top with a cheer in the launching of the allied attack. The enemy was taken completely by surprise all along the line.

The American troops were brought up in the night, together with their French comrades of crack units, and lay in their positions until 5 o'clock this morning. At that hour the American and French artillery opened fire.

The Americans advanced behind a terrific barrage to their first objectives in less than half an hour. While they were digging in, more Americans, in most cases, passed over the first objectives and then advanced behind the resumed barrage to the second objectives, which were speedily taken, especially at the north end of the attack, opposite the Paris-Soissons road.

Numerous tanks participated in the offensive.

The American infantry went into the attack without previous artillery preparation. In their advance behind the rolling barrage they captured many guns, machine guns, prisoners, equipment, and material.

The Germans in most places offered feeble resistance, but here and there they put up a stubborn fight, which the American shock units quickly overcame at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzles of their weapons. Hastily organized counterattacks against the Americans developed here and there, but all were broken up and our troops continued to advance.

Probably the most stubborn resistance to the allied advance developed in the region west of Chaudun, which is four and one-half miles southwest of Soissons. The Americans and French, fighting side by side, refused to be checked. American machine guns mowed down the enemy, and then our troops went on.

The fighting still continued in this region this afternoon, and seemed likely to become heavier when the German reserves arrived.

The entire offensive operation on the front between the Aisne and the Marne is going for the most part even better than had been expected. The enemy has been unable to withstand the shocks which the Americans and their allies have delivered and are still delivering.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts.

FOUND 5,000 GERMAN DEAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

a stray shell blew off his right hand. The German column, to his despair, he saw passing out of range of his gun, which he was unable to move with one hand. He drew his automatic, and, firing it with his left hand, guided the German column to the line of his machine gun, which he turned loose with telling effect.

Two other Americans, lost in the woods, came up, attracted by the firing, and got the wounded gunner back to his own lines.

Captured but Get Away.

Here's another little story that sounds like fiction, but every word of it is true. An American Corporal was captured by a German Captain at the head of his detachment. The Captain sent the American, in care of two German privates, back across the Marne in a canvas boat used by the boche in crossing the river. The Corporal rocked the boat, upsetting it, and, swimming back to the south bank of the river, made his way unharmed to American regimental headquarters. As he was reporting to an American Colonel in walked one of our men with the German Captain who had captured the American Corporal three hours before. As they recognized each other the Corporal broke into a laugh and the German Captain said: "You must be a brave man."

Three American doughboys captured and sent back across the Marne killed their three guards with their bare hands and got back to their own lines after swimming the Marne.

Seven other Americans, including a Lieutenant, were taken over the Marne by the Germans. The Lieutenant knocked one guard down with a stick of wood, got his gun and disarmed the other guards. The seven Americans started to swim the Marne, when a boche machine gun opened on them. The Lieutenant and one American were killed. The others got back by swimming under water.

Fight and Then Fight Some More.

I give these instances because nothing else tells so well the spirit of the American fighters. They haven't got all the training of seasoned veterans, they don't know how to retreat, but they have "guts." They don't know when to quit. Caught out there in the woods by the Germans advancing three ways, they didn't try to get back, but stayed where they were because that's where the Germans were, and they came to France to kill Germans. There in the woods, without food or water in most cases, and swept by a merciless shellfire, often wearing gas masks for hours at a time, hundreds of Americans stuck, fighting sometimes singly, and generally in bunches of three or four. They fought until their ammunition gave out, and then fought with captured guns.

The Germans made their first advance through the woods at 3 o'clock Monday morning. It was 9 o'clock that night before the Americans came back, with the boche fleeing before them, and were joined by their comrades, who had borne their part so well.

Perhaps our boys would have driven the boche back on the Marne anyhow, but I happen to know that the knowledge of the presence of their comrades still fighting in the woods against such odds lent a punch to their successful counterattack. It must be remembered that these soldiers never saw a battle before. They do not know many of the rules, but they do know one—fight as long as the fighting is good, and then fight some more. In Broadway parlance, the show staged by the Americans east of Château-Thierry has been a howling success. It may be remembered that the show they staged northwest of Château-Thierry was the same sort of a performance. The French have now changed the name of Bois Belleau to Bois de la Brigade de Marines.

Germans Again Try on Marne.

July 17.—American and French troops are now engaged in bloody fighting south of the Marne on a line running north of St. Agnan and La Chapelle. After a lull the Germans launched an attack last night after bringing fresh troops across the Marne. The allied lines held firmly against this onslaught. Again this morning the fighting became intense when an allied counterattack met a new German attack. The fighting eased off later, but again this afternoon, in a pouring rain, the Germans tried to wrest the heights south of the Marne away from the Americans and French. Our lines generally are holding well, the attacks having netted the Germans a gain of only one kilometer on a small front. The fighting here was still in progress this afternoon.

After being balked by the Americans on Monday, when they were driven back over the Marne as far east as Jaulgonne, and by the Americans and French yesterday, when the enemy lines were shoved back toward the Marne south of Dormans, they are now making fresh efforts to deepen the salient south of the stream. A very essential part of the German program is to maintain one end of the salient south of the Marne to serve as a pivot on which to swing if they can get further toward Epernay. The allied troops launched an attack this evening against the Germans southeast of Dormans independent of the fighting along the St. Agnan-La Chapelle line.

Every hour fresh stories of American heroism and bravery are told. Despite losses and constant bombardment, the spirit and strength of our boys, never in battle before, hold up, and they are fighting away side by side with their veteran French comrades. The French officers cannot find words to express their high opinion of the Americans' behavior.

There have been rain and thunder storms this morning. The allied armies are in high spirits over the failure of the German drive to accomplish any of its objects so far. A gain of three or four kilometers in the Champagne against Châlons and a salient driven to Oulley, between Dormans and Rheims, in the fight for Eperney, are the total gains for the German high command, except the presence of a German force across the Marne south of Dormans, a gain now of doubtful value.

The Allies' lines now are much stronger than when the Germans started the drive on Monday morning, and the spirit of the allied soldiers marking the vigor of their counterattacks may make the total result of Germany's great effort a net loss instead of a gain.

A good idea of the measure of success of the boche drive is the fact that they were ordered to make Montmirail by Monday night. Americans and French are now holding this part of the drive three or four kilometers from where it started.

What the Americans accomplished may be seen by understanding that the German plan was to make a great converging drive on both sides of Rheims, like a great scissors, cutting their way through to Châlons and Epernay. But two points of the scissors, at Château-Thierry and near Suippes, fell on our troops, as it happened, and the points of the scissors were held there, with the boche evidently unable to cut further.

The boche drive has used the majority of its shock troops, but still has some left for other pushes in the same directions or somewhere else with the hope of catching a weak spot.

The next two days will show more of the Kaiser's plans. Suffice it to say, up to the present the Crown Prince has registered one more failure. The deepest gain was toward Epernay. The next few days will demonstrate whether they will hold that. The small gains made east of Rheims are adjudged valueless from a military standpoint, although dearly bought.

Stories of the German Losses.

Examination of prisoners adds constantly to the stories of the terrible price paid by the Germans in crossing the Marne. It is safe to state that thousands were lost in crossing the river. Canvas boats drawn across by pulley cables were used in front of the Americans. In many cases our guns shot away the cables, and the boats were swept downstream, the Marne being swollen by recent rains.

On the front between Château-Thierry and Dormans, thirteen crack German divisions were used in that part of the drive nearest Paris.

Prisoners tell how badly they were shot up. Past experience has shown that too much dependence cannot be placed upon theories about the morale of the Germans, yet one is struck with the great spirit of growing dissatisfaction on the part of the troops attacking. Their attitude shows that they were driven to a task for which they had no stomach. Instead of the seasoned fighters found in the Kaiser's crack divisions during the Somme and Aisne battles, the same divisions now have a majority of youths of 19 and 20.

Many prisoners expressed sentiments of revolt against the high command. This is the first time this sentiment has been generally prevalent. Strong resentment is expressed by reserve officers against the officers of the German regular army. The reserve officers, who, generally speaking, led the attacks, said that the regulars stayed in the rear. One captured German officer, formerly a professor at Posen, said:

"We cannot express publicly our indignation because these 'officers of the rear' take notes of us, and would take part in courts-martial, should we give free course to our feelings. But the war will end some day, and then all these people will have accounts to settle with us."

MAP HELPS GERMANS TO BOMB HOSPITALS

Captured Officer Admits Having Orders to Throw Shells "All Around Them."

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 17.—Turning their keenest brand of hate against the Americans, the Germans have begun a systematic bombing of our hospitals.

Since the start of this drive several days ago five of our hospitals have been special targets for German bombers, who, in two instances, were successful.

All the American hospitals are plainly marked and the circumstances show that not the slightest doubt exists that the German airmen have been ordered to kill all of our helpless wounded that his special brand of warfare can make possible.

Doubts are often expressed in America about the stories of bombing hospitals of the British and French Armies. Those doubts should now vanish, together with all belief in German decency.

Our own hospitals, filled with German wounded, have been bombed by German airmen instructed expressly to do this work.

The Germans are now bombing all the areas behind the allied lines, as well as sending shells from long-range guns. But to forestall any statements that hitting the hospitals might have been accidental it can be stated that part of the records of the American Army that a captured German Captain aviator had was a map with all our hospitals marked.

When an American officer demanded what use was to be made of the map the German officer said:

"Our airmen have instructions not to bomb American hospitals, but to bomb all around them."

Concrete and indisputable instances of their work can be given. Yesterday morning a German bomber, in the moonlight, swung down to a height of 300 meters and dropped a large-sized bomb into an American evacuation hospital twenty miles behind the lines, at Jouy.

This hospital was in an isolated château with an enormous Red Cross on the roof and another in the yard. German observers had been many times over the spot and knew just what use was being made of the chateau.

The bomb struck part of the hospital not used for wards. It killed two orderlies and wounded one doctor and one nurse.

Repeated Attacks Made.

Another hospital in a town even further behind the lines had four bombs dropped about it, none hitting.

Still another hospital, several kilometers distant, at Coulommiers, and isolated, was also attacked in vain.

On Monday one of our hospitals in the Champagne, plainly marked, was bombed, and several casualties resulted.

On Monday night a large hospital just turned over to our use had six bombs dropped near it, one falling in the yard.

Yesterday afternoon I went into one of the hospitals where a bomb had fallen into the yard in the night, one piece wounding an American soldier lying in the courtyard on a stretcher. Here a kindly American woman was going about feeding and caring for German wounded. In a nearby operating room a captured German army surgeon had every facility to help care for his own wounded.

Thus Americans give every care to German wounded and unwounded prisoners. On the other hand, the directions of the German high command are to kill all of the helpless American boys whom their bombs can reach.

SWIFT SUCCESS OF OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Aisne to the region of Château-Thierry-sur-Marne.

While the German drives made progress Foch was content to play a waiting game. But this time he seized the opportunity given by the "Friedensturm" offensive's failure.

The attack began at dawn. The charging ranks were preceded by a rolling barrage of terrific volume. For once the weather favored the Allies, as a cyclonic thunderstorm, which raged after midnight, had driven the enemy to cover. His forces holding this sector had been proved inferior by the success of allied attacks in the last few weeks, and under the unexpected shock they offered only feeble resistance.

According to the latest information, our progress was continuous, the losses light, and the prisoners numerous. The effect of any considerable gain of ground on the situation of the German forces south of the Marne is obvious.

This time it is Hindenburg that is forced to engage his reserves in an attempt to prevent loss. The Germans have made this a war of manoeuvre, and Foch is showing them he, too, can play the game with ability.

The Men Who Command.

The French armies engaged in the counterstroke are commanded by Generals who first won their laurels as leaders of the famous Moroccan Division. The commander between the Aisne and the Ourcq distinguished himself particularly at Verdun, and more recently directed the counterstroke on the German right which paralyzed the Noyon-Montdidier offensive.

THE TIMES correspondent was received a few days ago by the General commanding the Marne army. His simple khaki uniform of the French colonials was set off by a war cross with several palms. In speech and manner he gave the impression of a capable, alert leader of men. He emphasized strongly the duty of a chief to keep in touch with the men under his command, and lamented the fact that his position as an army commander prevented him having full personal acquaintance with all ranks, as had been the case when he led the Moroccans.

Speaking of the successful local actions in which the army had been engaged, he declared they were especially valuable in promoting an aggressive spirit, adding:

"It is the work of a General to create and foster such a feeling among the troops. He should have them ready for anything, like a high-spirited horse, which can be counted on to leap forward the instant the signal is given."

The Fighting Elsewhere.

Yesterday the battle for Epernay had reached a stage of flux and reflux which in this, as in former great struggles of the year, means that the Allies are counterattacking and that the enemy is definitely held.

Allied reinforcements are now on the line, thanks largely to the admirable work of motor transports, many of whose drivers did a spell of twenty continuous hours at the wheel. Any one who has had the experience of crowded roads behind the front in stifling heat, amid dense dust clouds, can appreciate the superhuman endurance required for such a feat.

Everywhere, despite the desperate efforts, the enemy has been reduced to "marking time," as a French officer put it.

July 17.—The German offensive was launched after long and minutest preparation on a scale fully equal to that of March 21. It is now known that there were at least thirty shock divisions in the front line and perhaps twenty more in support, nearly all first-class troops, whereof a large proportion were entirely fresh.

A comparison of the results of the two battles is the best proof of the success of the allied resistance. The most encouraging characteristic of the present struggle—Hindenburg's great "Friedensturm" that was to open the road to Paris—is that the "stabilization" of the Allies was maintained from the outset. Instead of difficult reorganization of a cohesive front by defenders taken at an initial disadvantage, it was the assailants who were thrown into confusion by the failure to make the progress which is essential to a successful working of the von Hutier method.

As the situation stood today, the enemy has suffered a very costly check along the whole 60-mile front, save for a narrow sector on both sides of the Marne eastward from Dormans. East of Rheims he met a bloody defeat—for it was no less. Between Château-Thierry and the heights due south of Dormans, successful allied counterattacks have greatly reduced his initial gains and threaten to push him back into the river. In desperation Hindenburg is directing all his effort on the drive eastward toward Epernay.

This attempt to "pull the fat out of the fire" marks sound generalship, for success here would give him the mountain of Rheims and perhaps enable him to turn the flank of the army defending the Champagne sector and nullify the victorious resistance of Monday.

But the odds against the Germans are very heavy. From all sides comes evidence of discouragement and disorganization in the boche ranks. The greater the scale on which the operation was planned the greater is the reaction if it miscarries.

I spent a long day yesterday in the battle area. I cannot describe the confidence and plan of the allied troops. It can be taken for granted that the menace against Gouraud's flank will be averted and before the battle ends the name of the Marne may for a second time be written in history in letters of German blood.

Praise for the Outposts.

The performance of the French army holding Rheims and the Argonne sector will stand as a model of preparation for and execution of victorious resistance against one of the most formidable attacks in history, supported by an enormous weight of artillery and carried out by picked troops in greatly superior numbers. It is impossible to overemphasize the completeness of the victory that in a few hours broke the drive of 250,000 of Germany's best soldiers, without losing a single gun or a foot of ground whose abandonment was not deliberate and voluntary.

In this case the men did their duty so thoroughly as to lead a staff officer to say:

"Our success was due in great measure to the ability and devotion of the troops in the outpost zone. Thanks to them the attack was checked everywhere along our battleline with great slaughter, and the piercing of the French positions whereof the Germans boast was limited to the occupation of a narrow strip of shell-torn ground which we never for a moment proposed to retain."

The secret of the French victory was the perfect training and teamwork throughout the whole army. Under command of General Gouraud, who already had won a reputation, not only as a hero but as one of the ablest French leaders, every service of the army, from staff work to the handling of infantry and artillery liaison, functions without a hitch. And—admirable proof of the prevailing spirit—every man, officer, or poilu, gives credit to the example and ability of the General, while the General explains it by the courage and devotion of his subordinates.

The Intelligence Department had kept track of the enemy preparations for a considerable period and drawn the obvious conclusion that battle was imminent. Indeed, they had reason to suppose that the Germans were fully ready by July 5, and I consider the fact that the attack was delayed until ten days later indicates that a cog slipped somewhere in the hostile machine or else there was a certain hesitation which augurs well for the Allies. To keep check on the German intention from day to day, Gouraud maintained an incessant series of raids.

A French General's View.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday evening saw the General, who was sitting in a small bar-room whose walls were hung with maps. He wore none of his innumerable decorations, save over his heart the Military Medal with the War Cross—the poilu's medal that is never awarded to officers save to commanding Generals for extraordinary merit—and the big Silver Star of Commander of the Legion of Honor on the opposite side of his tunic. His air was simple, friendly, and so modest that it was hard to realize that he had just accomplished a feat whose magnitude may be imagined by the comparison that it was as if the huge Verdun drive of 1916 had been smashed at the very outset. His peculiar light blue eyes, that are famous throughout France, were frank and kindly at first, but flashed like sword blades. At his right was a wonderfully detailed relief map, and on the chimney behind him a small replica of the Lion of Belfort—which looks ever eastward from Paris in memory of the fortress invincible in defense in 1870. It was flanked by a vase of wild flowers, and on the flat-topped desk before the General was poised—a fitting symbol—the Winged Victory of Samothrace, in bronze—a copy of the Greek masterpiece that used to stand at the head of the great staircase of the Louvre in Paris and will stand there again when the German bombardments have vanished in defeat.

"Yesterday was a great day for France," began an officer. "We have good reason to be proud of our men. They behaved splendidly, one and all. And the Americans with us were just as good. They were in the battleline at the point where the assault was very heavy, and fought magnificently. They delivered one counterattack that was admirable in plan and successful in execution, and held their position completely. It can be said that the boche suffered a very costly defeat.

"His losses were terribly heavy and we know that some divisions lost fully 50 per cent. of their effectives in the first hour and were immediately relieved. Credit for that was largely due to the units in the outpost zone, who kept us minutely informed of our adversaries' movements, so that the artillery and machine-gun barrages could be directed with precision. Both of the latter worked to perfection. The barrages began almost automatically a few seconds after the message had been received. By 6 o'clock in the morning it was fully obvious that the assault had failed, but the enemy continued his efforts until evening, with the sole result of increasing his losses immensely."

Clemenceau's Visit.

On July 5 Premier Clemenceau, informed that an attack was expected on Gouraud's army, visited that sector to assure himself personally of the defensive measures. After full investigation and inspection of the scheme of defense the wonderful old man insisted on going to the front line, as he said he wished to see the boches. With some trepidation, General Gouraud conducted him to a post on Mont Haut, and said:

"Monsieur Premier, you are now 50 yards from the enemy."

Clemenceau peered out, but the boches were too wary to show themselves.

"Why, I could see more in Paris any day," he remarked, in a disappointed tone.

"Yes, Sir," said Gouraud, "but all the boches who reach Paris have given up their arms and are under French guard."

Clemenceau later inspected the American division, with which he expressed the highest satisfaction. His vigor and energy astonished the American General, who cried:

"Mr. Clemenceau, you are not 77 years old, but 77 years young," a phrase which so delighted the aged Premier that he repeated it with gusto at a Staff dinner that same evening.

According to the latest information, the enemy is concentrating all his available energy on the drive astride the Marne toward Epernay. Last night and this morning attacks have been continuous on the line from the region of Saint Agnan to Marfaux.

Despite heavy reinforcements, the German progress has been slight. The thickly wooded plateau overlooking the Surmelin Valley from the east lends itself admirably to defense, and the famous infiltration tactics are unavailing against a strongly held line supported by artillery.

The counterattack which recovered Mont Voisin on the southern bank of the Marne, where the enemy made most progress, was dashing and successful. A bare score of yards behind the barrage, the battalion intrusted with the task swept forward in open order through the shattered streets of the village. With both flanks protected by cross-fire of machine guns and rifle mitrailleuses, the assailants cleared the German resistance from house to house with grenades, and occupied a vantage point in the little square cemetery situated, according to French rural custom, some hundred yards out in the country beyond.

North of the Marne, King's Wood and Courton Wood barred the German progress, and heavy but spasmodic attacking in the region of Vrigny failed completely, as did a similar effort against Gouraud's army near Prunay. The Germans will not yet admit themselves beaten, but—the colossal "Friedensturm" offensive has at the very start already met a disastrous setback.

BRITISH ARMY ON THE ALERT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

them up apace, and we know he is not replacing them at anything like the rate of loss. He is immensely strong on this front, but so are the British, and he knows that they have had time to repair the losses of March and April and to prepare a close scheme of defense, with positions which can only be taken by enormous sacrifice of life.

I saw some of those defenses yesterday, as on other days, in places which used to be far behind the British lines. The enemy knows they are there, for he has photographed them from airplanes, but the knowledge will not do him any good. Yesterday he tried hard with his air service to survey the back areas, and time after time his airplanes attempted to cross the anti-aircraft barrage in daylight for reconnoissance of the roads and rails. Beyond much doubt he wanted to know whether there was much movement behind our lines.

The British airplanes, as well as anti-aircraft batteries, fought him back, and in the Albert sector heavy guns were pouring shells into his positions, so that there was a great tumult, under the glare of the sun which streamed down upon our men working in their fields, through which new trenches show where the chalk is turned up. Kite balloons kept watch over the enemy lines. They were snow white, also, in the blue of the sky, until storm clouds gathered, strangely colored, and lightning flashed from them before a downpour of rain.

The night before last there was a voilent thunderstorm, followed by an hour or two of almost tropical rain, and with such loud and rattling peals of thunder that it seemed as though another battle had begun.

But between the rains the sun shines warm again, with a moist, sultry heat, the heat that sets the soldier's throat on fire when he lies out wounded on the battlefield and makes the agony of war more terrible in sunshine than under the gray skies of Winter.

Down there in Champagne, where the French and American soldiers are fighting in one of the great battles of the world—which even at a little distance one thinks of in an abstract way, not as of great numbers of young men crouching in the shelter of hills swept with storms of shells before they move forward into the open against an infernal gunfire, but rather as impersonal forces rearranging their position, which other men far from the noise of battle draw out upon a map—there must be new scenes of horror and death upon which this July sun shines down brilliantly with golden light.

Behind the British front, even within gun range, the men like this warm weather and sun themselves outside their dugouts unless a 5.9 drops near. The American soldiers dig trenches to ragtime songs, with a queer rhythm in their picks and shovels, and in their camps among the trees lie outside their pup tents as they call those little canvas shelters which they carry in their packs, stopping between hard spells of training or writing letters home.

In places along the line it is very unhealthy just now, for the German gunners have been shooting special hates around about Scherpenberg and about Hinges and Bethune, and on the north side of Albert.

On the south side of the Somme the Australians, who never rest for long in the same line, made another advance southeast of Villers-Brettoneux, where they captured 1 officer and 33 men and brought back two field guns and two machine guns after walking forward 600 yards on a 2,000-yard front.

The enemy retaliated by a heavy gunfire from many batteries, but his infantry did not counterattack. Some of their divisions in the line have no fight left in them, and are waiting for storm troops behind them to relieve them before the next massacre to which they are dedicated by their high command, for it will be nothing less than a massacre when it comes, whatever ground they take or fail to take.

GOURAUD FOOLED FOE IN FIGHT FOR RHEIMS

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, July 18.—The co-operation of American troops with the French in operations east of Rheims on Tuesday gains a share in the praise which is being so generously accorded to the French General who commands that sector of the battlefront.

While the German trust did not succeed anywhere in making more than three miles progress, it was most successfully held east of Rheims. This was partly due to the manoeuvre by General Gouraud, who knew of the coming attack and had the front lines lightly held. The Germans expended all their fury on these practically empty spaces, and when they attempted to proceed beyond them they were taken under a furious fire and cut to pieces.

The Franco-Americans did not lose a single gun, showing how successfully they met the onslaught. In addition, excellent military ability was shown by the careful attention to every detail in the preparation for the attack.

General Gouraud is greatly beloved by his soldiers, who say of him: "He's a one-armed man but a two-handed fighter."

Prisoners captured call the present attack the "friedensturm" or "assault for peace."

The ruses adopted by the Germans in their latest offensive are being told of by American soldiers who took part in the battle in the loop made by the Marne River, near Fossoy, where the Germans have been thrown back by our troops. These men, who have just reached the military hospital, say that the Germans wore American and French uniforms and came forward shouting "gas" as if to warn comrades. The Americans, however, were not fooled, as they caught sight of a spiked helmet here and there, which gave the German trick away. The Germans also put French markings on their airplanes so as to fool the allied troops, but with equal lack of success.

The stories say that the slaughter among the enemy at the bridgehead, where the Gemans crossed the Marne, was terrible. German prisoners tell that it required half a day to remove the bodies of the dead from their tracks.

The Americans fought to the last gasp. Sergeant Joseph Story of Benton, Ky., tells how the platoon of which he was a member and which was equipped with automatic rifles, was reduced to five men, but kept their position in a small wood after being cut off and held on until relief arrived.

LITHUANIANS WHIP REDS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17.—The correspondent of the Daily Express at Geneva says that the Lithuanian Bureau at Lausanne has received news that 35,000 Lithuanians, well-armed veterans of the Russian Army, led by General Liimaitis, have captured the town of Vitebsk on the Dvina, after defeating the Bolshevist troops.

Volunteers are flowing in and the Lithuanian Army is now marching on Petrograd, harassing the Bolshevist troops, who are in disorderly retreat.

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GERMANS SHUT OFF BOASTS ABOUT ARMY

Comment on Last Teuton Drive a Marked Contrast to Former Utterances.

ADMIT STIFF RESISTANCE

Differ as to Whether Allies Were Surprised—Anxious About Teuton Morale.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—The German military critics, in dealing with the new offensive, present confused and cheerless comments to their readers. They are not even sure whether this is Hindenburg's third blow or his fourth or his fifth. Some say that the enemy was again completely surprised, while others will have it that the element of surprise was absent on this occasion.

No one shows more than very moderate enthusiasm. General von Ardenne, in the Düsseldorfer Nachrichten, has no more cheering comparison to make regarding the crossing of the Marne than to liken it to the crossing of the Piave by the Austro-Hungarians exactly a month previously. He adds the pious hope that time will not prove the comparison to be accurate in further particulars.

He holds that the Entente forces were again surprised, but in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt he shows that he has his doubts regarding that point. He hints at the anxiety caused in Germany by the long pause in the big scale plans of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and admits the effectiveness of the Entente's activity on other parts of the front. He concludes by saying that at the end of the second day the German effort had not been completely successful.

The Cologne Gazette declares:

"We could not reckon on the complete surprise of the enemy, as in March and also at the Chemin des Dames. Everywhere the enemy stood in readiness in order to offer determined resistance at the first of the attack."

The Vossiche Zeitung critic is quite mournful. "The victor in this war," he says, "will be that side which at home as well as at the front retains a consciousness of victory. The Entente has recognized that more fully than we have."

In addition to that burden of pessimism on the home front, there are difficulties in the military sphere. After the experiences of other offensives of the present year, the critic says: "It becomes doubly difficult for our supreme command to make a highly important movement of surprise as effective as in earlier instances.

"Without utilizing the element of surprise, it is scarcely to be expected that success will be achieved, for the Entente is making use of experiences gained during the year that shows itself particularly in that part of the front threatened with attack was more thinly held than usual in order to reduce the severity of the first blow, or to be able to parry it by means of greater elasticity."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—This morning's Berlin papers are conspicuous by the absence of any allusion in them to the American fighting, although the papers devote considerable space to the latest phases of the German offensive.

This is entirely in keeping with the way in which the Germans have been handling American official reports recently. In some cases they ignore them altogether, and in others publish merely the portion of the report favorable to Germany, as, for instance, when America admitted losing five airplanes.

TERRIFIC STORM AIDED ALLIES IN THE SURPRISE

Tanks Took Up Their Positions Unobserved While the Thunder Rolled.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 18, (Associated Press.) — The French-American attack along the broad front north of the Marne was an absolute surprise. Many German officers were captured while asleep, and numbers of the men were taken while harvesting rye. The greatest stupefaction was created among all the enemy troops holding the lines at the suddenness of the attack. Some of the prisoners declare they had been told that it was impossible for the Allies to carry out any operation in the way of an offensive for some time.

Many tanks participated in the attack, having been able to take up their positions during the terrific storm which prevailed. The American troops, co-operating with their French comrades in the assault, did brilliant work.

Around Courchamp, northwest of Château-Thierry, the German resistance was more obstinate than on any other part of the line. In this region the Allies captured eighteen cannon, numerous machine guns, and large numbers of prisoners, who have not yet been counted.

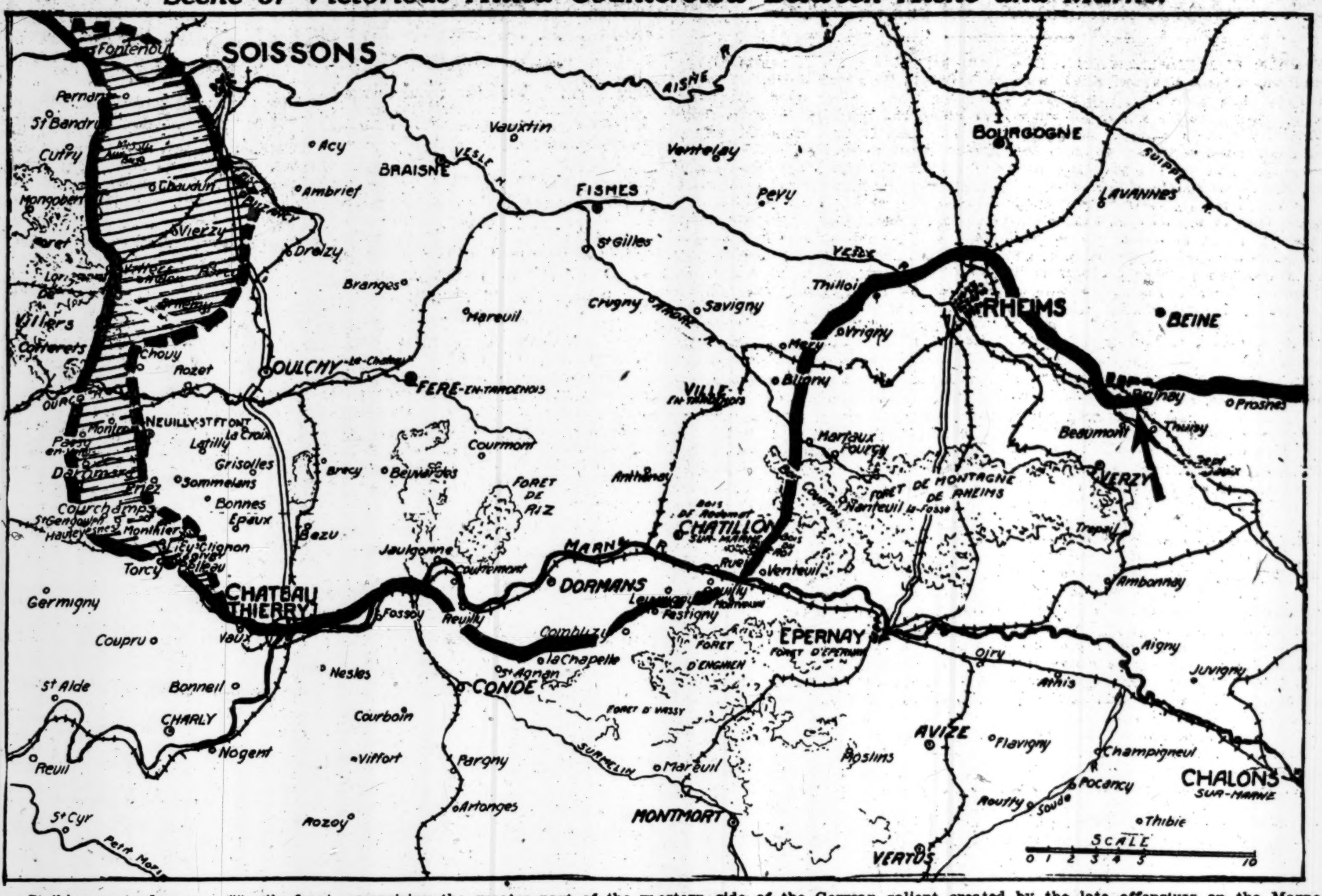
The allied troops showed wonderful spirit, and advanced singing. A battalion of infantry crossed the River Savières breast high in water.

A barrage fire preceded the waves of infantry, but one of the heaviest storms of this year drowned the noise of the shells.

Most of the Germans had taken shelter in their dugouts from the deluge, and the allied troops were among them with grenades and bayonets before they had time to turn around.

Thousands of prisoners, scores of cannon, hundreds of machine guns, and much other material fell into the hands of the allied troops. Besides gaining possession of the heights dominating Soissons from the south a couple of dozen villages were reconquered by the Allies, who tonight were engaged in severe fighting which disconcerted the enemy along the whole line from Château-Thierry to Soissons.

Scene of Victorious Allied Counterblow Between Aisne and Marne.



Striking yesterday on a 23-mile front, comprising the greater part of the western side of the German salient created by the late offensives on the Marne front, French and American troops threw the enemy back all along the line for losses ranging from three to six miles. The Allied gain was most marked west and south of Soissons, which is now only a mile from the nearest French outpost, and on the line of the little River Crise, to the south of the city, where it reached a depth of about six miles, but from Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front (both of which are now partly in Allied hands) southward to Belleau Wood, the southern limit of the offensive, the average gain was not less than three miles.

The allied situation to the east of Rheims was also relieved by a thrust which won back the village of Prunay, (indicated by an arrow,) thus lessening at one point at least the German pressure on the Rheims salient.

The solid black line shows the battlefront as it was at the close of Wednesday, the third day of the German offensive, and the broken line the new front established by the allied success of yesterday.

GERMANS BACK OVER MARNE.

Pershing Tells of Our Regaining Possession of Southern Bank.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday reports that in the American sector on the Marne the enemy has been entirely driven from the south bank. The dispatch follows:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, July 17.

Section A—In the Marne sector our troops have entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river. Northwest of Château-Thierry the enemy yesterday repeated his attempts of the preceding day to penetrate our lines near Vaux. His attack was completely broken up by our infantry and artillery fire before reaching our lines. Yesterday, in the region of Thiaucourt, a hostile airplane was shot down by one of our aviators.

Section B—Northwest of Château-Thierry between the evening of July 14 and the evening of July 16, the enemy made determined but entirely unsuccessful attacks on our positions near Vaux. During the night, July 14 and 15, he delivered a heavy bombardment which included the use of much gas and which, in the early morning, developed into a barrage on the Vaux area. Under cover of this a storming party attacked the village. The system of infiltration by groups was used and some of these groups passed one of our advanced outposts northeast of Vaux.

Our troops delivered withering machine gun fire on the assailants and counterattacked on the right of the assaulting party, where the penetration had taken place. At the same time our artillery dropped a barrage in this section to cut off the enemy's retreat. The enemy fled, but many were caught by our barrage and eighteen taken prisoners. The attack was a complete failure, the enemy at no time penetrating our lines.

On the evening of July 15 the attacks in this region were renewed. A box barrage, which included many gas shells, was placed by the enemy on the Vaux region at 9:30 o'clock in the evening and several large hostile groups attempted to advance, firing heavily on our positions. This attempt also collapsed. Our infantry fire and a creeping barrage from our own batteries again broke up the assault.

KAISER AND ROSNER THERE.

German Boswell and His Master Attended the Opening of the Drive.

AMSTERDAM, July 18. — Emperor William watched the opening of the latest German offensive from an advanced observation post northwest of Rheims, his favorite correspondent, Karl Rosner, reports in a dispatch to the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger.

"The Emperor," says the correspondent in his customary florid style, "listened to the terrible orchestra of our surprise fire attack and looked upon the unparalleled picture of the projectiles raging toward the enemy positions.

"The Emperor, who desired to participate in the battle from its very beginning amid his fighting troops, went during the night of July 14 to the region of the impending battle and spent the night in an advanced observation post.

"A few minutes after our attack, which burst forth at 4:50 o'clock, he had in his hands the first reports of good progress. Until nightfall, denying himself a minute's rest, he stayed with the troops and remained on the battlefield, facing the contested ground, all day—a day which brought new and fine successes on the Marne and southwest of Rheims."

Another Loan to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A loan of $2,770,000 was made to Belgium today by the United States, making the total advanced to that country $136,250,000.

GOURAUD INSPIRES HIS WHOLE ARMY

From Staff to Peasant Ranker It Has Confidence In His Leadership.

WON AGAINST GREAT ODDS

Champagne Front Defenses Were So Formidable That Germans Could Make No Headway.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Thursday, July 18.—Telegraphing last Sunday afternoon, when the German armies were gathering for the assault of the following morning, I spoke of the art of what is called "echelonment in depth," and how the French armies had experienced it of late, not only by defending their own lines but also by breaking those of the adversary organized in this manner.

General Gouraud's splendidly successful defense of the Champagne front, and with it we may say of the sectors of Argonne, Verdun, and Lorraine, which would have been seriously affected had he failed, shows what can be accomplished by a keen mind well served even against heavy odds. With, as we now know, fifteen of the best German divisions engaged in the first line and ten more in support the odds against the army of the Champagne were heavy, but in the first place its staff had completely secured it against surprise, and, secondly, the old system of field works had been steadily enlarged and improved wth various kinds of boche traps, so that the best-fitted army could not come through it without suffering terrible losses.

To this importane element of elasticity was added the courageous decision to regard the Moronvilliers crests as a part, like any other part, of the outpost line, though one of peculiar strength.

A commander of humdrum quality would have risked total failure to try to hold them. An army abandoned to a humdrum would not have understood why they should be left in charge of a few desperate machine gunners. I do not say that every man in this army understood exactly how much the strategic and tactical character of the war has changed since the Chasseurs first climbed Mount Nameless and we saw the first clouds of poison gas on the flanks of Cornillet.

Suffice it to say that Gouraud is the sort of man who carries the army with him, from staff to peasant ranker. The result on Monday morning was that part of the German artillery work was wasted and that the first force of the attack, on which in the new method everything depends, was broken before the main defensive position was reached. After that there was needed only the spirit of obstinate, self-sacrificing tenacity to which General Gouraud had summoned the French and American soldiers of his army in an order issued ten days before the attack.

"It might come at any moment," he said. "You will fight on ground that you have transformed by hard work into redoubtable fortresses, into invincible fortresses, if the passages are well guarded."

These words and the great example of the last three days, which has shattered as formidable an assault as the war has witnessed, should silence forever the once prevalent scorn still occasionally voiced for mere defenses.

It is the barest justice to the armies on the Marne and between the Marne and Rheims to say that in those sectors no such accomplishment was possible, the conditions being radically different: They have done so remarkably well on the south of the Marne that the enemy has been limited to a strip of hilly and wooded ground only three miles deep, running for twelve or fourteen miles along the river. At the eastern point of his advance near Montvoisin he has before him the narrow corridor of the Epernay road, which will be kept under French gunfire, with the river on one flank and the marshy forest of Enghuien on the other. On the north of the Marne, where the German advance amounts to from four to six miles and now touches the west slopes of the mountain of Rheims at Pourcy, and in Courton Forest, near Nanteuilla Fosse, it is only the narrowing of the Rheims salient that gives an air of seriousness to the situation.

The ruined and empty city lies in the plain six miles north of the foot of the plateau which is the real defensive position of our Allies, the French and Italians. Frenchmen have long spoken of the martyrdom of Rheims. It would be a truer sentiment to think of the martyrdom of the French Army and people. Gouraud's treatment of the Mononvilliers hills is earnest that in this case also military merits and common sense will prevail.

'KILL TILL THEY CRY ENOUGH.'

Gouraud's Stirring Address to Franco-American Troops.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 17, (Associated Press.)—In stirring phrases, imploring them to stand firm, General H. J. E. Gouraud, in command of the French and American troops east of Rheims and in Champagne, appealed to his men before the German offensive began. In an order issued to his soldiers, he said:

"We may be attacked at any moment. You all feel that a defensive battle never has been engaged in under more favorable conditions. You were warned and are on guard with powerful reinforcements of infantry and artillery. You will fight on the ground you have transformed by your hard work into redoubtable fortresses, which are invincible if the passages are properly guarded.

"The bombardment will be terrible, but you will stand it without weakening. The assault will be violent, in clouds of smoke, dust and gas, but your position and armament are formidable.

"In your breasts beat free men's brave, strong hearts. Nobody will look behind nor recede a step. Each of you will have one thought—to kill, and kill many until they cry 'Enough!'

"For this reason your General says you will break this assault, and it will be broken gloriously."

ONE PERIL TO GERMANS.

Allied Guns Now Dominate Railways Passing Through Soissons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 19.—The latest reports show that the statement current yesterday afternoon that the French had recaptured Soissons was incorrect, but, as General Maurice points out, Monte de Paris, which is now in French hands, completely dominates the town, and even if the Germans retain the town the railways passing through it can be so commanded by the French guns as to be useless to the enemy.

LONDON, July 19.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters suggests that the complete surprise of the enemy by the Franco-American attack was due partly to lack of vigilance, owing to violent thunderstorms and the rain and wind which swept the whole country between the Aisne and Marne during the night. The German first lines, the correspondent says, made weak resistance and many prisoners were taken in the first hour of the attack. The correspondent predicts stiffer fighting Friday, when, he believes, masses of unused German troops beyond the Aisne will be brought up.

"The operation may be regarded as a big diversion on the flank of the enemy salient between the Aisne and the Marne with a view to arresting his advance toward Epernay and the Mountain of Rheims," says the correspondent.

"It was the first time since the German offensive began on March 21 of the development of an independent manoeuvre which obliged the Germans to give battle on ground of General Foch's choosing. The changed situation is largely due to the progressive diminution of the enemy's superiority since March and the arrival of a powerful American contingent on the allied front."

There is a strong note of relief and of gratitude in the newspaper comment this morning on General Foch's successful counterstroke, which is hailed as the most cheering news for a twelvemonth—news which, it is admitted, seemed at first too good to be true.

Hearty tributes are paid to General Foch's fine strategy and leadership, while in several of the newspapers emphasis is laid on the view that his success has been due to the reorganization which placed the allied command under one head.

The courage and dash of the Franco-American troops also are warmly praised. The rejoicings over Thursday's events, however, are tempered by the belief expressed by the newspapers that the Germans have not yet been beaten and that they by no means have exhausted their forces. The opinion is put forward that the Germans thus far have engaged only thirty of their total strategic reserves of between seventy and eighty divisions. What will happen when these are brought into action is awaited with keen interest by the military writers.

It is clear from the dispatches from the front that there is no illusion of a victory already achieved, and that a fierce German effort is expected to follow as a counter to General Foch's initial success. Seemingly nobody on the front or in well informed quarters here expects the German high command to abandon the game until the last card is played.

ITALIANS FOUGHT BRAVELY.

Lost and Retook Mt. Bligny Three Times, Then Had to Give It Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—"Italian valor so far has succeeded in preventing the enemy from surrounding Rheims," declares an official cablegram from Rome today. It follows:

"English and French newspapers express the greatest admiration for the gallant conduct and magnificent resistance of the Italian troops defending the city of Rheims in the Bligny sector. Despite reported furious enemy attacks and their heavy losses, the Italian troops heroically opposed the German advance.

"Bligny Mountain, lost three times by the Italians, was three times retaken. The position was then abandoned for tactical reasons, owing to a slight retirement on the left, which threatened the Italian flank.

"Italian valor so far has succeeded in preventing the enemy from surrounding Rheims."

KAISERIN WEEPS FOR WOUNDED

Visits Rhine Hospitals and Breaks Down at Sight of Maimed.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 18.—The German Empress, accompanied by Prince Joachim, has been visiting the hospitals in the Rhine towns since Sunday, says a dispatch from Strassburg by way of Basle. The hospitals are said to be crowded with wounded, mostly Prussian soldiers from the zone of the German offensive along the Marne. Bavarian and Saxon wounded are being sent into the interior.

The Empress is reported to have broken down and wept at seeing so many wounded at Strassburg.

Large new wings, the advices say, are being added to the hospitals at Cologne and Mannheim. In the meantime the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, continues to announce that the German losses have been insignificant.

LORD READING GRATIFIED.

British Ambassador Says "That Is What We All Looked For."

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, today expressed to the Associated Press his gratification at the success of the Franco-American troops in their offensive launched between Château-Thierry and Soissons.

"I am very much gratified," said the Ambassador, "by the news of the battle today, and especially by the admirable work of the American troops. That was what we all looked for, but it was none the less gratifying to know that our expectations had been realized."

QUIET ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Only Moderate Artillery Exchanges—Pola Again Bombed.

ROME, July 18.—The Italian official communication issued today follows:

"On the whole of the front there has been moderate fighting by both artilleries and the usual activity by our reconnoitring detachments.

"Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the military works in the fortress of Pola were bombed. Three hostile aircraft were downed."

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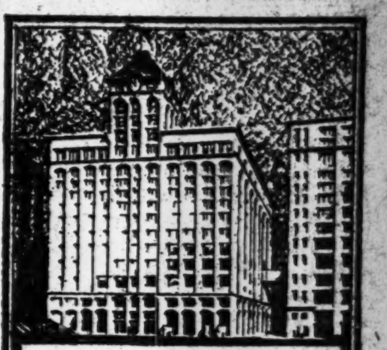

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"'Davis, America-must-be-punished-for-her-actions!'"

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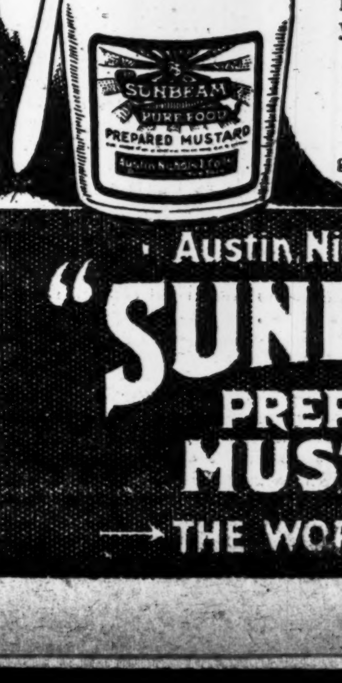

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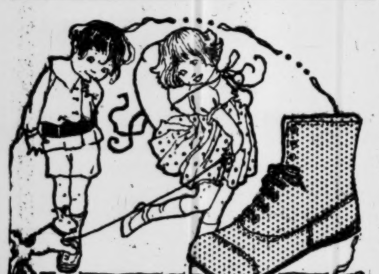

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WHERE IS KEM?

Reports say that American and British soldiers landed in Russia and occupied Kem. A map showing just where Kem is located appears in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. The military value of this town is clearly explained in this issue, which also presents many interesting war pictures from the various fronts. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

SEES VITAL BLOW TO GERMAN PLANS

Maurice Says That Foch Has Smashed the Program for Paris Drive.

GERMAN SUPPLIES MENACED

Counterattack Threatens to Reduce Armies in the Salient to Starvation.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—General Foch has always preached that a defensive attitude is no defense, and we may be sure that the only reason why he has not attacked before is that he has not had the necessary means. Therefore, this counterattack of his, quite apart from the splendid results which it has achieved, is an indication that the means are coming to hand, and that the painful period in which we have had to sit still and receive blows instead of going forward to deliver them is brought to an end.

Every soldier hates a defensive because it means the surrender of his will to that of the enemy. It means uncertainty, hesitation, and at the very best the postponement of a decision by the enemy, and not obtaining a decision for himself.

All who have followed the course of this year's campaign must now realize that the deep-rooted belief that a defense is necessarily more economical of life than an offensive is an illusion. A successful attack is almost always much less costly than an unsuccessful defense, and as between an unsuccessful attack and an unsuccessful defense there is little to choose.

In this present battle the Germans have lost more heavily than the Allies, because their attacks have failed; but we may be sure that this last attack of Foch's has not so far been expensive, because it has obviously been made with great skill.

It has, in fact, all the distinguishing marks of generalship, for it has achieved surprise and has been made in a direction in which every yard of ground gained must directly influence the course of the battle.

This front between the Aisne and the Marne, which Foch has attacked, is the German front for the advance on Paris from the northeast, and it is almost certain that the enemy has been preparing for such an advance. He will now have to begin most of his preparations afresh, and will have to fight to be able to do this, for Foch's advance has not only driven the enemy further back from Paris, but has struck at the main artery through which the German troops in the great salient made by the Crown Prince's advance of last month are fed.

French Guns Dominate Railways.

The Montagne de Paris, which is now in French hands, completely dominates Soissons, and even if the Germans succeed in holding the town, the railways passing through it can be so dominated by French guns as to be useless to the enemy. The Montagne de Paris was captured by Manoury in 1914 during the Franco-British advance to the Aisne, after the battles of the Ourcq and Marne, and it brought with it the prize of Soissons.

Conditions are now altered very materially, and if they have trenches around the town it is quite possible for the Germans to hold it while the French are on the height to the south; but none the less the chances of the place being recaptured look rosy, whether it is retaken or not. So long as the railway junction can be kept under French gunfire it should be quite impossible for the Germans to bring up the vast amount of material required for an attack upon Paris from this side, and difficult for them to keep their troops along the Marne supplied with food and ammunition.

Unlike the Crown Prince's effort, Foch's blow has, therefore, in a few hours obtained definite strategic results, and this is more to the point than comparisons of the depth of the two advances and of the captures made, though they are in favor of the Allies. The Germans in the last four days have nowhere penetrated further than six miles, while the French had by about noon today rushed the Germans back eight miles to the south of Soissons.

The French are already able to claim considerable captures of guns, while in his fourth midday communiqué since the battle started Ludendorff cannot boast of one.

It will be noticed that he makes a great story of the failure of large united counterattacks to the south of the Marne. These were Foch's local efforts which have gained for him the high ground south of the Marne, from which the French are able to shell the bridges over the river, counterattacks which have kept the enemy busy and occupied his attention while a real united effort on a twenty-five-mile front between Fontenoy and Belleau Wood, famous for the first efforts of the American troops in this part of the front, was being prepared.

It is certain that the Americans have taken part in the latest development of the battle, but at exactly what part we do not yet know; but, since the attack has gained ground on the whole front, it is obvious that they have been successful. It is a very high trial for new troops to take part in a surprise attack which has been hastily prepared, as this one must have been, and American soldiers have every right to be proud of their achievement.

It looks very much as if Hindenburg had waited too long, and that in this second battle of the Marne, as it may rightly be called, for the Crown Prince's attack of last month was really the battle of the Aisne, he has made the mistake of underestimating the American Army, just as a predecessor of his in the first battle of the Marne underestimated the British Army, and paid the penalty.

Real Purpose to Upset Hindenburg's Plans.

This is a counterattack the real purpose of which is to upset the enemy's plans of attack, and not an offensive intended to break right through the German front, and it is in the highest degree improbable that Foch could have in the time at his disposal collected the means necessary for a far-reaching offensive. We must not, therefore, expect to see the Franco-American advance carried much further.

Further, it is quite certain that the Germans must have large reserves collected in the loop north of the Marne for the purpose of their own offensive; and Soissons is of such vital importance to them that if they can by any possibility collect the forces required to drive the French back from the positions dominating the railways they are certain to make the attempt.

HAIG ADVANCES LINES TO EAST OF AMIENS

Australians Gain a Third of a Mile on a Mile Front.

LONDON, July 18.—In what is officially described as "a successful local enterprise" the British lines southwest of Villers-Bretonneux were advanced last night on a front of more than a mile, while two field guns and some prisoners were taken. It is unofficially stated that the Australians, who were responsible for the gain, pushed their way forward rather more than a third of a mile.

Following is the text of the day statement from the War Office:

> Australian troops carried out a successful local enterprise early last night in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux, advancing their line southwest of the village on a front of over a mile. Two forward field guns were captured in the course of the operation, together with a number of prisoners and some machine guns.
>
> We also improved our positions slightly during the night east of Hebuterne. We carried out a successful raid to the south of this village and drove off a hostile raiding party south of Bucquoy.
>
> Hostile artillery showed considerable activity during the night north of Bailleul.

Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters in France tonight says:

> Yorkshire troops carried out a successful raid this afternoon southeast of Robecq and captured thirty prisoners.
>
> Beyond artillery activity on both sides in different sectors, there is nothing further to report from the British front.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 18—(Associated Press.)—A surprise attack early last night advanced the Australian line east of Amiens more than a third of a mile on a front in excess of a mile. The German trenches thus captured are southeast of Villers-Bretonneux.

The Australians took the trenches without much trouble, collecting thirty-three prisoners under an angry company commander, two field guns, and two machine guns.

The prisoners taken showed more interest in the battle on the River Marne than in any other subject, and refused to believe the statement that the Germans had not captured Rheims and Chalons. They had heard glowing accounts of German success on the first day of the battle, and had been told by their commanders that the German armies would be in Paris before the end of the week. They spoke of the present battle as being a decisive one, and boasted that at its conclusion the Allies would be glad to sue for peace.

The British front continues quiet save for vigorous enemy shelling in the neighborhood of Ypres and in the hills around Kemmel.

CONFIDENT TONE IN LONDON.

Latest War News Helps Trading on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, July 18.—Money conditions were easy on the market today. On the Stock Exchange the tone was confident, news from the war theatre being regarded as good.

Gilt-edged securities hardened under the lead of French 5 per cents. A disposition to buy found holders reserved. Argentine rails were more active and in better demand.

Shipping shares were strong, Peninsula and Oriental stocks leading in the general rise. Oils and Russians, and especially mines, were firm.

BAVARIAN DISCIPLINE LAX.

Whole Sections in Flanders Rebuked for Sleeping When on Duty.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17, (Associated Press.)—German troops in some parts of the trenches in Flanders have been so exhausted and demoralized by constant British raids, attacks and bombardments that many of them have fallen asleep at their posts, not caring whether they are killed or captured.

An order issued to a Bavarian infantry regiment reveals a condition of affairs which up to this time would have been thought unbelievable in an army celebrated for the strictness of its discipline. The commanding officer wrote on June 25:

"While making a tour of the line this morning I came across complete sections fast asleep, in spite of its being dawn and misty. These sections had removed their equipment and had not the faintest idea of the country, of dispositions, of their orders, or of the troops on their flanks.

"Only yesterday I requested that all men should be instructed on these points and their particular duty explained to them. This is all the more important, as only a few days ago three men and a light machine gun were captured by a hostile patrol. This state of affairs must not continue."

A good deal of activity continues behind the German front, but the infantry has remained very quiet since the beginning of the present German offensive around Rheims.

No attempt has been made to recover the ground lost at Ridge Wood on Monday, when the British captured a total of 341 men and seven officers. The Germans have remained passive under repeated British thrusts around Bailleul, and only the artillery has indulged in retaliation.

HUNGARIANS FEAR AMERICA.

Budapest Paper Says Weight of Our Troops Begins to Tell.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 18.—The Pester Lloyd of Budapest published a long article, according to advices to The Daily Express, explaining the Austrian defeat in Italy, where it is now admitted 250,000 Austro-Hungarians were killed, wounded, or captured. The semi-official journal's frank statement may be summed up as follows:

The Austro-Hungarians, who have a number of divisions in the Ukraine, were in numerical inferiority. The single front of the Allies is now working normally. American intervention is having its effects. "If all the Americans disembarked are not fit for service in the trenches, their weight has already begun to be felt to such an extent that they must be considered seriously," the paper says.

The Allies, especially the Italians, have greatly ameliorated their methods of war.

PETROGRAD FAMINE WORSE.

No Bread There in Nine Days—Some Die from Hunger.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—A special dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende says that the famine in Petrograd is increasing every day. Several persons are dead from hunger.

In the last nine days there has been no bread.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The tide of battle has turned. The initiative, which has remained with Germany since March 21, has changed hands. The offensive which the Allies launched yesterday between the Marne and the Aisne has vitally changed the entire situation in France. We now have the secret of all of the small attacks which the Allies were constantly driving against the German lines along the western side of the Marne salient. They were all directed by one man, all had a common purpose, as had been suspected. And the purpose was a preparation for just what has happened.

Through these small attacks the French and the Americans seized local positions which vastly improved their line as a whole, and took the first and a very necessary step in the great counteroffensive which was launched yesterday. This countereffort rings down the curtain not only on the present German offensive, but on the German chance of obtaining a decision in the west. It places the burden squarely on the east—on Russia—to say whether the Allies shall win or lose.

In the west the Germans are beaten. Their last chance of victory has been snatched away. If we had no other proof of this, the mere fact that the allied commander is sufficiently sure of his strength to concentrate his men in a quiet sector while the fiercest German effort of the war was at its height, and to strike with them not in a counterattack but in a new offensive over a wide front, is sufficient guarantee that the lines in the west are safe. Foch's army of manoeuvre has come to light.

The allied move is, of course, partly defensive. The Germans who were pressing hard against the eastern side of the Marne salient and who were moving ahead, slowly but relentlessly up the Marne along the south bank, were drawing the loop tightly around Rheims. While east of the city the French lines were holding fast, on the west they were being driven back until the southern approaches to the city were gradually being closed. Rheims has no military value. Such value as it once had has long since passed. Its sentimental or moral value, however, is tremendous. It would have been a sore shock to the French to have lost it. It would have made an excellent headline in the Berlin papers and a tasty though unsubstantial morsel for the German people to digest. The allied offensive will probably disappoint the German desire for favorable news and the German stomach.

The German troops south of the Marne, who have been unable to penetrate beyond the St. Agnan-la Chapelle line in their way south, offered a tempting bait. They were stretching out along the southern bank in their effort to take Rheims from the south, never getting more than two or three miles from the river, but continually lengthening, because they could not broaden their front. Their position was from the first one of extreme danger. Faced with a force in their front equally as strong as their own, a threat to their rear would make their retirement a matter of great difficulty if not of impossibility. This threat to their rear is now being furnished by the allied advance. Not only is the rear of this force being threatened, however, but the entire Marne salient from Soissons to Rheims is in danger.

It is hardly possible at the moment to tell exactly what has happened. Apparently the American forces attacked first between the lower part of the Retz forest and Château-Thierry. The French in the meantime had concentrated in the forest of Rets and were waiting merely for the American attack to get under way when they would go ahead. The American forces struck the Germans between Bouresches and Dammard, and the German line quickly cracked, the Americans penetrating at some places to a depth of three miles almost immediately. The French almost immediately struck east and northeast from the Retz forest, and also moved forward north of the Aisne at the same time from the vicinity of Fontenoy. There was no artillery preparation, nothing but a barrage fire behind which the infantry advanced, accompanied by tanks.

Everywhere the Germans gave way. An American division operating with the French advanced within a mile of Soissons, driving along the Aisne River, and reached the ravine of the Crise River, which flows by Soissons and empties into the Aisne. This represents a gain of about six miles. At two places the main highway between Soissons and Château-Thierry was crossed twice, first near Buzancy and again east of Vierzy.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken and the whole German line terrifically shaken. In the great confusion of the advance, reports are incomplete and not altogether definite. But the results of the first day's offensive compare favorably with those of the German advance on March 21. The advance has not yet been held up. At latest advices it is still in progress, but because of the great danger to the German positions in the south, it may be expected that reserves will be thrown in to halt it at the complete expense of the offensive against Rheims.

WASHINGTON SEES GERMANS IN DANGER

May Have to Give Up Whole of Marne-Aisne Salient if Foch Continues Drive.

BELIEVE TIDE HAS TURNED

Fact That Allies Have Enough Men to Start a Major Offensive Pleases Our Military Men.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The heart of the American nation was in France tonight. It marched and fought proudly with the boys who went over the top this morning and still were gallantly smashing their way ahead beside their French comrades late in the day.

It was a tale of splendid victory and daring that news reports, and even the terse official statements, told. Hour by hour the extent of the victory grew. What the full effect of the blow will be cannot be estimated until details of the fighting along the whole twenty-five mile front, from Château-Thierry to Soissons, from which the surprise attack was launched, are available.

It was clear beyond mistake, however, that in the rush of the first day of this answer of General Foch to the German attack east and west of Rheims the enemy had been placed in a position from which he may have great difficulty in extricating himself. Not only may the German effort west of Rheims and south of the Marne be wholly nullified, but all they have accomplished since the battle of the Aisne began months ago may be overturned.

All Smiles at War Department.

There was little effort here today to measure the scope of the Franco-American stroke. Officers were too vitally interested in the swift development of the attack as it was unfolded, bulletin by bulletin, to devote much time to cold calculations such as form the basis for military predictions. It was the instant news that held them, from General March to the junior staff officers, and the War Department was a place of smiles and hand grips as the boys overseas wrote new and glorious pages in American history.

Secretary Baker had difficulty in holding himself to cool, unhurried expression, as he dictated to the newspaper men, late in the day, a statement summarizing General Pershing's brief reports. Supplemented with the news dispatches the official account revealed, however, the full thrilling story of the dash against the enemy delivered with such gallantry and as such a complete surprise that it swept over the first German lines apparently without wavering and rushed on to objectives deep in the territory the Germans have held for months.

During the day Secretary Baker, General March, and War Department officials generally spent much time over the maps. They read every detail of the accounts brought in over the press wires and time after time all other business halted while the swiftly changing battlefront was traced out. Until late in the night, officials were eagerly receiving every report that came in.

Baker Tells of the Report.

Mr. Baker's statement paid instant homage to the dash and gallantry of the American forces, and his elation, as well as that of the officers who surrounded him, was clearly written between the lines. The statement, which summarized General Pershing's reports as received up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, read:

"The Department has received from General Pershing an official confirmation of the opening of the counteroffensive along the lines carried in the newspaper dispatches. American troops are participating both as complete divisions and as units in association with the French. The first objectives seem everywhere to have been attained, and while no accurate count has been made, it is clear that many prisoners have been taken and guns and other war material captured.

"Our official reports also confirm the fact that the American soldiers advanced with the greatest dash and gallantry, and were still advancing when last heard from."

A most promising consideration of the counterattack, officers believe, aside from renewed proof of the fighting qualities of the new American Armies, is the fact that General Foch has now sufficient force to unloose a major counterstroke. The supreme command now has shown clearly that a definitely turning point has been reached where his resources in men and munitions are great enough for him to assume at least an aggressive defense.

Foch May Expand Operations.

Whether the present counterstroke will enlarge into an allied offensive cannot be known until the events of the next few days are known. If the present Franco-American thrust should realize all the possibilities seen in it by observers abroad and force the Germans out of the whole Aisne-Marne salient, it seems highly probable to officials here that General Foch might feel warranted in expanding such success through offensive operations on other fronts.

A narrower construction on today's events fixes the stopping of the German drive west of Rheims as the purpose of the allied attack. In that case, it is already certain that what was accomplished today will go far toward ending any menace the German assault may have.

In some quarters, however, doubt was expressed early today as to the wisdom of dividing forces for a counterstroke while the German advance along the Marne toward Epernay was still in action. The extent of the gains effected, however, was regarded as fully justifying General Foch's strategic dispositions, and there is no doubt that the American military authorities are in full harmony with him.

The risk involved in concentrating a great force far from the apex of the German advance, it was argued, was more than offset by the possibilities a successful diversion on the Aisne-Marne line would have. In effect, General Foch struck at the rear of the enemy columns hammering at the French lines south of the Marne, and there is little possibility of any serious effort to press forward there while the Franco-American drive is unchecked.

In any case the reserves employed in and supporting today's drive stand between the enemy and Paris on the direct road. They hold the inside lines of the Compiegne salient, which is regarded here as the sore point of the whole German campaign. At need, they can be shifted swiftly to the north to support the Montdidier-Soissons front or employed to harass the flank of any German thrust north of Montdidier.

Look for Action on British Front.

Signs have not been lacking that General Foch had in mind some such enterprise as that launched today even before the German drive of last Monday began. The front from which he struck covers that on which French "nibbling" tactics have been steadily employed for several weeks with good local gains regularly recorded.

Similar "nibbling" is going on along the British front at several places. Successful raids and improvement of positions were reported yesterday and today. The Germans apparently are becoming aroused over the British enterprises, for the dispatches tell of increased enemy artillery fire in those sectors.

It was suggested tonight that a thrust from the British front on a far wider scale than anything attempted there since the great German assault began last March might develop as a companion piece to the Franco-American effort. In that case, it was said, it would be clear that the tide of battle had definitely turned, and the German drive of 1918, their greatest military effort of the war and the campaign on which they have counted to achieve victory by arms, had been defeated.

KAISER SHIFTS FEWER MEN.

Postal Service Between Holland and Belgium Stopped for Only 9 Days.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 18.—Whereas the interruption of postal communication between Holland and Belgium before German offensives usually covered a period of two to three weeks, this month the interruption lasted only from the 4th to the 12th. This is believed to indicate that the present offensive is not on such a large scale as former ones this year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that living expenses in Belgium are increasing greatly, and that the Germans have raised the taxes at the same time. A sheep was sold last week to a butcher for $177. A new suit of clothes in Belgium costs about $200.

KAISER HAS INFLUENZA.

Kaiserin Also Said to be Suffering from Mild Form of Disease.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Munich to The Daily Express states that the Kaiser and Kaiserin are suffering from the Spanish influenza in a mild form.

No bulletin has been issued.

WHOLE CITY CHEERS NEWS OF BIG VICTORY

Bells on Public Buildings Spread Tidings and Crowds Parade with Flags.

STOCKS RESPOND QUICKLY

East Side Vies with Rest of City in Giving Vent to Enthusiasm—Throngs Read Bulletins.

New York was ready yesterday to celebrate the victories of the French and American armies in something of the old-fashioned way. Ringing of bells and the gathering of cheering crowds in the streets brought back memories of less earnest days in times past when celebrations were more frequent, even if less justified. Officials of the city government set the pace by ordering the ringing of bells on official buildings. Borough President Frank L. Dowling of Manhattan prudently waited till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon to make sure that the news was true, and then ordered Pietro Chiveffo, Superintendent of the City Hall, to get up into the unfinished cupola and start ringing the new bell, which had been heard for the first time on the day when the body of Major John Purroy Mitchel was brought back to this city.

Chiveffo's experience with the bell had been limited to its tolling for Major Mitchel's funeral and to its ordinary functioning to strike the hours, so he went up into the belfry and proceeded to toll it. The crowds along Park Row began to be disturbed by this tolling, and singly and in groups many citizens hurried to the City Hall to ask the attendants if some other distinguished citizen had died. When President Dowling heard this he sent word up to Chiveffo to liven it up a little bit, and for the next half hour the bell rang with the vigor and cheerfulness of a dinner call. Meanwhile the news had spread, and among the crowds watching the newspaper bulletins in Park Row, as well as those among whom the word had spread that the bell was ringing for a big victory, there was much outspoken satisfaction as to the way things were going.

Celebration in Brooklyn.

The same thing happened in Brooklyn, where Acting Borough President Joseph A. Guider, who heard the good news at the Board of Estimate meeting, telephoned over to the Borough Hall and ordered the bell there rung in celebration. There, too, there were many inquiries by telephone from the surrounding offices, and Frank Fogarty, secretary to the Borough President, was kept busy most of the afternoon passing the glad news along. Flags were hung out from many offices and clusters of people gathered on the streets and exchanged felicitations over the good report.

News of the American Army's successes in France put local theatre audiences on the qui vive last evening, and in many leading houses there were similar scenes to those which had marked this country's declaration of war over a year ago. The popular war play, "Getting Together," at the Shubert, lent an appropriate setting to one such demonstration when copies of the evening papers, with their big headlines easily legible from the front rows, were introduced on the stage in the episode of the recruiting meeting by Blanche Bates and Holbrook Blinn, with Lieutenant Gitz Rice and the other actual fighters from "over there."

The movies all had army and navy pictures running this week, and the presentation of these on the screen last evening started the popular-price audiences shouting for the boys in khaki. At some of the legitimate dramas now running in Summer season officers and soldiers in uniform were cheered and even called on to address the spectators in intervals of the plays.

After-Theatre Celebrations.

The after-theatre crowds around Times Square broke loose on Broadway with an American victory celebration like election night in New York. Cowbells and horns contributed to the general pandemonium of cheering, while hundreds of persons were quickly gathered before impromptu speechmakers at the street corners. From all the cafés and roof garden resorts at midnight the playing and singing of patriotic airs carried the celebration further into the small hours of morning than anything the old town has seen and heard since the early-closing rules went into effect after America's entrance into the war.

The news that the French and American forces had begun a counterattack on a wide front against the Germans was received with great enthusiasm in the financial district yesterday morning, and when later dispatches were sent out by the tickers describing the extent of the advance cheers rang out in many offices. On the Stock Exchange the volume of cheering around 2 o'clock, when the fullest dispatches arrived, was great enough to cause pedestrians to stop several blocks away to inquire the cause of the demonstration.

Stocks moved forward sharply, receiving their largest impetus just before the close of business, when heavy buying of Steel common caused a spurt in other industrial issues. Steel at 108½ ended the day with a gain of 3⅞ points, and increases of from 2 to 5 points were recorded by Baldwin Locomotive, Central Leather, Mexican Petroleum, Tobacco Products, Utah Copper and others.

While the gains among stocks attracted especial attention among the speculative followers of the market, a more significant reflection of the day's developments on the battlefront occurred in the list of foreign Government and municipal bonds. The Anglo-French 5s rose from 97⅞ to 98⅛, the highest price of the year. City of Paris 6 per cent. bonds climbed under substantial buying from 82⅞ to 85⅝, reflecting the lessening of tension over the possibility that the city might be captured by the German forces. The bonds of Marseilles, Lyons, and Bordeaux gained about a point each and the French 5½s and United Kingdom issues were firm throughout the day.

Stocks More Than Regain Setback.

When the new German drive started on Monday, many stocks lost considerable ground. Yesterday's recovery, on top of the improvement of Tuesday and irregular tone on Wednesday, carried quotations higher than before the attack by the Kaiser's forces began.

Thousands of New Yorkers turned out early last evening to read the bulletins of American successes in France and to cheer for the fighters and for the flag. In 125th Street, the thoroughfare of Harlem, the number of flags that appeared when the news became known was noteworthy, and every hour added to the number wearing small flags or patriotic decorations. In the crowd, which often blocked the sidewalks, were many women, and very often it was not only the women who suggested the cheering, but led it. At Seventh Avenue and 125th Street a soldier, who was recruiting for the 12th Regiment, New York State Guard, had a large and sympathetic audience.

On the east side there was no lack of enthusiasm, and the crowds that went up and down Third Avenue cheering and waving flags were as enthusiastic as those further west. The only difference was that on the east side more flags of Italy, of France, and the other allied nations were displayed.

Around the subway station at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue a crowd was assembled most of the evening. Sometimes there was cheering, but all the time there was waving of flags. The news from France was discussed not only in front of news bulletins but in crowds on street corners and where families gathered on the front stoops of apartment houses. In the restaurants the war news was the subject of discussion. In some of these there were cheers given for our troops facing the enemy on the western front.

FRENCH AIRMEN PLAYED SPLENDID ROLE IN FIGHT

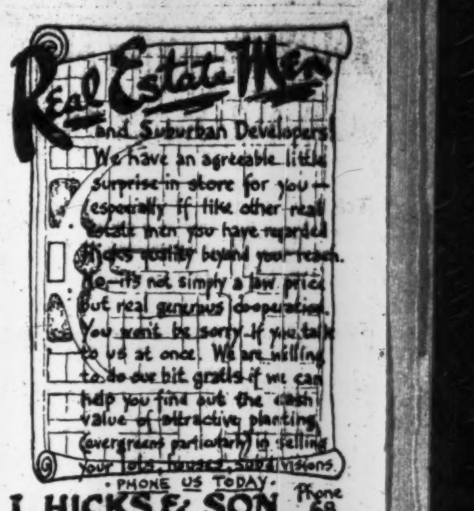
Put 41 German Planes Out of Commission in Two Days' Engagements.

PARIS, July 18.—The work of the French air forces in recent operations is described in an official communication issued tonight, as follows:

> Our aerial forces have continued to play a brilliant part in the battle. On July 16 and 17 our bombing escadrilles attacked without cessation the bridge over the Marne, obstructing the passage of enemy troops. These troops, attacked by machine guns and bombs at the moment of debouching on the north and south banks of the river, suffered serious losses and were obliged to disperse several times.
>
> A bridge thrown across the river by the enemy in front of Dormans was copiously sprinkled with projectiles and collapsed. A convoy which was crossing it was engulfed in the river.
>
> Our bombing machines likewise carried out expeditions against cantonments, railway stations, munition depots, and concentration places in the enemy rear areas.
>
> Twenty-one tons of explosives were dropped during the day and fourteen during the night, doing much damage. A violent explosion occurred in the station at Maison Bleue. Fires broke out in the stations at Coucy, Les Etapes, and Bazouches.
>
> Our airplanes, with their usual dash, have engaged in numerous combats over the enemy lines. Twenty-nine German machines were brought down or put out of action and five captive balloons were set afire.
>
> Yesterday, despite the violent wind and torrential rains, our squadrons took the air and obtained good results. Twelve German airplanes were brought down and four captive balloons were destroyed.
>
> In the attacks on the Marne crossings 5,600 kilos of explosives were used.

LONDON, July 18.—The official statement of aerial operations issued tonight says:

> On July 17 the weather was cloudy at first, but improved later, allowing a considerable amount of aerial reconnoissance, photography, and artillery work to be accomplished by us.
>
> Eleven and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the day on enemy dumps and railways and on the Brungeoise works.
>
> Comparatively few enemy machines were encountered. We shot down three and drove one down out of control. We lost one machine. We also shot down six hostile balloons in flames.
>
> Severe thunderstorms prevented our machines from carrying out night bombing.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30x3½	"	Plain	$20.05	$14.05
32x3½	St. Side	Non-Skid	$27.45	$19.25
32x4	"	"	$37.40	$26.20
33x4	"	"	$39.25	$27.50
33x4	"	Ribbed	$37.30	$26.15
34x4	"	"	$38.05	$26.65
34x4	"	Non-Skid	$40.10	$28.10
34x4½	"	"	$53.25	$37.30
35x4½	"	"	$55.65	$38.95
36x4½	"	"	$56.50	$39.55
35x5	"	"	$65.35	$45.75
35x5	"	Ribbed	$62.05	$43.45
37x5	Clincher	Non-Skid	$69.25	$48.50

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AMERICA AND JAPAN TO ACT IN SIBERIA?

Tokio Dispatches Say Mikado's Government Has Agreed to Joint Intervention.

PROPOSED BY WASHINGTON

Military Aid to Czechs in Siberia Said to be Part of President's Plan.

LONDON, July 18.—The Japanese Government has reached a decision, which was the outcome of proposals from the United States, says a dispatch from Tokio to The Times under date of July 13, for joint American-Japanese intervention in Siberia. The American proposals, the dispatch adds, were different from those made by Great Britain and France.

Tokio dispatches to The Associated Press announce that the Japanese newspapers on Tuesday published the terms of an American proposal to send American troops to Siberia. The newspapers declared that the Japanese Government had decided to accept the suggestion made by the American Government that Japan also send troops.

"According to information in Tokio," says the dispatch, "the plans of the United States in Russia are twofold: First, military assistance to the Czechoslovaks, and second, giving general economic help to Russia.

"The United States is described as being of the feeling that the Czechoslovaks should not be abandoned while they are striving to reach their aim. It is said there is no desire on the part of the American Government to intervene in Russian affairs, but that it favors the dispatch of sufficient forces to leave the Czechoslovaks free to insure the safe arrival of their comrades from the interior.

"The impression here tonight is that Japan, in a spirit of co-operation with her allies, will follow the suggestion, and, like the Americans, send troops. Great Britain and France, it is said, also will send small contingents, so as to make the movement interallied.

"Many Japanese leaders, however, favor more extensive military movements in Siberia than have been suggested by the United States. Their ideas are based on combating the eastward extension of German influence and the safeguarding of Japan's interests. It is suggested as not being unlikely that the Japanese Government, responding to this opinion, which is growing, later may open negotiations with the United States and the Entente Governments concerning the wisdom of intervention in Russia, which, while being chiefly directed by Japan, would be supported by all the Allies.

"The indications are that the statesmen who guide the policies of the empire desire to work in close harmony with the Allies, including the United States."

There is great activity in Japanese official circles, other Associated Press dispatches report, and the newspapers devote columns to the subject of intervention. They dwell on the great extent of the expedition and speculate regarding the number of divisions Japan will send to Siberia. The newspapers also say that Emperor Yoshihito has postponed his departure from Tokio for his Summer villa on account of important developments which have taken place.

Another cablegram to The Associated Press reports that the Elder Statesmen met on Monday and heard the Government's report concerning the question of dispatching troops to Siberia. It is believed that the Elder Statesmen are fully supporting the Government. Japan, it is stated in Governmental circles, is quite prepared for military action, but it is generally felt, the cablegram adds, that she will resent any form of limitation placed on her movement of troops.

According to a dispatch from Tokio to The Times, dated Monday, a meeting of the Japanese Advisory Council called for that day approve decisions taken by the Government was postponed until Tuesday, owing to the opposition of Messrs. Takino and Haro. It is understood that Mr. Takino represents the views of the Satsuma clan, who hold that the situation is not yet critical enough to necessitate Japanese action, and that it would be perilous to stake Japan's fortunes before a German invasion actually endangers Japan.

A Tokio dispatch, dated Tuesday, to The Daily Express says that Japanese business interests are chary regarding intervention, and the stock market in Tokio on Tuesday was depressed, an early decision in favor of the sending of an expedition being expected.

The various Japanese political parties have held private meetings to consider the attitude of the Kensei-kai and Sei-yu-kai groups, both these parties having hesitated to take a definite stand regarding the question of intervention. They are more inclined, it is said, to oppose such a move than to accept it, but party feeling usually disappears when a national decision is reached.

Viscount Kato, former Foreign Minister, in an address to the Kensei-kai, while not opposing intervention, and declaring that if the Entente Allies were in agreement and relied upon Japan's good faith, Japan must not refuse, said, nevertheless, he doubted the possibility of an expedition reaching the Ural Mountains and feared that an advance only as far as Irkutsk would not achieve the object for which intervention was undertaken.

SHANGHAI, July 18, (Associated Press.)—A dispatch to the Daily News from Peking says the Allies have decided on joint intervention in Siberia in the landing of British, French, Japanese, and American contingents, who, however, will only occupy Vladivostok so as to permit the Czechoslovaks to operate inland.

The correspondent adds that he understands the aggregate allied force will not exceed one division.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—American Government officials declined to comment in any way upon the report from Tokio that Japan has accepted a proposal of the United States that American and Japanese troops be sent into Siberia.

It is known that important developments in the Siberian situation are impending, but officials indicated that the time was not ripe for an announcement.

Further than an official admission that negotiations have been going on for some time with Great Britain, Japan, and France, looking to the adoption of a common policy, absolutely nothing was made available for publication. It is not permissible, under the voluntary censorship by which the Government has asked the American newspapers to withhold publication of certain information until it has been officially announced, to disclose what is known of the Government's plans.

DENIES MILUKOFF HAS JOINED GERMANS

Is Not in Kiev and Has Made No Advances, Russian Paper Is Authorized to Say.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, July 18.—The correspondent of the Russian paper Nosi Vicks is authorized categorically to deny the German report that Milukoff, Vinaver, and other leading Cadets are going to Kiev to attend conferences regarding the contemplated change in the foreign policy of the party.

Neither Milukoff nor Vinaver is in Kiev, or has been there. They have not directly or indirectly asked any one for an audience in Berlin.

57 Casualties in Army; 14 Killed in Action; Marines Report 5 Dead and 3 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department today gave out 57 casualties in the American army in France, bringing its total to 10,442. The Marine Corps Headquarters gave out 8 casualties, bringing the total for the Marine Corps to 1,777. The total for army and Marine Corps is 10,450.

The army casualties included 14 killed in action, 10 died of wounds, 6 died of disease, 2 died of accident and other causes, 20 severely wounded, 1 wounded slightly, and 4 missing in action. The Marine Corps casualties included 4 killed in action, 1 died of wounds received in action, and 3 wounded severely. No commissioned army or marine officers are included.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES IN ARMY TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 18.	Total.
Killed in action	1,432	14	1,446
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	630	10	640
Died of accident or other causes	517	2	519
Died of disease	1,352	6	1,358
Total	4,222	32	4,254
Wounded	5,608	21	5,629
Missing, including prisoners	555	4	559
Grand total	10,385	57	10,442

SUMMARY OF MARINE CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France are distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	24	605
Wounded	29	1,036
In hands of enemy	0	2
Missing	2	79
Total	55	1,722
Grand total		1,777

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JULY 18.

Army casualties reported today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—14.

Sergeants.

CARTER, CARL C.; Dan Troup, 810 Grant Av., Fresno, Cal.
LUSHER, EUDELL MILLER; Mrs. Gladys Mason, 2,735 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo.
McFADDEN, WILLIAM F.; Charles McFadden, Great Bend, Kan.
TRAVIS, WILLIAM L.; Miss Grace Travis, Gen. Del., Hot Springs, Ark.

Privates.

BRIGNALL, LEON WILLIAM; Mrs. Lillie Estella Brignall, 22 Nursery Av., Geneva, N. Y.
DI SCIASCIO, ROCCO; Mrs. Jenne Di Sciascio, 1,012 Cross St., Philadelphia, Penn.
FISHER, GEORGE; Mrs. George Fisher, 2,015 Jerome Av., New York.
GALLEGOS, JOSEPH; Ivan P. Gallegos, Talpa, N. M.
JACKSON, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Flora Jackson, 514 West 2d St., Rushville, Ind.
KUBIACHI, VEDO; Tom Kubiachi, P. O. 608, Tonopah, Nev.
LEE, SAMUEL ELMER; Mrs. Susan Margaret Lee, 2,616 California Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.
LOVELL, JOHN C.; Mrs. Susan Lovell, Norborne, Mo.
TYLER, HENRY R.; Mrs. Barbara Tyler, R. F. D. 1, Manlius, N. Y.
ULGREN, OSCAR L.; Herbert Ulgren, 280 Willard St., Jamestown, N. Y.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—10.

Corporal.

FITZWILSON, JAMES E.; J. Fitzwilson, care U. S. Railroad Administration, Charleston, S. C.

Privates.

BUNT, FREDERICK B.; Benjamin Bunt, Tannersville, N. Y.
COSTON, EARL M.; E. A. Coston, Billings, Mo.
EMMONS, JESSE B.; Ed Emmons, Andalusia, Ala.
FLORINE, PAUL J.; Gustav Florine, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
LANIER, CHAS. E.; Mrs. Neppie Lanier, 215 Ferry St., Decatur, Ala.
MACCIOCCA, JOSEPH; Dominick Macciocca, Pigbo, Italy.
SNYDER, FRANK K.; Mrs. Julia Snyder, Fairfield, Conn.
UPTON, WILLIAM; Mrs. Emma Upton, 3,350 North Lee St., Philadelphia.
VAUGHN, OKEY; William King, Newford, W. Va.

DIED OF DISEASE—6.

Cook.

MILFORD, SCOTT; Thomas S. Milford, Sumner, Mo.

Privates.

LUCAS, CHARLES E.; Mrs. Priscilla Conover, 266 Allen St., Trenton, N. Y.
MORROW, LESLIE G.; D. A. Morrow, Ponska, Alberta, Canada.
WATTS, WILLIAM O.; W. T. Watts, Elsberry, Mo.
WENZEL, FRANK M.; Mrs. Kate Wenzel, Little Falls, Minn.
WHITFIELD, PHILIP; Mrs. Rebecca Whitfield, Salters Depot, S. C.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—2.

Corporal.

TAYLOR, RALPH CHARLES; Judson Taylor, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Private.

WHALEN, HERBERT DANIEL; Mrs. Isabelle Corbby, 572 St. Aubin Av., Detroit, Mich.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—20.

Sergeant.

BRIGHTBILL, RUSSELL BOYD; Mrs. Elsie Brightbill, Hecton Mills, Harrisburg, Penn.

Corporals.

BAKER, STACEY E.; Mrs. May Baker, 166 Meadow St., Watertown, N. Y.
PARTRIDGE, RICHARD P.; Mrs. Martha J. Buchanan, 24 Pembroke St., Rochester, N. Y.

Privates.

BARON, WILLIAM; Jacob Baron, Lublin, Russia.
BIG THUNDER, ROBERT; Albert Big Thunder, Wootenburg, Wis.
CHAPMAN, JAMES B.; Miss Ella Chapman, Taylorsville, N. C.
DAVIS, SELAH; Mrs. Bertha Davis, 66 Warren St., Newark, N. J.
DUNKLE, DAVID H.; Wash Dunkle, Spring Run, Penn.
GARDNER, SAM H.; Mrs. Susie Gardner, Phoenix City, Ala.
GOULD, FREDERICK V.; Mrs. Catherine Gould, 10 Willard Place, Roxbury, Mass.
LUHAINK, JOHN; Miss Wanda Kacztmarkhky, 1,415 Reynolds St., Baltimore, Md.
LYON, CLARENCE; Jake Lyon, 418 West Ohio St., Bluffton, Ind.
MILLER, EDWIN EMERSON; Mrs. Susan Miller, Portage, Penn.
MORLAN, VERN; Claude Morlan, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
NORTON, GUY; Mrs. Mary Norton, R. F. D. 1, Delhi, N. Y.
SHOOK, HENRY H.; Mrs. S. S. Shook, R. F. D., Cherokee, Iowa.
SHULTZ, CLAUDE D.; Mrs. Addie Shultz, Hubbard, Iowa.
SIKIVICA, PIT; Pete Sikivica, Johnstown, Penn.
VENDITTI, HENRY; Tony Venditti, 18 Fulton St., Newcastle, Penn.
ZIELENSKI, WILLIAM; Mateluss Zielenski, Getozynio, Russia.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—1.

Private.

CHAMBERS, LAWRENCE A.; Mrs. Arthur Chambers, Bridgeport, Conn.

MISSING IN ACTION—4.

Privates.

BROOK, ALBERT; John Brook, Sr., 22 Spruce St., Princeton, N. J.
CYGANOWASKI, WOJCIECH; Andrew Jausana, 105 Joseph Campau, Detroit, Mich.
KLOTZ, HERMAN JOSEPH; Mrs. H. Klotz, 141 De Long Av., Syracuse, N. Y.
THORPE, HARRY F.; Mrs. Harriet B. Thorpe, 224 Hillside Av., Waterbury, Conn.

Previously reported missing, now reported in hospital:

Private.

CROSBIE, ALEXANDER; Robert Crosbie, 30,036 Piccadilly St., Kalgoorlie, West Australia.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES REPORTED JULY 18.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—4.

Sergeant.

STURGES, THOMAS A.; Josephine Sturges, 744 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Privates.

Bennett, Frederick S., Mary Bennett, North Bloomfield, N. Y.
HALE, CHARLES C.; Samuel Hale, McConnelsville, Ohio.
RIEBOLD, FREDERICK L.; Mary Riebold, 1,637 N. Durban St., Baltimore, Md.

DIED OF WOUNDS—1.

Private.

WALBURN, ALFRED C.; William Walburn, R. F. D. 3, Wellston, Ohio.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—3.

Corporal.

SCHUMACHER, HENRY L.; Louise Barkley, R. F. D., Newark, Ill.

Privates.

COLE, JOSEPH; Michael Cole, 398 Summer St., Lynn, Mass.
SNIVELY, HARVEY; Laura Snively, Schellburg, Penn.

CZECHS MAY AGREE TO STAY IN SIBERIA

Ready to Fight for Allied Cause Against Teutons, But Must Have Help.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A hopeful sign in the widespread desire to save Russia from German domination is furnished by the prospect that the Czechoslovaks will agree to remain in Siberia and fight for the Allied cause. It is the understanding in informed circles that a declaration to that effect may be expected soon. It will be contingent, however, on positive help from the allied nations, and therein exists the danger that the value of the Czechoslovak participation in the war may go for nothing if there is further hesitation in sending allied military reinforcements.

The Czechoslovak contingents in Siberia, composed in the main of former soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian Army who declined to fight against the Russians, have been anxious to get to France to take their places in the battle line alongside the French. They made an agreement with the Bolshevist elements in Siberia by which the Czechoslovaks were not to take up arms against military units composed of Russians.

When the Bolshevist bands in Siberia violated this agreement by joining forces with former German, Austrian, and Hungarian prisoners of war who remained loyal to the cause of the Central Powers after their release by the Bolsheviki, the Czechoslovak forces, it is said, lived up to the spirit of their pact and did not engage in military operations against the Soviet Government troops. There has been a popular understanding that defeat of the Bolshevist armed contingent at Vladivostok and other places in Siberia was accompanied by the Czechoslovaks, but this is now declared to be erroneous. These defeats were administered, according to the understanding obtained here, by organizations of Russians who resented the excesses and disorders due to Bolshevist activity.

This understanding of the Czechoslovak position is important, as it gives them a clean bill of health in any future operations they may undertake to prevent Germany from getting military control of the vast Russian territory. The clause of the Czechoslovaks is not directed against any element of the Russian people, but against Germany and Austria, and is based on the desire for the establishment of their national aspirations, to which the United States Government is committed.

The number of Czechoslovaks in Siberia attached to the cause of national aspiration is variously estimated as 80,000 or 100,000. Only a comparatively small number of these are armed, and it is apparent that they cannot maintain their present ascendency if the forces of former German and Austrian prisoners of war receive supplies from their Governments and, what is probable, are strengthened by contingents of soldiers sent by the Central Powers. In these circumstances, the position of the Czechoslovaks in Siberia is delicate, and it is felt that the value of the splendid work they have done against Germany and Austria will be entirely lost if they do not receive aid from the allied nations.

Any military assistance furnished the Czechoslovaks by the United States would be in line with our war on Germany and Austria and would have no bearing on the military operations of Russian bands, including those of the Bolsheviki, provided, of course, that those bands did not ally themselves with the German and Austrian armed forces and thus put themselves in the same belligerent category as the common enemy.

TOKIO, July 13, (Associated Press.)—Czechoslovak forces have followed up their military successes in Siberia by requesting assistance and especially military aid from the Entente allied powers.

PEKING, July 16, (Associated Press.)—General Horvath, commander of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia, is reported to have reached an agreement with the commanders of the Czechoslovak forces. The latter, it is stated, will proceed to the westward by way of Manchuria.

General Horvath is quoted as saying that he was forced to issue his recent dictatorship proclamation against his judgment; that he had little hope of success, but that conditions in Russia were such that he saw no alternative.

BAR GERMANS FROM MOSCOW.

Bolsheviki Refuse to Permit Kaiser to Send Embassy Guard.

LONDON, July 18.—Germany recently asked permission of the Russian Government to send a battalion of German troops to Moscow to guard the German Embassy. The Bolshevist Government in reply declared it would not permit any foreign troops to enter the capital. This information is contained in a Russian wireless dispatch, which reads:

"On July 14 the People's Commissary received a visit from the Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy, who asked the Russian Government's consent to the sending of a German battalion to Moscow to guard the German Embassy. It was added that the Germans had no intention of occupying Moscow.

The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs replied that Russia desired peace, and the Russian Government was prepared to give the German Embassy and Consulate detachments of its own troops of trustworthy character and sufficient for a guard, but that in no case would it permit the presence of a foreign military detachment in Moscow."

Buy Thrift & War Savings Stamps

You have pledged your word to buy them, and of course you will keep your word, no matter how great the sacrifice.

You may buy these stamps in any department store in the city and in hundreds of other places.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

MACY'S

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Summer Schedule of Store Hours:

Until further notice, the business hours in this store will be:

Store opens at 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays, when, until further notice, Store opens at 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

A Summertime Frock for Misses

$4.89

As cool to look at as it is to wear.

Model illustrated—simply and becomingly fashioned of figured voile or cross barred voile in several pleasing color combinations. Fichu and pleatings of organdie. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Khaki Overalls for Girls

In which they may play, tramp, or dig in a garden with freedom, and no fear of soiling clothes.

As illustrated—an attractive model which comes in all sizes for girls, 6 to 16 years. Made of strong khaki drill. Priced **$1.94**

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street

On your list of Summer wearables include a

Miss's Sleeveless Sport Jacket of Black Satin

$13.74

As *illustrated*—smart model, made of good quality black satin, with wide belt. Over collar of white satin. Arm holes neatly bound. All seams carefully stitched.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., Broadway

Three Styles of Misses'

Plaid Gingham Smocks

Should Be Wanted More as Their Prices Become Less

$2.74

Reduced from $3.74

Several cheery, youthful patterns of plaid gingham make the smocks, with collars, cuffs and trimmings of white or contrasting solid colors. Finished with hand smocking of effective bits of hand stitching.

Sizes 12 to 20 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

Have a New Hat for Your Week End Holiday!

A Special Purchase of Just 200

Transparent Brim Hats

AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE

$2.97

Similar Hats Elsewhere $4.85

Hats right up to the moment, in fact a step in advance of millinery fashions. Essentially mid-summer hats, that may be worn with light wash frocks or dark silk ones.

Hats with Georgette Brims and Georgette Crowns
Hats with Georgette Brims and Taffeta Crowns
Hats with Georgette Brims and Satin Crowns

Youthful and Becoming Poke and Mushroom Shapes, Trimmed with Wired Bows, Grosgrain Ribbon, or Beads.

Four Styles Illustrated.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

These Suits Are the Summer Way of Interpreting Our Policy of "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

Silk Shantung Suits, $19.75

(SHEER—STRONG—STYLISH)

Two-piece—Skeleton lined—
French facing—Pearl buttons—
Excellently tailored—
Others up to $29.75.

Cool Mohair Suits, $17.50

Dust proof—Dressy—require little attention or pressing—Two-pieces—cut and finished in the approved styles.

Palm Beach Suits $10.75

Two-piece suits in brown, tan and gray effects. A dressy suit for nearly every Summer occasion. Skeleton lined. Also Cool-Cloth Clothes.

White Flannel Trousers, $5.75

All wool, silk sewn throughout, and cold water shrunk to insure retaining their shape. A pair will add several combinations to your wardrobe.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Last Minute Reminders

Men's Dusters $2.96

An attractive automobile dust coat of tan cotton repp. Cut to a full skirt, buttoning to the neck, of astonishingly light weight. A very practical article at a popular price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Chauffeurs' Suits $13.49

A dark oxford Palm Beach uniform. The approved Summer dress for your driver. With trousers or breeches, Cap to match, $1.89

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Like Reading?

Sir A. Conan Doyle's new book on Spiritualism will just fit in to week-end intervals. You can read it in a couple of hours. "The New Revelation," 89c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 35th St.

A Golf Bag You Can Express

We carry an interesting variety of canvas and leather bags, also some corduroys, fitted with hood and padlock, enabling the clubs to be shipped or carried without their falling out.

Prices range from $6.49 to $19.89. Others without the hood, of stout canvas, reinforced, $3.49

Imported "Kilty" balls with rubber cores, and very lively. Dozen lots only, $4.49

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

What's Vacation Without Plenty of Underwear?

Novelty, athletic garments, of satin striped Madras, cut full, sleeveless, knee drawers in blue, gold and lavender effects. Per garment, $1.49

SILK & COTTON, tan, blue and white effects, garment, $1.79

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Camp-Fire and the Companionable Pipe

Real briars. Imported. Rubber stems, hand cut, in 12 shapes, hard to get, $3.24

These are the famous Livorno and Milano pipes. Others down to 49c

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Start the Trip Right

When buying what you need for the week-end or vacation, visit the Information Bureau on the Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street Side, and let our staff there assist you to get your tickets and advise you of the Government rules and regulations respecting travel. It's free.

SALE OF MEN'S

Broadcloth Silk Shirts

SPECIAL **$4.69** SPECIAL

These shirts are all made of a superior grade of silk—silk with a body.

They are made according to our own specifications to insure their wearing and fitting qualities.

Very attractive color combinations on white grounds.

Our Straw Hats Are Reduced Although Straw Hat Weather Has Just Set In—Sennets $1.29 and $1.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street

Cool, Sport-Like and Carefree—

A Sleeveless Smock

FOR WOMEN

$3.74

Japanese crepe is the fabric, and hand stitching the trimming. A blanket stitch outlines the V neck and armholes, and an artistic bit of embroidery adorns the belt. As *illustrated. Green, Rose, Copenhagen.*

105 Silk Blouses

Reduced! **$1.89**

Formerly priced $2.74

Good quality crepe de chine blouses, some with tucks and hemstitching, others with touches of hand embroidery. Summer colorings.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

This Store is in Your Neighborhood

Every step taken in the direction of rapid transit development in this city emphasizes the fact that Herald Square is the retail shopping centre of New York.

The Broadway, Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue subways, now in partial operation, make this store a neighborhood store for hundreds of thousands of people.

When these three subways are completed and in full operation Macy's will be the most accessible store for the greatest number of shoppers in this or any other city.

The elevated and the surface cars, the old subway, the McAdoo tubes, the Long Island Railroad tunnel and the four big bridges over the East River, to say nothing of the Bus lines, complete a system of transportation which fixes Macy's for generations to come as the one big store in New York which can be readily reached from every part of the city.

And just as easily reached from any section of the populous suburban territory of which New Yorkers are so justly proud.

ROOSEVELT BOOM SWEEPS SARATOGA; LEWIS YIELDS TO IT

Attorney General Offers to Retire if Colonel Will Make Race for Governor.

LEADERS JOIN IN THE PLEA

Hays, Calder, Wadsworth, and Others Confer with Him After Ovation in Convention.

CRIES OF 'WE WANT TEDDY!'

Thunderous Applause Greets Ex-President's Speech on Americanism and "War to a Finish."

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—A mighty effort is under way here tonight to make Colonel Theodore Roosevelt the Republican nominee for Governor. The Colonel has been here, has addressed the unofficial Republican State Convention, has received an ovation which awakened echoes of his old-time popularity with the party of his first love, and has gone back home. But tonight, although he is absent, his name is on the lips of delegates and leaders who hail him as the "Savior of the Party," the "Savior of the Country," and as a man whose leadership in the fight would assure Republican victory in the fight this Fall.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis has offered to withdraw from the race, and late tonight he sent the following telegram to Colonel Roosevelt:

> Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:
>
> It is clear that it is practically the unanimous opinion of the convention that you should enter the primary as a candidate for Governor. I earnestly hope that you will do so, in which event I will recall my petitions.
>
> I entered the race for Governor because I believed that the Republican administration in this State should be guided by the highest possible regard for the public interest, and I am prepared to continue my contest for the nomination for Governor unless you should respond patriotically and sacrificially to the calls which will be made upon you. MERTON E. LEWIS.

Barnes Indorses Roosevelt.

At midnight, William Barnes, who led the fight on Colonel Roosevelt in the 1912 convention and has been his political foe ever since, announced that he had cast past differences behind him and would support the Colonel in the interest of party harmony and party success. Here is the statement:

> I signed the call addressed to Theodore Roosevelt to enter the Republican primary as a candidate for Governor because I believe that Republican thought and activities in this State should be raised to the level of the problem confronting the United States.
>
> Such differences of opinion as I have had with Mr. Roosevelt are not germaine, in the slightest degree, to the situation which exists at this moment. Every man should be able to put aside subjects that are closed, and act in any emergency which presents itself with an open mind and in such manner as he thinks will be for the best interests of his country.
>
> We require, above all else, in the highest offices of trust and power, not only men of integrity and character, but primarily men who can see into the future, and who will not be content with doing only those things which become obviously necessary.
>
> Had this nation been led by vision the war would have been already won.

Whitman stock has dropped to new low levels and his followers are walking about with glum and sullen faces. All the Governor has left of support in this convention made up largely of hand-picked delegates, is the "bread and butter" contingent, and the payroll patriots are only watching and waiting for a chance to shift their allegiance to some one stronger than the Governor.

"Patriotism versus the Payroll" is the slogan the Roosevelt enthusiasts have adopted in their fight to eliminate Governor Whitman from the situation. With the leaders and functionaries at this unofficial convention, of course, patriotism is synonymous with lending a helpful hand in keeping the party in power in this State.

As far as can be learned tonight, no one has been directly authorized by the Colonel to say that he has given even a conditional consent to the use of his name in the present situation, but leaders who predicted yesterday in private conversation that "there was nothing to it but Roosevelt" are even more positive tonight in declaring that the thing is as good as done and that he will be in the field. On the other hand, some persons who are credited with being close to the Colonel are equally positive in stating that he cannot in any circumstances be induced to run.

Roosevelt Petition Started.

One thing is certain, a petition is being prepared tonight for circulation at the convention, urging upon the Colonel that as a patriotic duty and in order to keep the party in this State together for 1920 and save it from defeat this Fall, he should assume the leadership in the fight. The Colonel's acceptance is believed to be conditional upon a sufficient number of leaders shifting their allegiance from Governor Whitman to him to convince the Govoernor that Colonel Roosevelt is the real choice of the party.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay was elected Chairman of the Platform Committee as a compromise between rival factions. Among the members of the committee are Senators Wadsworth and Calder, Jacob Livingston, Samuel S. Koenig, William R. Willcox, William Barnes, State Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, Horace White, Mayor Buck of Buffalo, Jesse O. Phillips, and Miss Mary Wood and Miss Mary Garrett. Each of the fifty-one Senatorial districts was represented.

A delegation went to call upon Colonel Roosevelt, but he denied himself to them. He kept in seclusion during all the time he was here preceding his appearance in the hall, except for members of his own family, Senator and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson.

Mrs. Isabelle Mott De Angelis of Utica presented a resolution to indorse the Federal suffrage amendment and calling upon Senator Wadsworth to do likewise or resign. It went to the Resolutions Committee.

Soon after the Colonel's arrival here and prior to his speech before the convention, William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester County, who has been behind Attorney General Lewis in the contest, sent word to Colonel Roosevelt that he was anxious to have him receive a delegation of leaders who desired to call on him in the interest of party harmony. Mr. Ward was one of the leaders who stood by the Colonel in the Republican National Convention in 1912.

The Colonel sent word back that he did not intend to see any one with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, whose guest he was at the hotel, and his nephew, Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, and Mr. Robinson's wife. Then he was conducted to the convention hall by Senator Robinson and ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, Colonel Roosevelt's neighbor and stanch friend, who had met him at Albany and brought him to this city in Senator Robinson's motor car.

Hays Confers with Colonel.

When the Colonel returned from the convention hall, however, he found awaiting him a delegation composed of United States Senators James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and James R. Sheffield, former President of the Republican Club. Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was present at a talk Colonel Roosevelt had with this group of Republican leaders. Neither Mr. Hays nor any of the others would state what had transpired at the conference. It was subsequent to this conference and after the Colonel's departure from Saratoga that the new effort to draft him was launched.

"If this were an official convention with power to nominate candidates, Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated tomorrow and would run," said one Republican leader who is closely identified with the Roosevelt boom.

While men who have been opposed to Governor Whitman's third term candidacy, and who for that reason have been regarded as out for the nomination of Attorney General Lewis for Governor, are most active in the effort made here to bring Colonel Roosevelt into the fight, it was said tonight that some of the mainstays of Governor Whitman's strength were not looking with disapproval on what was being done. Francis Hendricks, the veteran leader of Onondaga who came here unexpectedly yesterday, and George W. Aldridge of Monroe, are being urged by Roosevelt workers to join the cause.

Governor Whitman, who declined to come to the convention as a delegate, although he had been elected from his Manhattan district, took alarm at the sudden turn in events and came here early this afternoon, but his presence here is known to only a few persons. The Governor occupies a suite at the Grand Union Hotel, where some of his lieutenants have called upon him during the day and from which the Governor has directed the operations of his forces over the telephone.

Colonel Roosevelt's presence here and his appearance before the convention have easily overshadowed all other developments of the day. It was the big event looked forward to by the delegates and alternates. The convention crowd was swelled today by thousands of visitors, who came on to listen to the Colonel's speech and give proof of their sympathy in his bereavement.

The convention hall was packed to the doors, and there were crowds in the streets happy to catch a glimpse of the Colonel and a sound of his voice now and then through the open doorways. They heard little except the volcanic burst of welcome which greeted the Colonel when he appeared and the roar of acclaim that followed some of his more vigorous utterances in a speech of which Americanism plus a vigorous prosecution of the war to a conclusive victory was the keynote.

The convention had already been worked up to a degree of patriotic fervor through the "keynote" speech delivered by ex-Congressman J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira when he assumed the gavel as temporary Chairman of the convention. His speech was filled with periods of lofty pathos which again and again brought tears to the eyes of the delegates.

Cheer Colonel for Three Minutes.

It was 3:30 o'clock when a stir at the back of the hall gave first warning that Colonel Roosevelt had arrived. By that time the keynote speech was out of the way, the standing committees had been appointed, and the convention had taken a recess of an hour. The throng in the hall and the packed galleries arose and two bands struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Colonel, flanked by ex-Congressman Cocks, Governor Whitman's campaign manager, and Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, who has been managing the campaign for Attorney General Lewis, came down the aisle toward the platform. The Colonel wore a dark gray business suit and a black cravat. At first glance something of his old-time vim and vigor seemed lacking as he stood on the platform facing the convention and bowing with jerky nods and gestures characteristic of him. However, he gradually recovered as he began his speech and warmed up to the topic he was discussing.

The roar of welcome lasted for three minutes, and would have gone on for a longer time if the Colonel had not raised his hand and pleaded for silence. Then some one proposed "Three cheers for Teddy!" These were given with a will by groups of delegates here and there and by the crowd in the galleries. Many of the delegations pledged to Governor Whitman, however, did not take any part in the applause. The old cry "We Want Teddy!" familiar from Roosevelt gatherings in the past, was repeated from different parts of the convention hall with a great deal of earnestness and conviction, and was acknowledged by the Colonel. His response, however, lacked some of the old heartiness and keen sense of enjoyment. It was very evident that the death of his boy Quentin rested heavily on his heart, and the crowd in the convention hall sensed it.

In presenting Colonel Roosevelt, Chairman Fassett made the only reference to the Colonel's bereavement that occurred during his appearance before the convention.

"Before the Colonel begins," said Mr. Fassett, "I wish to voice on behalf of this audience our common sorrow and our common pride in what has come to afflict him in these fateful days of war."

The Colonel bowed gravely and began to speak. He won applause at the very start by declaring that the principle purpose of the American people at this time was the Americanization of our entire citizenship and to win the war as speedily as possible, but to fight "as long as it is necessary in order to win it."

"There should be only one nationality here, and that an American nationality," said the Colonel. "There must be no perpetuation of foreign nationalities and foreign tongues on the free soil of America. Either a man is an American altogether or else he is not an American in any real sense at all. There is room for only one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence."

After the applause had died down the Colonel turned on the alien enemies within our borders and again stirred his audience.

"We must treat the Hun within our gates as our greatest enemy," said the Colonel. "A native American who panders to an alien enemy should be interned at hard labor, unless his offense is rank enough, and then he should be buried. A glorious way to stop the activity of the German spy is to shoot him where he is found."

At this there was a tremendous burst of applause. The Colonel went on to say that he regarded as stupid a suggestion made in some quarters that Americans of German or Austrian extraction should be excused from going to war and he called attention to the eagerness with which our early Americans, many of English birth, took up arms against their old country in the name of liberty.

Cause Greater Than in 1776.

"They went to war for ample reasons," said the Colonel, "but not for one-tenth as ample reasons as those for which we are at war now. The sinking of the Lusitania was the firing on Fort Sumter of the present conflict."

At this point Colonel Roosevelt assailed the Administration, and especially the War Department, as having been lax in its conduct of the war, even though admitting that there had been some improvement of late. He said that Russia would never have broken if we had had 2,000,000 men on the battlefront a year ago. He said we should have an army of 6,000,000 fighting on all the battlefronts in Europe.

"I know what I am talking about," said the Colonel, "for I have seen the War Department efficiently conducted. It may be labor lost to rummage in the past. It is spilled milk, but let us at least mop up the milk."

"I do not approve of some of the activities of the censor," said the Colonel, "but I have hoped to Heaven that he would censor the boaster."

In discussing the problems of peace, Colonel Roosevelt interpolated in his prepared address some remarks especially addressed to the women who sat in today's convention for the first time in the history of the Republican Party.

"I want to say a word primarily to the women, but also to the men," he said. "In this great world crisis, perhaps the greatest crisis in the history of the world during the Christian era, where the events of the next few years will profoundly influence for good or evil our children and children's children and all who are to come after us in this lovely and beautiful land, in this crisis the women have been granted full rights, and that means that upon them has been imposed the performance of their full share of the duties."

Talks to Women on Ideals.

There was applause in the audience, but the Colonel raised his hand.

"Wait a minute," he exclaimed. "I value your applause enormously, but I have something that I want to say to you—with all my heart and soul I want you to be alert to act upon it. I speak to you women primarily, but to the men also.

"Surely in this great crisis where we are making sacrifices and making ready for sacrifices on a scale never before known, surely, when we are demanding such fealty and idealism on the part of the young men sent abroad to die, surely we have the right to ask and expect an equal idealism in life from the men and women who stay at home.

"Our young men have gone to the other side, very many of them to give up in their joyous prime all the glory and all the beauty of life to pay the greatest price of death in battle for a lofty ideal. Now, when they are doing that, cannot we men and women at home make up our minds to try to insist upon a loftier idealism here at home?

"And remember, friends, when I speak of lofty idealism, I mean ideals to be realized. I abhor that mock idealism which finds expression only in the phrase and vanishes when the praise has been uttered. I am speaking of the idealism which will permit no man in public or private to say anything lofty as a cloak for a base action. I am asking for the idealism which will demand that every promise expressed or implied be kept, that every profession of decency of devotion that is lofty in words should be made good in deeds. I am asking for an idealism which shall find expression beside the hearthstone and in the family and in the councils of the State and nation, and I ask you men in this great crisis, and I ask you women who have now come into the political arena, to stand shoulder to shoulder with your husbands and brothers and sons. I ask you to see that when those who have gone abroad to endure every species of hardship, to risk their lives, to give their lives, when those of them who live come home, that they shall come home to a nation which they can be proud to have fought for or could be proud to have died for."

There was another demonstration when the Colonel left the hall after his speech.

Old-Time Leaders There.

The hall was decorated with American flags and the flags of nations who have made common cause with America in the war.

Among the old-time leaders who were in the hall when the convention was called to order were Francis Hendricks, George W. Aldridge, William Barnes, William L. Ward, Lou Payn, Jacob A Livingston, Frederick Greiner, and Lemuel Ely Quigg. On the platform sat, among others, John W. Vrooman of Herkimer County, who was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1891 on the Republican ticket headed by Mr. Fassett. He was one of the first to grasp the hand of the temporary Chairman when he was escorted to the platform.

Governor Whitman's name was mentioned only twice in the session of the convention—once in the opening invocation delivered by the Rev. Dr. Peter Albert MacDonald of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and once in the keynote spech later. On the first ocasion applause was out of the question. On the second occasion the convention gave the Governor a good hand, but the applause, though of considerable volume, lasted less than a minute.

Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee, in calling the convention to order, paid a tribute to the women sitting for the first time in a Republican convention.

"It is a real pleasure to see men and women sitting together on a basis of political equality in a convention that will sound the keynote of our grand party throughout the nation," said Mr. Glynn.

Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck, who was a delegate, was vigorously applauded when he was named by Mr. Glynn as one member of a committee of three to escort Mr. Fassett to the rostrum. The other members of the committee were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mrs. Edwynne Danforth of Rochester.

Mr. Fassett opened his speech with a compliment to the women delegates.

"I never could see, personally, any good reason why the State should deprive itself of the assistance of the better half of its citizenry," he said. "I hope the women and I believe the women will regard this high privilege for which they have struggled so many years in vain with greater respect than we men have habitually regarded it."

Mr. Fassett's speech follows, in part:

"As Republicans we are proud, and we have a right to be proud, of the clean and efficient way in which the State has been governed in the last four years, in glowing contrast to the inefficient and slipshod way, not to use any harsher language, in which it was managed under Dix, Sulzer, and Glynn. We have a right to be proud of the clean-cut business capacity with which all the internal affairs of the State have been managed by its various commissions, in the various asylums and state institutions. We have a right to feel proud of the manner in which the promises contained in the platform of 1916 have been fulfilled. The administration has been clean, efficient, and utterly without scandal, and whoever is selected to be the standard bearer in the Fall will be proud of the opportunity to stand up on the recorded work of the Republican party.

"But more particularly we have a right to be proud of the impeccable war record of the State of New York under the tireless efforts of our Governor, Charles S. Whitman. Whatever differences of opinion may have arisen between any members of the party and our Governor upon matters of domestic policy, there can be but one voice, and that the voice of praise, concerning the superb manner in which the vast powers of the Empire State have been put solidly behind a Democratic President and the National Administration in the conduct of the war. We have a right to be proud also of the record of our party in Washington and the support given to the President and the Administration in the waging of the war by our representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. Before the war began our representatives were persistent in their demands for preparedness. After the war began they yielded to every demand for grants of power and for grants of money. They have supported the President and the Administration better than his own party has supported him. Our Republicans representing us have illustrated that the war is bigger than any party.

"Personally I have ceased to be more than passingly interested in any subject or in any enterprise or in any issue whatever which did or did not bear directly upon the winning of this war. That is the one and only issue of the hour worthy of consideration. To that and to that alone we must bend every energy and every faculty of the mind, the body, and the soul. Anything less than the best we have, anything less than the best we are, anything less than the best we can do, will be an unworthy response to the call of the hour.

Whole World on Fire.

"Our whole world is on fire. All the hard won liberties of unnumbered centuries are on the table subject to the throw of the iron dice of war. We are at the crossroads of the centuries, at the focal point of all the ages, and all that has gone before in the forward urge of humanity has been only a skirmish or a series of skirmishes preliminary to this titanic struggle between the forces of light and the forces of darkness, between the forces of right and the forces of wrong, between liberty and oppression. All the rights which mankind has conquered are at stake—all the jewels of civilization. Each one of our rights and privileges has been purchased at some time or somewhere by the blood or agony of some martyr for truth's sake.

"These are marvelous times in which we live. History is making before our very face and eyes. We are living in an atmosphere of electrified oxygen, of purest ozone. We are living years in each week and month. The whole destiny of the future of our race is at stake. There will be no return to yesterday. The roads to yesterday are blocked. They are closed by the millions of corpses of men slain and women and children starved and done to death in this great Armageddon. The roads are closed by the protesting emancipated souls of millions of men slain and by the mountains of agony unrecorded, endured in the millions of homes, tortured by the unnecessary cruelties of this war. The world will never be the same again. It will be either infinitely worse or infinitely better. What kind of a world we shall have tomorrow is to be determined by your answer and my answer to the challenge of today. It does not happen to every generation that it has a chance to spend itself for something supremely well worth while. That has become our high and blessed privilege.

"Liberty knows no State lines. It is the common heritage of each human soul. Life holds nothing else so precious as the right to be the captain of one's own soul, the commander of one's own fate. This is the one supreme right which is at the basis of all men's love of liberty. This is not only one of the great crises of history, it is the greatest crisis. There never was any time before when all there is worth while to civilization was imperilled. Each living human being having in his heart a love of freedom is equally interested with every human being in the successful outcome of this war.

"This is the war of no man and of no set of men. It is wider than our own country. It is as wide as the welfare of the world, and we have no right to bring to the cause of Liberty in this war anything less than the very best. The work before us as a political party in the State, the nation, and the world in connection with this war is so vital and so vast it will require all our strength. It will demand our best and highest efforts. We should unite and not divide. We should consecrate our highest powers.

"There is such great work for a great party to do in this great contest that we, none of us, have any right to let small policies and small purposes or personal desires or preferences stand in the way of our complete devotion to duty. This convention offers a splendid opportunity for Republicans of all shades of differing opinion to bury their nonessentials and to come solidly together for service to our common country and to the world. After all, we are of one common mind on the great underlying principles. We differ only in minor matters in the manner of applying the accepted principles. This convention is today a centre of interest not only to the Republicans of the Empire State but to all the Republicans in all the forty-eight States of the Union."

Half an hour was spent by the convention, following Mr. Fassett's speech, in transacting such routine business, as the appointment of its various standing committees. A recess was then taken to await the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt. After the convention had listened to his address an adjournment was taken until this evening, when ex-Senator Root, Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, head of the women's division of the New York County Republican Committee, delivered their addresses. Ex-President Taft, who arrived here this evening, will address the convention tomorrow.

Late tonight the Roosevelt supporters said that more than 200 delegates had signed the petition. Among them were Elihu Root, H. W. Taft, William L. Ward, Thaddeus C. Sweet, William Barnes, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Jacob A. Livingston, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Senator Calder.

ROOT AND HAYS SPEAK AT NIGHT SESSION

Both Counsel Against Disloyalty—Helen V. Boswell Says "Politics Is Patriotism on the Job."

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18, (Associated Press.)—At tonight's session of the Republican convention, Elihu Root, Will H. Hays, National Republican Chairman, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Executive Secretary of the organization of Republican women of the State, were the speakers.

Mr. Root and Mr. Hays both counseled against disloyalty. Miss Boswell's address marked the first appearance of a woman in a convention of one of the big parties on a political equality with the men.

Chairman Hays, in a win-the-war talk, emphasized these thoughts:

"I do not want any allegations from either one side or the other concerning disloyalty in this coming campaign. Any such allegation will give a totally false impression of conditions in this country to the enemy, and the man or committee or party who starts anything like that will be guilty of the worst kind of disloyalty. I hope and expect that the party in power will work by the same token. Let there be no contest in this country as to anything that touches the war, between any individuals or between any political parties, except that contest—who best can serve and who most can give. I want the November elections to be a bombardment that will shake Berlin greater than any grand battery of "75" guns.

Just returned from a coast-to-coast tour of the country, Mr. Hays was optimistic of Republican success this Fall.

"In this, the greatest of all crises, our party, with the control of the Government in other hands, becomes the war party of the nation, insisting on the right of a full particpation, giving to the last of our blood and our treasure, standing immovably against an inconclusive peace.

"We regret our allies have asked in vain for certain greatest American leaders and we insist that every possible efficient instrument in men and material which is available shall be used to aid in winning the war, and that inefficiency shall be replaced by efficiency wherever found, and all of these things which we demand of the party in power we irrevocably pledge for ourselves.

"The fact that the party in power refused to prepare for war in 1914 and 1915 has not lessened the support by Republicans in Congress who so strongly urged it. The most unfair and unpatriotic efforts in many quarters for political purposes to prevent the full participation by Republicans in war activities have had no effect whatever on the Republican Party's patriotic and loyal membership in its giving to the last of its blood and treasure. And nothing can deter us. We will continue so to give, to strive, to fight, and to die, until victorious American arms have forever ended the intolerable arrogance of a scientifically trained brutality and we have a conclusive peace with victory."

Root Favors Criticism.

Mr. Root said that wherever danger from disloyal votes did not threaten, the party should strive vigorously to elect Republicans to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The proper conduct of the war requires loyal Republicans in Congress," continued Mr. Root. "No government can afford to go on without the tests and criticisms of policy and performance which can hardly be furnished during the continuance of this war except by putting Republicans in Congress. With the tremendous power which the exigencies of war have vested in the executive branch of government, it is very difficult for legislative members of the party in power to express, or indeed to form, independent judgment, and to subject measures proposed for legislation to the process of correction and improvement by discussion and amendment, yet without this terrible mistakes are certain to be made.

"A study of recent legislation will show that the independent support of the Republicans in the Senate and in the House given to every forward step of the President in the conduct of the war, not because a party leader told them to give it, but because their loyalty and judgment constrained them to give it, has been of the highest value. No nation can dispense with the kind of independent and fearless service which was rendered by Augustus Gardner of Massachusetts when he led the fight for preparedness, and by Julius Kahn of California when he led the House of Representatives in the passage of the Selective Draft act. It is a moderate statement that a large part of the Democrats who exercise power in Washington are not very familiar with the vast and complicated industry and commerce and finance which underlie the taxpaying power of the United States. Nor are they very sympathetic with the men who are engaged in that industry and commerce and finance. There are some men among them who seem to feel that an element of punishment may properly be included in taxation. That is dangerous in the highest degree. Taxation should be absolutely controlled by the purpose to raise the necessary revenue and preserve the sources of revenue by fair distribution of the burden. and unless there is independence and courage to insist upon this principle we are liable to be hampered in the war by a sharp decline in our power to raise money.

Looks to Peace Problems.

"There is another reason for sending Republicans to Washington arising from the effect upon American political and social institutions which must result from the measures necessary to carry on the war.

"We have been building up by a great mass of statutes an executive authority unprecedented in scope and absolutism. We have done it with alacrity because it was necessary for the conduct of the war. We shall continue it so long as the war lasts. But when the war ends, all this system of executive government will have to be unscrambled and we shall have to get back to a government of limited powers and individual freedom. We shall not go back where we were. That never can be done. And it ought not to be done, because we are learning valuable lessons and we must utilize them in the rearrangement which follows the war. But that rearrangement must be based upon the same fundamental principles which have made America great and free. Never in American history have brains and character been needed more in the Congress of the United States than they will be at the time, probably within the life of the next Congress, when Germany breaks and peace comes.

"Beyond that day of victory, a new world will rise from the ashes of sacrifice. The new relations in a community of nations subject to the rule of law and morals, and the extension and development of the principle of self-governed freedom, will demand the highest capacity for political organization and public service. In that day the party that has been faithful to the right, without fee, the party that rises to the greatness of these spacious times with vision and unselfish devotion, will have its reward in the confidence and trust of the American people."

Miss Boswell's Speech.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Executive Secretary of the organization of Republican women of the State, in delivering the women's "keynote" speech declared that "politics is patriotism on the job."

Her address, in part, follows:

"The keynote of this convention is, naturally, patriotism and service. Women are here for the first time as working parts of a political convention in this State. They are here because their patriotism had been so expressed in service that the men of New York gave the one great recognition of that patriotism and that service that lay in their hands to give—equality of opportunity and of expression in the political life of our State.

"The men of New York have ceased to restrict the women to the four C's of the Kaiser: 'Church, Children, Cooking, and Clothes.' They have accepted and will use to the advantage of the State our aptitude for governmental as well as for home work. Now we are in the war and our one effort is to win it. The Declaration of Independence stands for most of us for something greater than the freedom of the body; it stands for the freedom of the spirit, and that is what we are fighting for. Because of that desire for the freedom of the spirit comes the passion of patriotism.

"No man or woman can be a patriot who does not seek to express his or her love of country through the country's political system. This cannot be done by proxy. Men and women themselves must vote, themselves must assume the responsibility of the vote to be practical patriots, and in the onrush of these times it is only the practical application of patriotism that counts.

"The Republican Party is the party of action; its breath is progress; its speech is the language of the world, of the home, and the farm and the shop. It studies political conditions, weighs popular sentiment, and seizes the earliest hour to crystallize that sentiment into wise legislation. Its heroic constituencies are the thinking, moving, vital elements of American life. Should not American women support such a party?"

SPEED UP THE WAR, ROOSEVELT'S TEXT

Prime Duty of Nation Is to Push the Struggle to Complete Victory, He Declares.

CALLS FOR BIGGER ARMIES

Attacks Administration as Inefficient in Not Having a Greater Force There Now.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—Theodore Roosevelt, in his speech at the Republican Convention here today, declared the prime purposes of the American people were to insist on the absolute Americanization of the entire citizenship and to win the war as speedily as possible. He attacked the Administration at Washington for its conduct of the war, saying that "a very small degree of efficiency in handling the War Department would have meant that our army in France on Jan. 1 would have far surpassed in size and equipment the army we have there now."

His speech was as follows:

"The two prime purposes of the American people at this time, having precedence of all others are: First to insist upon the absolute and thoroughgoing Americanization of our entire citizenship, and second, to win the war; to win it as speedily as possible, and to end it by the peace of overwhelming victory, a peace which shall guarantee to us, and to our allies, and to all the well-behaved nations of the civilized world, lasting relief from the threat and horror of German world dominion.

"As regards Americanism, we must insist that there be in this country but one nationality, the American nationality. There must be no perpetuation in this country of separate national groups, with their separate languages and special loyalties to alien overseas flags. There can be no fifty-fifty Americanism in this country. There is room here for only 100 per cent. Americanism, only for those who are Americans and nothing else. We must have loyalty to only one flag, the American flag; and it is disloyal to the American flag to try to be loyal to any other, whether that other is a foreign flag or the black and red flags which symbolize either anarchy or else treacherous hostility to all for which this nation stands. There is room in this country for but one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence, of Washington's Farewell Address and of Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech and Second Inaugural; the English language. Americanism transcends every party consideration. No man who is not 100 per cent. American is entitled to the support of any party which is itself entitled to be considered an American party. We should treat as disloyal any attempt to carry water on both shoulders, to try to conciliate any half-American vote here at home, or to antagonize any of our allies, or to serve Germany by seeking a peace without victory, or a peace as favorable to her as to the nations she has so brutally and unscrupulously wronged. We must set our faces like flint against all foreign racial solidarity in this country; we must treat the Hun within our gates as the worst traitor to this republic, and we must treat agitation for a premature or inconclusive peace as treason to the republic. The German spy, the alien enemy here at home, and the even fouler and more despicable native American who serves the alien, should be interned at hard labor, or if his office be rank he should be buried. The surest way to stop the activities of spies and plotters is to shoot every one of them who is caught in a flagrant offense.

To the Loyal Foreigner.

"This is one side of Americanism. The other and equally important side is to insist that every man who shows

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Readers of The New York Times may avoid disappointment in the regular receipt of The Times by giving an order to a newsdealer to deliver The Times to home or office or hold a copy at his stand.

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SPEED UP THE WAR, ROOSEVELT'S TEXT

Continued from Page 6.

himself to be 100 per cent. American, wholehearted and singleminded in his loyalty to this country, no matter what his birthplace, national origin or creed, be treated as on a full and exact equality with every other good American. The bulk of American citizens in whole or in part German blood (and I am myself in part of German blood) are absolutely loyal. They have furnished as large and as gallant a proportion of the fighting men of our army and navy as any other element; and, of course, it is the fighting men who meet and furnish the highest test of sound American citizenship at this time. Moreover, in civil life they furnish their full proportion of the leaders in the movement to insist upon a unified, an unqualified, and an undivided American loyalty to our country. These men are fit to fill every civil and military position in this country, from the very highest down. It is not only an outrage, but it is deeply unpatriotic and un-American to discriminate against them in any shape or way. We are all Americans together; and we must neither permit any divided allegiance in our citizenship, nor any attempt to divide our citizenship along lines of old-world nationality, nor any attempt to discriminate between or against good Americans because of their national origin.

"Americanism means that we are a nation. But it is no use to be a nation if the nation cannot defend itself, if its sons cannot and will not fight for its existence. The one task to which at this time we must all of us devote all our energies is to win this war and to win it now. We must speed up the war. We must insist upon absolute efficiency in our war activities. We must insist upon a peace conditioned upon the complete overthrow of Germany and the removal of all threat of German world dominion. We have across the seas a most gallant American army. The man is a poor American whose veins do not thrill with pride as he reads of the feats of our fighting men in France. Moreover, at last we have begun to send over enough soldiers to count for something real in the struggle. We have begun to give them some airplanes. As yet they only have what cannon we can get from the French, and we could get the army across at all only by the lavish use of British ships. But we have seemingly made a real start in ship production and airplane production at home, and we actually have several hundred thousand soldiers at the fighting front.

"We owe much of this achievement to the work of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and we owe even more to the success of the German drive which began in March. At that time our fighting army at the front was smaller than that of Belgium, (in spite of its striking gallantry it could not play a great part,) and this represented the sum of our military achievement after a year of war! A very small degree of efficiency in handling the War Department would have meant that our army in France on Jan. 1 would have far surpassed in size and equipment the army we have over there now, in July. In such event the German drive would probably have been beaten back at once; exactly as if we had done our duty since the sinking of the Lusitania, (which was the 'Firing on Fort Sumter' of this war,) and had prepared in advance, we would have put a couple of million men in the field a year ago; in which event Russia would never have broken, and the war would unquestionably have been over before this. Nine-tenths of wisdom consists in being wise in time.

Too Late to Remedy Past.

"It is too late to remedy the past. It is a case of spilled milk. But let us avoid spilling the milk in the same fashion in the future. Let us begin to prepare now so that we shall not next year be again apologizing for a shortage of troops, guns, ships, airplanes. For four years the English and French, and for over three years the Italians have fought our battles, and we have only just begun to fight for ourselves. This is not right. We have a larger population and greater resources than Germany or than France and Great Britain taken together.

"We have played a poor part in the early stages of the world war. Let us make the finishing of the war an American task. By this time next year we ought to have overseas an army as great as the combined armies of France and England, an army of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 fighting soldiers on the various fighting fronts, and this, considering replacements and noncombatants, means at least 6,000,000 men. Congress should refuse assent to the War Department's present policy of procrastination, in deferring the necessary extension of the age limits for the draft, and in other ways. There should be no further delay. Besides enormously strengthening our army in France we should by this time have declared war on Turkey and to have sent 100,000 soldiers to aid our allies in western Asia. We have had to use English ships to ferry our troops across the Atlantic and we could use Japanese ships to ferry them across the Pacific.

"There must be no peace until Germany is beaten to her knees. To leave her with a strangle-hold on Russia, and, through her vassal allies, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, dominant in Central Europe and Asia Minor, would mean that she had won the war and taken a giant stride toward world dominion. Belgium must be reinstated and reimbursed; France must receive back Alsace and Lorraine; Turkey must be driven from Europe, Armenia made free, the Syrian Christians protected, and the Jews given Palestine. Italian-Austria must go to Italy and Rumanian-Hungary to Rumania. Moreover, we must raise against the German menace the sleeping sword of the Slavs of Central Europe; we must establish the great free commonwealths of the Poles, the Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs, and save the other submerged peoples who are their neighbors. Unless we do all this, unless we stand by all our allies who have stood by us, we shall have failed in making the liberty of well-behaved, civilized peoples secure, and we shall have shown that our announcement about making the world safe for democracy was an empty boast.

"These are the tasks set us as regards winning the war and ending the war. Therefore, the men elected this Fall should not only be absolutely loyal but possessed of broad vision, sound common sense, high character, and unyielding resolution; for they must grapple with tremendous international questions. A timid man, a half-hearted pacifist, or a foolish visionary may do as incalculable harm as the demagogue or conscienceless political trickster. And, of course, no disloyal man, and no man of merely lukewarm loyalty, should be chosen, no matter what the ticket on which he runs.

Not the President's War.

"Loyalty to the people of the United States is the prime need. This is the people's war. It is not the President's war. It is not the war of Congress. It is the war of the people of the United States. Our whole-hearted and undivided loyalty is due to the country as a whole, and to every public servant, whether President of Senator, executive official or Congressman, precisely to the degree in which that public servant disinterestedly and efficiently serves the country. We demand loyalty of this type; for it is the only loyalty proper for self-respecting American freemen.

"The events of the last year and a half have shown the necessity of electing a Republican Congress, to support the Administration at every point where it acts vigorously in prosecuting the war, and to supply its deficiencies in the prosecution of the war and in the carrying out of a proper world policy. This country needs a Congress which will giev the Administration this kind of vigorous support, and yet will fearlessly supervise, and when necessary investigate what is being done. Since the war began the Republicans in Congress have acted in a spirit of the largest patriotism, and wholly without regard to questions of politics. For the Administration measures designed for efficiently carrying on the war they have furnished a larger percentage of support than have the Democrats; and where the Administration was wrong, the bulk of the Republicans ventured to withstand it and have stood by the country, whereas the bulk of the Democrats have not done so, although there have been some conspicuous and honorable exceptions. It is only by such conduct that we can win the war and secure the right kind of peace. The need in Congress is for loyal Americans, far-sighted, strong-willed, resolute, who shall represent the people of this country, and who shall stand steadfastly by the nation as a whole.

Universal Training.

"So much for the war. But when we have closed the giant war we must then prepare for the giant tasks of peace. First and foremost we should act on Washington's advice, and in time of peace prepare against war so that never again shall we be caught in such humiliating inability to defend ourselves and assert our rights as has been the case during the last four years. In a democracy such preparation should be the duty of the whole people and not merely of a part of the people. There should be universal obligatory military training in the field for a period of say six months of all young men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one. I wish there could be industrial training also; but the six months period would have to be lengthened if any serious industrial training is to be added to the military training. Such training would instill into our people a fervent and intense Americanism, which would forever free us from the menace of Bolshevism and all its American variety, from the frank homicidal march of the I. W. W. to the sinister anti-Americanism of the Germanized socialistic party.

"The preparation for the tasks of peace must be in the interest of all our people, of those who dwell in the open country and of those who dwell in the cities; of all men who live honestly and toil with head or hands; and of all women just as much as of all men. Often there can be identity of function between men and women; generally there cannot be; but always there must be full equality of right. Women have the vote in this State. They should be given it at once in the nation at large. And in the councils of this State, and in the councils of our party, women should be admitted to their share of the direction on an exact equality with the men, and wherever it is wisely possible their judgment and directive power should be utilized in association with men rather than separately.

"In our industrial activities, alike of farmer wageworker and business man, our aim should be co-operation among ourselves, and control by the State to the degree necessary, but not beyond the degree necessary, in order to prevent tyranny and yet to encourage and reward individual excellence. Business men should be permitted to co-operate and combine, subject to such regulation and control by the Government as will prevent injustice and sharp dealing among themselves, or toward their employes, or as regards outsiders and the general public. There should be no penalizing of a business merely because of its size; although of course there is peculiar need of supervision of big business. Government ownership should be avoided wherever possible; our purpose should be to steer between the anarchy of unregulated individualism and the deadening formalism and inefficiency of widespread State ownership. From time to time it has been found, and will be found, necessary for the Government to own and run certain businesses, the uninterrupted prosecution of which is necessary to the public welfare and which cannot be adequately controlled in any other way, but normally this is as inadvisable as to permit such business concerns to be free from all Government supervision and direction. Normally, and save where the necessity is clearly shown, our aim should be to encourage and stimulate private action and co-operation, subject to Government control.

Advocates Protective Tariff.

"Profiteering out of the war should be stopped; but it is mere common sense to say that proper profit-making should be encouraged, for, unless there is a profit, the business cannot run, labor cannot be paid, and neither the public nor the Government can be served. And the misery into which this country was plunged before our business was artificially stimulated by the outbreak of the world war shows the need of a protective tariff.

"Labor likewise should have full right to co-operate and combine and full right to collective bargaining and collective action; subject always, as in the case of capital, to the paramount general interest of the public, of the Commonwealth; and the prime feature of this paramount general interest is that each man shall do justice and shall receive justice. Hereafter in a very real sense labor should be treated, both as regards conditions of work and conditions of reward, as a partner in the enterprises in which it is associated; housing and living conditions must be favorable; effort must be made to see that the work is interesting, there must be insurance against old age, sickness and involuntary unemployment; and a share in the money reward for increased business success, whether it comes from efficiency shown in speeding up or from labor-saving machinery or from any other cause. And on the other side there must be no restriction of output, no levelling down, no failure by the man to exert his full powers, and to receive the full reward to which his individual excellence entitles him, and no failure to recognize that unless there is a proper reward for the capital invested and for the management provided, absolute industrial disaster will result to every human being in this country.

"The welfare of the farmer stands as the bedrock welfare of the entire Commonwealth. Hitherto he has not received the full share of industrial reward and benefit to which he is entitled. He can receive it only as the result of organization and co-operation. Along certain lines the Government must itself co-operate with him; but normally most can be accomplished by co-operation among the farmers themselves, in marketing their products, in buying certain things which they particularly need, and in joint action along many lines. The State can wisely supplement such work of co-operation, but most of such work it cannot with wisdom itself undertake.

"These, in brief outline, are the tasks of rebuilding and of upbuilding which are before us when peace comes. But the prime needs now are the needs of war. We must insist that this whole country be unified, nationalized, Americanized, and that no division of our American loyalty and American citizenship along the lines of national origin or of adherence to an alien flag be for one instant tolerated. We must insist upon speeding up the war, so that our giant strength may be fully utilized, and next year our armies overseas at least equal in the aggregate to the German armies. We must refuse any peace except the peace of overwhelming victory, a peace which will guarantee us against the threat of German world dominion by securing to every well-behaved civilized power its real and complete freedom."

NEWBERRY MAY WITHDRAW.

Opposition to Ford Likely to Centre on Osborn.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., July 18.—Unless Henry Ford makes a definite statement before the primary ballots are printed setting forth which party he will affiliate with in the event of his nomination, Republican leaders may resort to the courts in an effort to prevent his name from being printed on both primary tickets. Apparently there is no provision in the primary law whereby the Secretary of State can refuse to accept nominating petitions filed for one candidate by more than one political party.

The law provides that in the event of a man's nomination by more than one political party he must elect within five days after the official canvass which ticket will carry his name in the general election. Republican leaders maintain that the Legislature did not intend to open the way for a man to be the candidate of two parties.

A plan to have Truman H. Newberry retire from the race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, leaving the field to ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn as the one man who can defeat Mr. Ford, is being discussed. Whether the plan will be put through cannot yet be determined. There was much comment when Mr. Osborn, who was to have been one of the speakers at a big Republican rally in Detroit today, failed to appear.

TAMMANY PLATFORM A BLOW AT OSBORN

Document to be Offered at Saratoga Will Condemn Proposed New Constitution of 1915.

HEARST MAY BE ELIMINATED

State Chairman Harris Sees a Boom Developing for Alfred E. Smith.

Democratic leaders were busy in the city yesterday preparing the platform for presentation at the unofficial convention at Saratoga on Tuesday next. It is expected that the platform, which will contain a strong indorsement of President Wilson's conduct of the war as well as a "win the war" plank, will be ready by Sunday when the city contingent, including the Tammany delegates, leaves for the convention. State Senator Robert F. Wagner is in charge of the platform and yesterday he conferred regarding it with State Chairman Edwin S. Harris. Neither would discuss the planks.

It was learned, however, that one plank will contain a severe criticism of the new State Constitution offered in 1915 by the Republicans. This constitution was defeated at the polls by about 500,000 majority and the Democrats will take credit for bringing about the defeat. They refer to it as the "big business constitution" and declare that it was framed in the interest of big business as opposed to the people. In singling it out for condemnation Tammany sees a chance to blast the hopes of William Church Osborn for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Osborn, with Elihu Root, Chairman of the Constitutional Convention, indorsed the proposed constitution and made speeches favoring it.

Tammany expects that the Hearst showing in the convention will be even smaller than the Osborn strength. There was a rumor about the wigwam yesterday that Hearst might announce his elimination as a factor within a day or two.

According to Chairman Harris the boom for Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, for the nomination, is growing rapidly. Smith is gaining in favor all through the State, according to the reports he has received, said Mr. Harris, but the State Chairman would make no prediction as to who would get the nomination.

"It is going to be a wide-open convention and everybody will be permitted to have his say," said Chairman Harris.

Friends of Mr. Smith said yesterday that a strong drift toward him had set in and that if it continued there was no doubt but that the majority of the delegates would vote for him. The attitude of Charles F. Murphy toward the Smith candidacy continued a mystery yesterday. A leader in the Tammany chief's confidence said that Murphy really wanted Smith, but that he did not intend to hurt his chances by declaring for him prematurely. If a majority of the up-State delegates show that they want Smith, he said, Murphy will be delighted and will deliver the Tammany vote to him solidly.

It was rumored yesterday that Hearst still believes he has a chance to get the nomination, principally on the ground that he believes he has the backing of the Federal Administration. It was pointed out, however, that no indication has come from Washington that the Federal crowd intend to interfere in the State situation.

Borough President Maurice Connolly of Queens put the quietus yesterday on the report that he was to be a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court this Fall. President Connolly declared he was not a candidate, and also made it clear that the Democratic organization would not indorse County Judge Burt Jay Humphrey for the place. A boom to nominate Clinton T. Roe of Whitestone for the Supreme Court was launched yesterday. The following delegates from Queens to the Saratoga convetion were announced yesterday:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Thomas F. Creem,	Charles Fredericks,
Michael J. Reidy,	Michael J. Flynn,
Mrs. Julia McLaughlin.	Mrs. Margaret Mulligan.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Edward Cox,	Joseph Ruppel,
James Kelly,	Stephen Frontera,
Woman to be selected.	Woman to be selected.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Maurice E. Connolly,	Bernard Suydam,
Mason O. Smedley,	Mrs. R. Williams,
Mrs. Kathleen Grogan.	John Klein.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John R. Higgins,	Charles G. Meyers.
James Connell,	Thomas Malone,
Mrs. H. P. Keith.	Mrs. E. F. Taylor.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Peter Albrecht,	Charles Schweder,
Joseph Powers,	William Duncan,
Dr. Mary Vinton.	Mrs. Henry Siericks.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to be selected today.

Louis Levin, Chairman of the Coler Campaign Committee, gave out a statement yesterday in which he said that support for Bird S. Coler's candidacy for State Controller was coming in from all parts of the State.

The Executive Committee of the Single Tax Party left last night for Albany, where the 1918 unofficial convention of the party will be held on Saturday and Sunday at Keeler's Hotel. Hotel.

The 13th Assembly District Democratic Club of Brooklyn, which was the only district where delegates and alternates to the Democratic unofficial convention were not selected last Tuesday night, chose the following delegates last night: Morgan T. Donnelly, August Frohne and Philip Hayes. The alternates were Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. Florence Mayer and Miss Sadie Shevlin.

William Randolph Hearst was indorsed as a candidate for Governor by the members of the Seminole Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District at a meeting of the Democratic organization at its clubhouse, 238 South Second Street, Brooklyn, last night. The Seminole Club, which has a membership of more than 350, is an auxiliary of the regular Democratic Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, the leader of which is State Senator Daniel Carroll.

The resolution was offered by David E. Lowenkron and was adopted unanimously. Hearst was indorsed on the strength of his stand for municipal ownership. Speakers who urged action for Hearst were Magistrate James V. Short, Jr., Senator Daniel Carroll, Alderman Joseph W. Sullivan, and Dr. J. H. Friedman, President of the Seminole Club.

NEW AIR MAIL RECORD.

Trip from Washington to Belmont Park Made in 2 Hours 10 Minutes.

After the fliers who brought the air mail from Washington and Philadelphia on Tuesday had opportunity to confer with H. L. Hartung, in charge of the aerial station at Belmont Park and check up by consultation with the stations at Washington and Philadelphia, it was discovered that a record had been made.

Mr. Hartung wired the Bustleton and Washington stations and got the exact leaving time, which showed that the total lapsed time between Washington and Belmont Park, about 230 miles, was two hours and ten minutes. At the beginning of the air mail service three hours was considered good time.

Tuesday's flight was through a storm all the way, part of the time it being a violent thunderstorm.

Lieutenant Miller made a good flight with the outgoing mail yesterday morning, reaching Philadelphia in an hour and two minutes, and Lieutenant Gordon Dodge of New York, a new member of the air mail staff, made the flight from Philadelphia to Belmont Park in fifty-two minutes, bringing eight sacks of mail.

LOGIE A NEW YORK BOY.

Word was received yesterday that Lieutenant Quentin Robertson Logie, Company K, 9th Infantry, had been killed in action on June 9. Lieutenant Logie, who lived with his parents at 2,652 Decatur Avenue, near East 195th Street, the Bronx, refused a nomination to West Point to accept a commission in the 9th Infantry just before it sailed last September. A memorial service will be held on Sunday at the United Presbyterian Church, Tiebout Avenue and East 187th Street.

James F. McElbone, 20 Broad Street, the American representative of the Lafayette Escadrille, received a cablegram yesterday announcing the death of John H. Baugham of Washington, N. C. The dispatch stated that Baugham died on July 2 from wounds. Although the given names are different, the message probably referred to Sergeant James H. Baugham of the Paris Air Defense Squadron, whose disappearance after an air combat was announced in THE TIMES last Sunday. Sergeant Baugham joined the escadrille a year ago, when he was 19 years old, and had won the Military Medal and War Cross with palms. He had figured in a number of heroic exploits.

His mother, Mrs. Mary Baugham, is President of the Dixie Agricultural Company of Washington. On July 2, the day Baugham died in a French hospital, his mother wrote to THE TIMES seeking verification of a report that he had been captured.

Private Selah Davis, wounded in action, was drafted in February, and sent to France in April with a detachment of casuals. He is 26 years old, and when called lived with his wife at 188 Central Avenue, Newark. He lived most of his life in Otisville, N. Y., but went to Newark last December to work for the International Arms and Fuse Company of Bloomfield.

Mrs. Priscilla Conover, 266 Allen Street, Trenton, N. J., was notified yesterday that her brother-in-law, Private Charles E. Lucas, had died on June 28 from pneumonia in France. At the time of his enlistment a year ago in the Quartermasters' Corps Lucas was employed in the du Pont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del.

Private Charles Schiavone, killed in action, was a member of the 1st Infantry, enlisting a year ago. He formerly lived at 204 Amity Street, Flushing, and was related to Giuseppe Trotta, the Italian painter, commissioned by the national organization of Italian societies to paint a portrait of President Wilson.

Private Eugene Wallace, who was killed in action, joined the Marine Corps last year, after having served in the navy. He had seen action at Verdun, but had come out unscathed. He was an adopted son of Cushing Stetson, founder of the American Defense Society, and a message which Mr. Stetson received at his home, 629 West 115th Street, sent by Major Gen. Barnett, commanding the marines, read: "Accept my heartfelt sympathy in your great loss. Your adopted son nobly gave his life in the service of his country."

Mrs. L. G. Miller of 105 East Fifty-third Street yesterday received notification that her son, Lieutenant Philip L. Rose, 6th Field Artillery, reported in the casualty list as severely wounded, had not been as badly injured as reported. Mrs. Miller said that the Lieutenant had written that he had been gassed, instead of wounded, and that he was coming along splendidly in a hospital.

GALLANT Y. M. C. A. MEN.

Nine Mentioned for Services in the Recent Engagements.

PARIS, July 17.—Henry J. Johnston, East Orange, N. J.; G. A. Crispin, Charleston, Ill.; the Rev. F. A. Cunningham, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Danforth, St. Louis; Richard Shreve, Rochester, N. Y.; Mack Strong, Selma, Ala.; William J. Symons, Whittier, Cal.; William Dodge, Passaic, N. J., and William P. Gwin, Gadson, Ala., all Y. M. C. A. workers, distinguished themselves in the recent fighting.

They distribute chocolate and biscuits among the soldiers and also attended the wounded. Mr. Dodge carried back twelve wounded men to the dressing station near which he was posted.

CURE FOR GAS GANGRENE.

French Scientist's Serum Effective Even in Desperate Cases.

By M. F. MURPHY.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, July 18.—Professor Vincent has read a paper before the Academy of Sciences in which he describes a cure for gas gangrene. He has prepared a new serum which has proved effective even in desperate cases.

Gas gangrene is a complication resulting from wounds and always ends in death. The new serum is regarded as conquering it.

GERMAN FEARS OF FAILURE

Whispered Among the Expressions of Hope in an Early Victory.

GENEVA, July 18.—The newspaper Democrate, which is usually well informed upon German affairs, declares that the latest information from across the Rhine shows mixed feelings in Germany regarding the new offensive. While there is hope of victory and an early peace, there are also secret fears of failure, which are only whispered, the advices assert.

PLAN BIG LUMBER DEPOT.

Army Officials Expect to Save $250,000 a Year by Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—To save time and money in meeting emergency calls for lumber, the Construction Division of the army has established a construction lumber depot at Gilmerton, Va. It is estimated that a yearly saving of approximately a quarter of a million dollars will be effected through its operation.

In the past, whenever the army constructors were required to buy additional lumber, the transaction was made at yards in the immediate vicinity. The average increase in price for this material over the lumber originally purchased for the job ran from $9 to $12 per thousand feet. By purchasing in large quantities and charging only for yard maintenance, the greater part of this excess price is expected to be saved to the Government.

A stock of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of lumber will be carried, and it is estimated that the yearly turn-over will amount to between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 feet. A fund of $500,000 has been set aside as necessary working capital for the yard.

ADMITS ALLIES' BRAVERY.

German Correspondent Also Tells of French Airplane Dash.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—The war correspondent of the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen, telegraphing from Main Headquarters Tuesday, says:

"The enemy, composed of French, Italians, and Americans, fought very bravely."

The correspondent asserts that a squadron of sixty French bombing airplanes burst forth from low-lying clouds and pelted the roads of the Marne Valley with a hail of explosives. The newspaper, commenting editorially on the battle in the Rheims region, says it is to be assumed that the allied resistance will grow considerably stronger and that some days will elapse before the resistance is fully broken.

MORE CHOLERA IN SWEDEN.

Epidemic Spreading in Stockholm—Case on a Ship at Gefle.

LONDON, July 18.—Six new cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported in Stockholm in the last few days, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Consequently steamship traffic between the Danish capital and Petrograd has been stopped.

The newspapers, the message adds, say that a case of cholera has been detected aboard a ship which has arrived at Gefle, a Swedish seaport on the Gulf of Bothnia.

PARTY LEADERS JOIN FOR LOYAL CONGRESS

Republicans and Democrats Unite on Single Candidates in Six City Districts.

AIM TO SHUT OUT SOCIALISTS

Move for Combination Candidate to Defeat Meyer London and Other Anti-War Members.

Republican and Democratic Representatives in Congress who have loyally supported the war and the Administration are to be unopposed for renomination and re-election in six Manhattan districts. An agreement to this effect has been reached by Democratic and Republican county leaders, it was announced last night. According to this arrangement, Republican nominees are to be indorsed by the Democrats in three uptown districts, the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first, and the Democrats in the three downtown districts, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth, are to get Republican indorsement.

This means that Captain Fiorello H. La Guardia of the American aviators fighting with the Italian armies, who was the first Republican ever elected in the Fourteenth District, will continue without a contest as a member of the House while actively engaged in fighting for his country.

While this exchange of party indorsements is intended to prevent attempts to elect Socialists and other anti-Administration members to the House, the principal concern of the Democrats is the hope of defeating Meyer London, Socialist, in the Twelfth District, where he defeated Henry M. Goldfogle four years ago. With Republican help it is believed this may be accomplished this year.

The Twentieth District is Republican, but the Twenty-first is Democratic, and is now represented by Jerome F. Donovan, who succeeded Murray Hulbert at the special election in March. According to the plan outlined, the Republicans are to have an indorsed nomination there in return for combining in the Twelfth against London, as Christopher D. Sullivan and Thomas F. Smith are practically sure of re-election in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

The National Security League started a movement some time ago which brought the county party leaders into accord on the subject. The league addressed letters to Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Leader Charles F. Murphy, suggesting that loyalty and patriotic support of the country's war policy be made paramount to any considerations of partisan politics, and advising that the best method of effecting this would be for both big parties to work together in opposing the Socialists and uniting in a common effort for the return of the best men

The leaders approved of this course, and an understanding was finally reached not only as affecting the six districts mentioned, but others where it is thought possible to wrest control from the east side Socialist vote. At the Executive Committee meeting on Tuesday Mr. Murphy made a statement confirming the agreement between the two organizations on this point.

The renomination of Meyer London in the Twelfth District on Wednesday night has stirred the Democratic leaders in a search for a candidate there who may be judged to have a good prospect of regaining this district for the Democrats. London, at his second election, beat his Democratic opponent by 1,022 votes. The Republican vote there at the last Congressional election was 1,133, a small margin, but sufficient to win for a combination candidate.

Justice Aaron J. Levy, State and County Democratic Committeeman and President of the Municipal Court Justices, and Max Levine, leader of the Second Assembly District, are said to favor Solomon Sufrin, who was an Independent-Progressive member of the Assembly for two terms from the Eighth District. The Twelfth Congressional District takes in the Second and Fourth Assembly Districts and a part of the Sixth. John F. Ahearn, leader of the Fourth, is said to be willing to support Sufrin, who is now a regularly enrolled Wilson Democrat.

According to others of Sufrin's friends, he is the most avilable candidate under the circumstances, because of his political record, his communal activities, and his large personal following, outside as well as within the party organization. Sufrin, it was said, is President of the United Jewish Organizations of New York and President of the Jewish Institute and other civic societies. Yesterday he was asked by a committee appointed by the Rumanian Fraternal Society, the Traders and Merchants, and the Professional League of the East Side to make an effort for the nomination, as they considered him the most likely man to defeat London.

Roosevelt to Reply Today.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 18.—When Colonel Roosevelt arrived here tonight from Saratoga he found reporters waiting to ask him about the petition urging him to run for Governor.

"Why ask me such a question at such a time?" replied the Colonel.

It is probable that he will give his answer to the Republican leaders today.

NAVAL PLANES ARE BUSY.

British Reports Show Success Against Enemy Destroyers.

LONDON, July 18.—The following official communication was issued by the Admiralty tonight dealing with the navy's aerial activities:

"During the period from the 11th to the 17th of July, inclusive, royal air force units, working with the navy in home waters, have maintained the anti-submarine and escort patrols. Bombing raids have been carried out when the weather was favorable with good results.

"Enemy destroyers have been sighted off the Flanders coast on several occasions and attacked with bombs. A direct hit was obtained on one large destroyer.

"Our formations also have attacked destroyers with machine-gun fire. On one of these occasions five enemy seaplanes approached at the beginning of the action, but immediately withdrew.

"Enemy aircraft have been active and have attacked our bombing and patrol formations. Three hostile machines have been destroyed or driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing. One of our anti-submarine patrol machines observed an enemy seaplane upside down in the sea. There were no occupants of it.

"Eenmy attempts to salve the torpedoboat destroyer recently sunk close to Zeebrugge by a bomb from one of our machines have been greatly hindered by our bombing formations."

FOE'S RAILWAYS WEAR OUT.

Serious Transportation Conditions Alarm Reichstag Member.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—In an article in the Berlin Tageblatt a member of the Reichstag, Herr Goethein, expresses considerable concern regarding the condition of the rolling stock on the German railways. He asserts that on one out of every five of his railway journels in the last two years his travel was interrupted by delays due to the breaking down of engines. He attributes this to the substitution of steel for important copper parts.

The longer the war lasts the more serious the condition of the means of communication becomes, he asserts, and the war can only be won, he points out, if the means of communication do not fail.

ARMY SUPPLY SHIP SUNK; 10 MISSING

82 of the Crew of the Westover Saved After She Is Torpedoed on Eastbound Voyage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The torpedoing of the American Supply Ship Westover was announced by the Navy Department tonight with a possible loss of ten lives. Eighty-two of the crew were saved and ten are missing. The Westover, which was a vessel of 5,000 tons, 410 feet long and 54 feet beam, was eastbound when she was torpedoed and sunk in European waters on July 11.

The ten reported missing are:

Assistant Paymaster Robert Herbert Halstead, U. S. N. R. F.; next of kin, Mrs. Myrta J. Halstead, 227 North Sycamore Street, Lansing, Mich.

Ensign Ralph Dillingham Caldwell, U. S. N. R. F.; next of kin, Mrs. Lena S. Caldwell, 200 Funnels Street, Woodsford, Me.

John Cole, mess attendant, third class; next of kin, Louis Jorden Cole, Brentwood, Md.

Bryan Deal, fireman, second class; mother, Mrs. Ollie Deal, London, Ind.

James Brown Estes, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Drucie B. Estes, Hartwell, Ga.

Griffin, Edward Lewis, fireman, third class; mother, Mrs. Almira F. Griffin, 2,032 Ellsworth Street, Baltimore, Md.

Harvey, Harrison, fireman, second class; mother, Mrs. Dora Harrison, Noblesville, Ind.

Frank Willard Hollows, Chief Machinist's mate; wife, Mrs. Lucille Hollows, 344 Fourteenth Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Wilfred Joseph Serey, water tender; father, Jack Serey, Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

Austin Clyde Wilson, seaman; father, George C. Wilson, 311 East Twelfth Street, Muncie, Ind.

Rewards Americans at Fire.

PARIS, July 18.—While fighting a fire at Dax on July 4, American soldiers rendered such valuable assistance that the proprietor of the damaged buildings sent them a thousand francs. The Americans have now sent the sum to the French Red Cross.

MUST NOT ENLIST MINORS.

Recruiting Officers Warned Not to Accept Boys Under 18 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Major Gen. McCain, the Adjutant General of the Army, issued a circular letter to all recruiting officers today, warning them not to enlist youths under the age of 18 years. Congress provided, in the act of May 18, 1917, that the minimum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the United States Army should be 18 years. Under the call of the war, a number of boys under that age have enlisted by misstating their age. The order issued today, seeking to prevent this in the future by requiring proof of age, reads in part:

"The large number of applications received from parents and guardians for the discharge of minors under 18 years of age indicates the necessity of more care in order to avoid unnecessary expense to the Government and annoyance to troops in the field in the subsequent discharge of such men and to avoid placing a blot for life on the record of a boy whose offense of misstatement of his age arises usually from a patriotic desire to serve his country. The proof required will be (a) birth certificate, baptismal record, or school certificate; or, in case (a) is not availabel, (b) affidavit of parent or of guardian with legal evidence of guardianship."

TURKS LOST 600 PRISONERS

But Report Their Recent Defeat in Palestine as a Victory.

LONDON, July 18.—According to a dispatch from Amsterdam, an official statement has been issued at Constantinople relative to the fighting in Palestine on July 13 and 14.

The statement says that east of the Jordan a Turkish assault provoked a British counteraction, which was supported by a cavalry division and armored cars. The Turkish War Office claims that this division was almost annihilated, only some stragglers succeeding in escaping.

Reuter's correspondent in Palestine says that the Turkish attack early on Sunday morning proved costly and failed to gain an inch of ground. The enemy lost 600 prisoners, it is stated, of whom more than one-half were Germans.

CLASHES WITH PALMER.

Gov. Harrison Quits as Alien Property Custodian in Philippines.

MANILA, P. I., July 18.—Governor Francis Burton Harrison announced tonight that he had resigned as Custodian of Alien Property in the Philippine Islands.

Differences of opinion with A. Mitchel Palmer, Alien Property Custodian at Washington, was given as the reason for his resignation.

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West 42nd Street (*Between 5th and 6th Avenues*) West 43rd Street

Men's and Young Men's SUMMER SUITS

Worth up to $35.00

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AT $17.50, we offer two and three piece suits, of pure wool cheviots, tweeds, homespuns and flannels. . . . In the $24.50, there have also been included blue serges, finished and unfinished worsteds. . . . Since these clothes were made up for us by A. B. Kirschbaum Co. their market worth has increased from 25 to 30 per cent—but instead of marking them up, we have marked them down very considerably.

Many of the fabrics cannot be duplicated at any price.

O. D. Worsted Serge Officers' Uniforms

AT ACTUAL COST

$27.00

TO the officer seeking a uniform—smart, shapely and sturdy—there is nothing to surpass the fine O. D. worsted serge. Made by a special corps of tailors in the Kirchbaum shops whose skill is wholly devoted to uniform work alone. And continuing the policy originated by us, we offer these uniforms at the same wholesale price we pay for them.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor--elevators convenient.

U. S. GETS SECRET OF GERMAN STEEL

Alien Property Custodian Seizes Becker Works and All Processes It Used.

PRODUCT IN GREAT DEMAND

Hardness and Toughness of "High-Speed" Steel Qualities Needed by Tool and Auto Makers.

Through the seizure of the Becker Steel Company of America, a concern with offices at 90 West Street and a plant at Charleston, W. Va., by the Alien Property Custodian, the secret German process for making "high-speed" steel will become available for American manufacturers. The steel, which has been made under German patents heretofore, is, because of its peculiar qualities of hardness and toughness, in great demand from toolmakers, automobile manufacturers, and other users of the highest grade steel. The Becker Company is now doing considerable business on United States Government contracts.

The details of the seizure, as announced yesterday by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, showed that some highly interesting developments within the corporation were uncovered by the investigation carried on by Francis P. Garvan of the Bureau of Inquiry. It was discovered that Adolph J. Becker, Vice President of the company, had bought and shipped to Germany in 1916, on the merchant submarine Deutschland, 33,075 pounds of tungsten, a mineral of importance in steel manufacture, which at that time was scarce in this country. The funds to make the purchase, it was found, had been supplied by Becker's brother, Reinhold Becker of Germany, one of the real owners of the Becker Steel Company.

Prior to Mr. Garvan's investigation, the Custodian of Alien Property announced in a statement, Adolph J. Becker, Vice President of the concern, had made a report to Mr. Palmer's office that the property was entirely American owned. As a result of Mr. Garvan's disclosures, however, Wilhelm Peters, President, later made a formal report to Mr. Palmer, saying that of the 5,297 shares of stock outstanding in his name 5,000 were held in trust for Reinhold Becker and the Aktien Gesellschaft of Willich, Germany. Early this week Adolph J. Becker informed the Custodian of Alien Property office that he was holding $54,476 cash for his brother. This, his report said, was the money remaining from a fund of $140,000 which Reinhold Becker sent him to use in buying tungsten and ferro-donadium to be sent over on the Deutschland. Becker said that in addition to the tungsten which went out of the country on the submarine he bought 22,050 pounds of the iron alloy for $25,654. This he was unable to ship and later sold at a profit of $6,000.

Mr. Garvan in his report recounted features of a novel attempt to hide the real ownership of the company. In June last, the statement said, Adolph J. Becker made a sworn report to the Custodian of Alien Property that there were no enemy interests in the corporation. He asserted that the 5,000 shares of the stock originally held by enemy interests had been canceled, and that the company was fully American owned and controlled.

Becker claimed that 2,500 shares had been canceled because his brother, Reinhold, who is Managing Director of the Stahlwerk-Becker Company, which manufactures high-power motors and airplane engines, had failed to live up to a contract to deliver certain machinery to the Charleston plant. He stated, also, that in June, 1916, he went to Germany and bought 2,500 additional shares from his brother and had them canceled. The alleged cancellation of the shares, according to Mr. Garvan, was supposed to have taken place in February, 1917, shortly after the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Becker produced no documentary evidence to substantiate the statement.

When Becker was questioned by Mr. Garvan as to whether or not he had any documentary evidence or proof that he had purchased the 2,500 shares of stock from his brother, he said he had some papers regarding the extension of credit to the Stahlwerk-Becker Company, Reinhold Becker, and himself, and, whereas, no actual money passed on the sale, the consideration was the future extension of credit, and that these papers, when he left the German border, were all destroyed by German censors and examining officers. He said his clothes were not only examined, but that he was stripped and washed with a solution of alcohol to eradicate any message or memorandum that he might have painted on his skin.

In addition to the 5,000 shares of enemy-owned stock, Mr. Peters reported $250,000 in bonds and $42,000 in accrued interest as being German owned. Mr. Peters is a German subject, but Adolph J. Becker is a naturalized American.

In 1899 Adolph J. Becker came to the United States, and he was naturalized in 1907. In 1911 he opened a New York branch of the German house by organizing the Becker Steel Company of America, a New York corporation, with a capital stock of $10,000, later increased to $250,000.

In 1914 the New York corporation purchased the Baldwin Steel Company of Charleston, W. Va., and a deed of trust was executed in favor of the Title Guarante and Trust Company of New York of the entire plant and property, securing a $500,000 bond issue.

The New York corporation was dissolved, being succeeded by the Becker Steel Company of America, a corporation organized in the State of West Virginia, and is at present authorized to do business in the State of New York. The authorized capital stock was $750,000. The company purchased from Reinhold Becker of Grefeld, Germany, the patents and processes for the making of steel and tools for which they paid $500,000, by the payment of $250,000 in capital stock of the New York corporation and $250,000 of the bonds of the corporation.

Mr. Palmer announced in Washington yesterday afternoon that the Becker Company had been put into the hands of a new directorate. The members are William H. English, Vice President of the Empire Trust Company, who will be Chairman; A. M. Sawtelle, a mining engineer of 5 Beekman Street; Paul T. Brady of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; George Dix of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; W. A. McCorkle, President of the Citizens National Bank of Charleston, W. Va.; Royal H. Weller of 31 Nassau Street; ex-U. S. Senator William E. Hilton of Charleston. Messrs. Weller and Hilton will act as counsel to the company.

Wilhelm Peters declined to discuss the seizure of the company, as he had not conferred with his attorneys. He said a conference with the attorneys of the Becker Company would be held today.

EXAMINE MAIL EMPLOYES.

Grand Jury Expects to End Its Investigation Within Ten Days.

The Federal Grand Jury continued its investigation of the German propaganda machine in New York yesterday. C. A. Lewis, Treasurer of The Mail Company, was again before the Grand Jury, as was also Reginald Budd, business manager, and S. Tongoroff, editorial writer on the paper. The Attorney General also continued the examination of witnesses yesterday, the scope of his inquiry covering every field of the propaganda.

Neither Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper nor the representatives of Attorney General Lewis had any statement to make yesterday. It is believed that the Grand Jury will complete its investigation, and take such action as may be proper within the next ten days.

BIG INDUSTRIES UNITE TO PUSH FOREIGN TRADE

Manufacturers, with Sales of $100,000,000 a Year, Begin Latin-American Campaign.

Announcement was made yesterday that forty-four manufacturers, whose domestic sales aggregate annually $100,000,000, had formed a combination to develop foreign trade to be known as the Allied Industries Corporation. The announcement said that Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., who recently purchased the Grand Central Palace, headed the new enterprise, and that the corporation would have its headquarters in the exposition building.

Agents will be sent to Central and South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Philippines, and the Straits Settlements to introduce the goods of the manufacturers represented in the combination, which was made possible by the Webb-Pomerene law signed recently by President Wilson.

In addition to pushing American goods abroad, the plan contemplates a reciprocal encouragement of foreign trade activities here, particularly for Central and South American products.

A permanent exposition, already established in this city, will exploit American manufactured articles intended for export and foreign products seeking import.

Firms so far allied with the corporation include makers of textile goods, heating and lighting systems, chemicals, leather and rubber articles, and toys. The force of field agents will start this month for the regions mentioned, and will have authority to extend long credits to responsible foreign importers.

Gen. Crozier to Command Department

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Major General William Crozier, former Chief of Ordnance, has been assigned to command the Northeastern Department, with headquarters at Boston. He relieves Brigadier General John W. Ruckman, who will be detailed to one of the districts of the department.

ITALY LOOKS TO US FOR AID AFTER WAR

Hopes America Will Displace Germany in Supplying Raw Materials and Capital.

PRAISE FOR OUR FIGHTING

Hamilton Holt Tells of High Opinion Held in Europe and Necessity for Deserving It.

The Italians have complete confidence in the statesmanship of the Americans and are now convinced that the Americans can fight as well as lend money, was the message given by Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, to the Executive Committee of the Italy-America Society at a luncheon held at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. When information came to the Government last May that the effect of German propaganda in Italy against America was likely to be serious, the Italy-America Society took immediate steps to meet the situation. Mr. Holt, who was then in London, was directed by cable to proceed immediately to Italy and to co-operate with the staff of the Committee on Public Information and with the Italy-America Society to meet the insidious Teuton scheme. He was also appointed to represent the United States at the celebration in Rome of the third anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war. It was there that Mr. Holt read in public President Wilson's message to Italy. The response of the Italians was tremendous.

Mr. Holt emphasized that the opinion which the Allies hold of this country is extremely high and that it is the duty of Americans to deserve it. At the May 24 celebration there was enthusiasm when King George and the English were mentioned, there was considerable applause when the French were spoken of, but the demonstration went beyond bounds when the turn of President Wilson and the Americans came. At the same meeting the Prince of Wales delivered a message from England, and France was represented by Minister Simon and Japan by her Ambassador. During the exercises a composition by Verdi was played in which he had interwoven the national hymns of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States. Mr. Holt characterized it as a most impressive and inspiring work, and spoke of the whole celebration as the most important public gathering held during the war.

Mr. Holt, during his three months' stay in Europe, had the opportunity to interview many of the men directing the affairs of the warring countries, among them the King of Italy and Premier Orlando. It was from these men that he brought word of the confidence of the Italians in the high ideals of the American nation and in its ability to use force to make them felt in the world. Therefore, Mr. Holt said, there was every desirability of supporting President Wilson to the utmost in order that this war might be a thoroughly righteous war. This becomes all the more necessary because of the peculiar kind of aid for which Italy is looking toward America. Although Italy is far from impoverished, it is true that she is and will be in need of raw materials and of capital to take the place of the German money, for which the Italians have no further use. There is danger that, while the Italians are now absolutely convinced that America is fighting for no material gain and will make no attempt to exploit Italy, this attitude of mind will not last unless Americans line up solidly behind the President in his war aims. In proof of this Mr. Holt cited the opinions of German prisoners with whom he was allowed to speak. When he asked them why they thought the United States had come into the war they pointed to the immense docks which this country had built in the Italian port at which they happened to be, and said, "You came in to make money. Otherwise, why would you have invested in these?" However, the Italians are convinced now that there is nothing political behind the activities of this country. While they have cut down the tree of German finance they fear that the roots may still exist, and they will be glad to have American money come in to displace any German money that may remain.

Mr. Holt found English opinion of this country just as enthusiastic and wholehearted. At a London music hall, at a regular performance, the pictures of many European notables were thrown upon the screen. They were all applauded loudly, but when the picture of Admiral Sims, a man who until recently was comparatively unknown in America, was shown, the applause for him was greater than it had been for any of the others. For Pershing the acclaim was still greater, for Wilson it became wild and uproarious.

"I had the privilege of talking for three-quarters of an hour with the Italian King," said Mr. Holt. "He makes his headquarters in a little country house at the front. I was received with as little ceremony as if the King had been an ordinary citizen welcoming me into his parlor. He told me of his immense admiration for the American people and of the great things expected of their soldiers. Then I told him a story. An American soldier had written home from a German prison camp that he was being well fed, was sumptuously housed, and was highly contented with his lot. In fact, there was only one place that he would rather be and that was 'Wildwood Park.' The German censor naturally supposed that 'Wildwood Park' was some pleasure ground near his home, and so let it stand. It turned out that the park was his home cemetery. The King returned the compliment by telling a similar story about an Italian soldier in an Austrian camp. He, too, was well taken care of; the only person he would rather be was 'Batista.' 'Batista' turned out to be an old, mangy cur of his village that was kicked around by everybody."

Mr. Holt touched upon the present military situation, and expressed the opinion that America must help to keep the Italian front strong.

Among those present at the meeting were George F. Baker, Jr., Chairman of the Finance Committee, who presided; Jacob H Schiff, Alfred E. Marling, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; Emerson McMillin, Charles B. Alexander, Judge Freschi, and Captain F. M. Guardabassi. Among the new members elected at the meeting were Mrs. E. M. House, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. William Guggenheim, Mrs. George B. McClellan, and George E Ide.

SEND MISSION TO AUSTRALIA

French Delegates Will Discuss Formation of an Economic League.

PARIS, July 18.—At the personal request of Premier Hughes of Australia, it is announced in today's papers, a mission including in its personnel Albert Metin, former Minister of Labor, and General Gerald Pau, will leave for Australia to discuss there economic questions.

The discussions, it is stated, will be in the nature of preparatory work for the formation of an economic league of nations, in pursuance of plans agreed upon by the Allies, notably the United States and Great Britain.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED

The Delphy Leaves Ways 3 Months After Keel Was Laid.

QUINCY, Mass., July 18.—The Delphy, the first destroyer to be launched at the Squantum works of the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, slid down the ways tonight. Mrs. W. S. Sims, wife of the American Commander of the fleet in European waters, named the vessel. Within two hours the keel of another destroyer was laid on the same ways.

The Delphy took the water three months from the time her keel was laid by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on April 20. Moreover, it was only seven months and twelve days after the signing of the contract for her construction, though nine months was calculated as necessary, and before the war two years was considered none too short a time. The destroyer will be in commission within six weeks.

The construction of the Squantum plant and its production record are believed to constitute a new world mark in shipbuilding. The first spadeful of earth was turned on Oct. 7, 1917, yet by Jan. 14 the work of filling in the swamp land and erecting a building had proceeded so rapidly that shipments of steel for the destroyers were at once accepted. The plant is entirely under cover and ten destroyers are continually on the ways. It is expected that one will be launched every eight days.

61 MORE SHIPS ORDERED.

Shipping Board Lets Contracts for 439,800 Additional Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Contracts for sixty-one ships of 439,800 deadweight tons were announced today by the Shipping Board. Of this tonnage 392,800 will be steel. To the Skinner & Eddy Corporation of Seattle went a contract for thirty-five steel cargo steamships of a deadweight tonnage of 332,800. The Mobile Shipbuilding Company of Mobile, Ala., received a contract to build twelve steel freighters aggregating 60,000 tons.

Contracts for fourteen wooden ships were divided between K. M. Murdock of Jacksonville, Fla., who will construct six vessels, aggregating 21,000 tons; the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company of Quantico, Va., which will build seven, aggregating 24,500 tons, and the Continental Shipbuilding Corporation of Yonkers, N. Y., which will build one vessel of 1,500 tons.

Hungary Rejects Woman Suffrage.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—The lower house of the Hungarian Diet has rejected the Government's measure giving the vote to women, says a Budapest dispatch today.

SWAT
THE
SPY!

THOMPSON-STARRETT
COMPANY
Building Construction

Third Month of the German Offensive. *Brilliant descriptions of the month's conflict; the turning points of the battle and the French counterblows, by George H. Perris and Walter Duranty, are presented in the July Current History Magazine. At all news stands, 25c a copy; $3.00 a year.—Advt.*

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At Remarkable Reductions

Fine Shirts of Woven Madras
A collection of handsomely tailored shirts, fashioned of fine woven madras; the patterns are new and pleasing; the price is exceptional for shirts of this high character. **1.65**

Heavy Silk Shirts
Reduced to **4.95**
Made of extra heavy silk, with satin stripes, in beautiful patterns. Also shirts of white radium silk.
Usually sold at $6.50 to $7.50

Exclusive Silk Shirts
Reduced to **6.95**
Rich Novelty Silks and extra heavy silk crepes in exclusive patterns.
Usually sold at $10.00

Forsythe Neckwear
English Foulards in unusual patterns and novelty silks in plain shades and new and exclusive color harmonies. **85c.**

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WE offer the Silver-Apperson-Eight as a new standard of motor car development, combining maximum efficiency and luxury with minimum cost and maintenance, confident that its distinctive simplicity, exceptional performance, correctness of design and accuracy of workmanship will find such favor and appreciation as it deserves.

As our aim will be to make each Silver-Apperson-Eight better, if possible, than any previously produced, there will of a necessity be a limited production and no yearly models.

Silver-Apperson-Eight motors have but one cam-shaft and but two cam-gears, doing away with the complicated trigger-board—thereby eliminating eighty parts.

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CAILLAUX SCORED IN MALVY REPORT

Former Premier Accused of Keeping Minister in Office to Accomplish His Own Ends.

TRAPPED BY CLEMENCEAU

Accused Ignored Charges Until "The Tiger" Asserted That They Could Not Be Proved.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—For Paris the interest in the trial of M. Malvy, the former Minister of the Interior, by the Senate sitting as a High Court, is overshadowed by the more vital fact of the German offensive. Enough was disclosed by the resumption of the trial yesterday, however, to insure for the future a passionate interest of the capital in the disclosures already made and still to be made.

Malvy, as I cabled a few weeks ago, was for years the Caillaux nominee in the Government of France. Governments came and Governments went, but Malvy, such was the occult power of his master Caillaux, bade fair to go on forever. And the party whose nominee holds the portfolio of the Interior in this country is the party which pulls the secret strings which govern France.

It was not until Léon Daudet, the son of the famous novelist and a fighting royalist leader in peace time, but the most patriotic Republican of them all, since France has been menaced by the enemy, directly accused him of treason that Malvy began to totter on his place of power.

Malvy Controlled the Police.

Thanks to the influence which Caillaux, although out of office and disgraced by the trial and acquittal of his wife for the murder of Calmette, editor of the Figaro, still undoubtedly had with the Government, Malvy was able to control the secret and other police force of France and thereby shelter the men who since have been convicted of plotting against the very life of the Government and the triumphant return to power of Clemenceau.

The "Tiger" lost no time in translating into acts the charges he made in his newspaper and in a historic speech in the Senate against the traitors in high places and elsewhere. The arrests of Almereyda, Bolo Pacha and the whole gang of suspects, followed. Malvy himself escaped trial by a court martial of the republic.

Whether he exercised this control with a guilty knowledge of the danger he was causing to France is the question which the Senate is called upon to settle by the present trial. Having this mighty power in his hands, Malvy was able to defy and render nugatory all attempts at an investigation. It was not until Daudet wrote direct to President Poincaré, accusing Malvy of communicating the plans of the Champagne offensive of 1917 to the enemy and encouraging pacifist mutinies in the army, that Malvy had to take notice of the attacks on him. He insisted that the letter to Poincaré be read to the Chamber. This was the worst blunder made. The result was that he was taken at his word, and then, in order to put the best face possible upon the matter, he insisted on the case being investigated by the Chamber.

Fell Into a Trap.

The reason for Malvy's blunder was an article in Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme Enchainé, in which the "Tiger" expressed doubt whether Daudet could prove the charges he made. Snatching at this like a drowning man at a straw, Malvy made the demand which placed him at the mercy of the Chamber. That body granted his request immediately and his resignation from office became inevitable. Malvy's fall, coupled with the vigorous campaign led by Clemenceau for a cleansing of official France of all taints of defeatism, brought about the fall of the weak Painleve Government.

Malvy demanded, with the support of the important section in the Chamber formerly identified with Caillaux, to be tried before the Senate sitting as a High Court. A long and searching investigation has been going on for the last six months into the charges against the former Minister of the Interior. During the course of this inquiry Caillaux himself has been arrested on charges of treason and will probably be tried by court-martial as soon as the trial of Malvy is over, although there is a possibility that Caillaux's friends will succeed in getting his trial before a High Court instead, in which case his chances will be considerably improved.

The reading of the long report of the commission appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges against Malvy occupied the greater part of yesterday's and today's sittings of the High Court. This report occupies 170 pages, and forms a damaging indictment of the former Minister of the Interior.

Condemns Caillaux.

The Malvy report began very favorably for the accused statesman, but developed into a damning indictment, not only against Malvy, but against Caillaux, and especially against the latter. The Chamber, said M. Peres, had sent Malvy for trial on a charge of having delivered to the enemy the plan of the French offensive against the Chemin des Dames and organized mutinies in the army during the early part of 1917. These were the charges brought by Daudet in his letter to Poincaré.

The investigation had shown, said the report, that Daudet based his charges on the strange intimacy between Malvy and the Bonnet Rouge gang of traitors and their friends. Daudet alleges that after each sitting of the War Committee Cabinet Malvy sent a report of the proceedings to Humbert Droz, the notoriously pro-German pastor of Chaunt de Fonds, in Switzerland. On being investigated, this charge proved to rest on hearsay evidence alone, and, the report continues, must be dismissed as unproved.

The accusation as to the communication of the plans concerning the Chemin des Dames offensive also was abandoned on the unimpeachable evidence of the French milithary authorities themselves. The third charge made by Daudet, to the effect that Malvy had directly or indirectly caused information as to the Saloniki army to be communicated to the Almereyda and Bonnet Rouge gang, through whom it had been proved details were passed on to the enemy by way of Spain, was also declared unfounded by the commission.

The inquiry showed that the Bonnet Rouge people undoubtedly obtained possession of this information without Malvy's knowledge, but that they used their knowledge of the facts as means of threatening Malvy and Leymarie, head of his Cabinet and afterward Chief of the Secret Police Department, in order to secure themselves from arrest by the threat of involving Malvy as an accomplice.

Dangerous Spirit in Army in 1917.

So far the report is favorable to the former Minister. Further, Malvy was exonerated in the report of the charge of deliberately sending out agents to stir up mutiny among the troops. The report attributed the dangerous effervescence in the French Army in 1917 to the work of the Defeatist newspapers, to distribution of Defeatist propoganda at the railway station to men coming on leave, to contact with Russian troops saturated with Bolshevist doctrines, to the increase of drunkenness in the army, and to the pacifist propaganda among the workmen. The newspapers directly accused of the responsibility for this state of affairs by the report are the Bonnet Rouge, the Journal du Peuple, the Tranchée Republicaine, edited by Landau, one of the Bonnet Rouge prisoners, the Populaire du Centre, and the Pays.

The details disclosed by the report at this stage were so serious that many members of the court demanded that they be heard behind closed doors. The President replied that this was a public trial, however, and declined to clear the court.

It is significant that none of the newspapers this morning reproduces more than a bald summary of the facts disclosed.

The question, so far as Malvy is concerned, said the report, was whether he, knowing this state of things, took the proper steps to keep the persons concerned in this defeatist movement under surveillance. The inquiry under this head showed that from the moment of the arrest of Desclaux, a personal friend and nominee of Caillaux, on charges of misappropriation of Government stores of meat and other articles which he sent to his mistress, a leading dressmaker, who was tried and sentenced at the same time with him, a veritable state of war existed between the staff of the Ministry of the Interior and the rest of the officials who were responsible for the policing of France.

The only official who incurred the blame from the Ministry of the Interior, said the report, was the Commissaire of Police, named d'Hubert, who had been proved to be only an official who did his duty. Malvy went so far, according to the report, as to make a complaint to the Chamber as to the activity of the Second Bureau, which had the duty of controlling and granting permits to enemy and other aliens. It was a triumph for Malvy, alleged the report, that he succeeded in taking away from the Ministry of War the duty of carrying out the work of contra espionage and transferring it to the Ministry of the Interior.

Sought Peace Through Caillaux.

Among other persons to whom Malvy's department gave a permit to remain in Paris at this juncture, said the report, was a woman named Duverger, the mistress of Lipscher, a German agent, who was intrusted with the duty of opening negotiations for peace with France through the medium of Caillaux. The report records the evidence of a witness to the effect that this woman, in 1915, went to see Caillaux in order to persuade him to go to Zurich to meet certain German agents. Caillaux, the evidence shows, replied:

"Not for the moment. If I spoke of peace and went to Switzerland they would assassinate me. Wait a little while."

The inquiry was opened into the incident by the Sûreté Général, but resulted in nothing except a report blaming as suspect the man who had revealed the facts and characterizing the acts of Lipscher and his mistress as not being worth any attention.

Further damaging correspondence to and from Lipscher was seized by the police in February, 1916, which revealed a desire of the German Government for the return of Caillaux to power and other significant matters. No sooner was this correspondence discovered, the report states, than the Prefecture demanded that the surveillance of the parties implicated should be dropped.

After seriously reprimanding Manoury, then head of the staff of the prefect police, for his obvious laxity, the report dealt in detail with the obstinate refusal of Malvy's department to curb the activity of well-known Defeatists, in spite of the demands of General Nivelle, then Commander in Chief, and his successor, General Pétain.

Protected Enemies of Nation.

Another striking passage deals with the circumstance that at the outbreak of the war there was a list at the Ministries of War and Interior containing the names of 2,500 persons regarded as dangerous to the national defense. Malvy is reproached in the report for having issued an order that none of these 2,500 anarchists, Defeatists, and agitators of all kinds were to be molested in the interests of the "union sacrée."

After the damaging allegation that Malvy must be held personally responsible for the extraordinary influence exercised by Almereyda at the Ministry of Interior, although there is no proof of personal intimacy between Malvy and the head of the Bonnet Rouge gang, the report deals with the case of Goldsky, one of the members of the staff. This man was actually attached for some months, through the influence of Almereyda, to the Ministry of the Interior while at the same time writing plainly Defeatist articles under the signature "General N." in the Bonnet Rouge. He is now serving a sentence of eight years as a traitor.

Mention also is made of a Syrian swindler named Rabbat, for whom Almereyda obtained exceptional favors from the Ministry of the Interior, in spite of the fact that the man was under sentence of banishment from Paris. More than thirty foreign anarchists, it also alleged, were allowed to live freely in Paris, thanks to the protection of the editor of the Bonnet Rouge and his influence over the Ministry of the Interior. The culpability of Malvy, the report suggests, is clear because he more than once was warned as to the man's character by Briand, who was then Premier.

The report calls attention to the fact that it was Almereyda who organized the famous band of Corsican bandits and ex-criminals who acted as lifeguard for Caillaux after the trial of Mme. Caillaux for murder, and that it was Caillaux who subsidized the Bonnet Rouge to the extent of $200,000. Reference also is made to the case of a man named Courland, convicted as a thief, who, it is asserted, acted as secretary for Jean Longuet, a Socialist leader, and who, when ordered to leave France, went to New York and stated in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the French Socialists were working for peace and only awaiting orders from Germany.

MALVY CHARGES MODIFIED.

Treason Accusation Dropped Obliterating Sentence of Death.

PARIS, July 18.—Charges against Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, were so modified today by State Prosecutor Merillon that the greatest pnishment that can be imposed upon him, if found guilty, will be life imprisonment.

When he read the indictment against M. Malvy, Prosecutor Merillon dropped the charges of direct treason and inciting mutinies in the army and insisted upon the accusation of "culpable negligence and criminal disregard of the duties of the Minister of the Interior." This made M. Malvy an accomplice in the crimes for which Bolo Pacha and M. Duval have been executed and with which Miguel Almereyda was charged when he died in prison.

At the option of the court in case of extenuating circumstances, the sentence against M. Malvy, if he is convicted, may be five years' solitary confinement.

The number of Senators qualified to sit as members of the High Court is 189, the Senate having decided that those who were not present when the trial began on July 16 would be eligible to sit as Judges.

Prosecutor Merillon delivered an exhaustive review of Malvy's activities while he was Minister of the Interior, in which the names of ex-Premier Caillaux, M. Duval, and of other men who have been accused of treason were frequently heard. The prosecuting attorney charged Malvy with being merely the clerk of a former public man.

Malvy's explanation of his intimacy with people connected with the Bonnet Rouge occupied the entire afternoon session. He denied the intimacy alleged to exist between himself and Almereyda. He said that while he was Minister of the Interior he had tried his best to serve the interests of France, and was not animated by motives of personal advancement or of fortune.

While Malvy was testifying staid Senators suddenly rose, cheered, and applauded. Malvy seemed nonplused at this show of enthusiasm. It was due to the news of the success of the French and American arms between the Aisne and Château-Thierry.

BRITISH SUBMARINES VANQUISH U-BOATS

Details of Encounters Learned in London—Germany Loses Many Undersea Vessels.

LONDON, July 7—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Within the last three months the number of German submarines destroyed has been greater than during any similar period since the beginning of the war. Depth charges have played an important part in putting an end to the activities of U-boats.

Details of the sinking of three German submarines, two of them by British submarines, recently became known in London. A British patrol boat on a moonlight night sighted an enemy submarine on the surface about half a mile away. She was apparently recharging her storage batteries.

"Full speed ahead," was the command of the patrol boat Captain, but by the time the boat reached the spot the submarine had disappeared. The British craft immediately dropped six depth charges. Quantities of oil came to the surface soon afterward, and then cries for help, in German, were heard. The patrol boat searched for survivors of the submarine, but was able to rescue only one of the enemy.

While on patrol duty "somewhere" off the east coast a British submarine sighted the periscope of an enemy U-boat and started for it under full speed. Before the German could submerge the Britisher had rammed it. The British submarine cut through the plates of the enemy boat and stuck there. Both boats endeavored the extricate themselves. The German came almost to the surface, carrying the British submarine along. Finally the U-boat got away. She made desperate efforts to keep afloat, but finally sank. The British submarine was not damaged.

On another day British and German submarines played hide and seek for nearly half an hour, each manoeuvring for a position to attack the other. The Britisher finally fired a torpedo, but missed. A few minutes later a second torpedo went home, striking the German close to the stern. With smoke pouring out of the hole made by the torpedo, the stern of the U-boat came to the surface. Then the conning tower appeared. A few seconds and the U-boat took a perpendicular dive, leaving a trail of oil and a whirl in the sea indicating the rush of water into space. There were no survivors.

PIGEONS AIDED THE FRENCH

Carried Messages Which Directed the Shelling of German Masses.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 18, (Associated Press.)—One of the principal elements which worked toward bringing the German offensive to a halt was the splendid co-operation of the transport and information services. In Champagne, motor truck drivers passed four days and nights without a moment's repose in hurrying troops from one section of the line to another, wherever most needed, and conveying tens of thousands of men, often under heavy fire.

The rôle of the carrier pigeon proved most important in the Champagne fighting, where the French advance posts were often cut off from the main body and possessed only this means of communication. The bords constantly brought back messages keeping the staff informed concerning the movements of the Germans. In one instance a pigeon brought a request that the French artillerymen open fire on a position occupied by their own comrades, because the Germans were surrounding them in dense masses. The gunners complied, mowing lanes in the German waves. Their wonderful accuracy of aim spared their comrades, many of whom afterward were able to make their way back.

BOMB GERMAN WORKS.

British Aviators Attack Burbach and Hagendigen Plants.

LONDON, July 18.—An official statement given out today by the British Air Ministry says:

"During the night of July 16-17 our machines bombed the works at Hagendigen and the Burbach works. Good results were observed and appreciable damage was done. A hostile airdrome was also bombed, with good results.

"All our machines returned safely.

"On the 17th instant our machines successfully attacked the railway and sidings at Thionville. All our machines returned safely."

JAPAN SENDS FIRST SHIP.

Newly Built Cargo Carrier of 9,000 Tons Arrives at Atlantic Port.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 18.—The first of the steel vessels which are being built in Japan for the United States has arrived in this country and will be placed under the American flag.

The new vessel is a cargo carrier of 9,066 deadweight tons.

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QUALITY in keeping with our reputation—that is the way all our clothes are made, for men and boys. That, too, is the impelling force behind everything we sell, from hats to hose, shirts to shoes, and all those important things of wear that contribute to a man's personal comfort.

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BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

TELLS HOW AMERICA HAS FED THE ALLIES

340,800,000 Bushels of Grain and 3,011,100,000 Pounds of Meat and Fats Sent.

GREATER SUPPLIES IN SIGHT

Hoover Letter to Wilson Praises Women for Big Part in the National Undertaking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The part which America has played in feeding the nations allied against Germany and also the neutral countries of Europe is presented in detail in a letter written by Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, to President Wilson, which was made public today.

The shipments of wheat and other essential grains, which totaled 340,800,000 bushels in the fiscal year of 1917-18, or about 80,900,000 bushels more than in the previous year, Mr. Hoover states, were made possible only by the strict conservation measures adopted by the American people. He pays special tribute to the women who, he says, played the dominant part in the campaign.

Throughout the letter there is reflected the belief that the situation will be much improved during the next year, with a bumper wheat crop assured and the meat supply satisfactory. It has been reported that the United States may be able to dispense with many of the wheat conservation measures adopted, although victory bread probably will be continued.

Text of Hoover Letter.

Mr. Hoover's letter reads:

July 11, 1918.

Dear Mr. President:

It is now possible to summarize the shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to the allied countries during the fiscal year just closed—practically the last harvest year. These amounts include all shipments to allied countries for their and our armies, the civilian population, the Belgium relief, and the Red Cross. The figures indicate the measure of effort of the American people in support of allied food supplies.

The total value of these food shipments, which were in the main purchased through, or with the collaboration of, the Food Administration, amounted to, roundly, $1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year.

The shipments of meats and fats, (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, &c.,) to allied destinations were as follows:

	Pounds.
Fiscal year 1916-17	2,166,500,000
Fiscal year 1917-18	3,011,100,000
Increase	844,600,000

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger in number than the year before, and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,266,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

Cereals Sent to Allies.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels, our shipments to allied destinations have been:

	Bushels.
Fiscal year, 1916-17	259,900,000
Fiscal year 1917-18	340,803,000
Increase	80,900,000

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to allied destinations were: Wheat, 131,000,000 bushels and rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition, some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be, therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs.

In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us and we have received some imports from other quarters. A large part of the other cereals exported has also gone into war bread.

It is interesting to note that since the urgent request of the Allied Food Controllers early in the year for a further shipment of 75,000,000 bushels from our 1917 wheat than originally planned, we shall have shipped to Europe, or have en route, nearly 85,000,000 bushels. At the time of this request our surplus was already more than exhausted.

This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry over and a surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf. This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop we had available from net carry over and production and imports, only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread.

Great Effort Against Obstacles.

These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and corn is our dominant crop.

We calculate that the total nutritional production of the country for the fiscal year just closed was between 7 per cent. and 9 per cent. below the average of the three previous years, our nutritional surplus for export in those years being about the same amount as the shrinkage last year. Therefore, the consumption and waste in food have been greatly reduced in every directon during the year.

I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that, in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere, all of these people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship. The European Allies have been compelled to sacrifice more than our own people, but we have not failed to load every steamer since the delays of the storm months of last Winter.

Our contributions to this end could not have been accomplished without effort and sacrifice, and it is a matter for further satisfaction that it has been accomplished voluntarily and individually. It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women. Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

TO HONOR BELGIAN DAY.

Anniversary of Independence Will Be Observed at Stadium Sunday.

Belgian Independence Day, which occurs on Sunday, July 21, will be celebrated in New York for the first time in America next Sunday. Exercises in keeping with the spirit of the day will be held in the evening at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York, in conjunction with the usual concert given there. Major Osterriett, chief of the Belgian Mission to the United States, will represent the Belgian Minister to the United States. He will make an address, as will also the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who is now a Major in the United States Army.

There are more than 5,000 Belgian citizens now resident in New York, and it is expected that nearly all of them will attend the celebration. Many Americans, it is expected, will join in celebrating the day. Belgium gained her independence in 1830.

The program will include the singing of the Belgian national hymn, "La Brabançonne." Among the Belgians on the program are Carlo Liten, tragedian, who will recite "The Belgian National Flag"; Alfred Megerlin, violinist; Alice Verlet, prima donna; Auguste Bouilliez, and Octave Dua.

HALF "SPOILS" FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Macdonald of Montana in Race for Congress on That Platform.

HELENA, Mon., July 18.—Mrs. H. C. Macdonald of Butte today filed with the Secretary of State notice of her candidacy for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Western District.

Her platform declares for winning the war, so as to bring everlasting peace, and the appointment of women to at least half of the Government offices of responsibility and trust.

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United States Tires are Good Tires

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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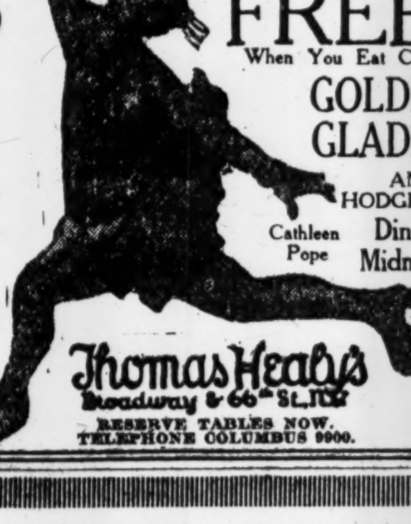

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ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 day.

YANKEES' JINX RELENTS AND THEY CAPTURE ONE GAME OF A PAIR FROM TIGERS

BAKER'S TIMELY HIT EARNS EVEN BREAK

After Five Straight Defeats Yanks' Rally in Tenth Overcomes Tigers, 3 to 2.

DETROIT TAKES FIRST GAME

James Foils All Attempts of New York in Opening Contest of Double-Header.

Frank Baker of the Yanks, who for the past couple of weeks has been hitting the ball at a figure about the size of Cinderella's slipper, jumped out of a sound sleep at the Polo Grounds yesterday just in time to win a game from the Detroits in the tenth inning by a score of 3 to 2. It was the second mix-up of a bargain day bill. The score was 2 to 2 and the Yanks had the corners jammed in the last of the tenth.

The return of Baker's eyesight brought forth a wallop which soared high and free into the grand stand attic. The tough thing about it was that in the averages Baker will get credit for only a single, as Ray Keating romped home from third with the winning run. In the first game the Yanks met with their fifth straight defeat, folding up before the pitching of big Bill James like a trick umbrella. The painful tidings were 4 to 1.

Smiling Bill Donovan was the boss of the Detroits yesterday. Hughey Jennings took a day off to give his vocal cords a rest. Between managing the ball team and resuming social negotiations with his old friends Bill had a crowded afternoon. At one time or another Bill helloed nearly everybody at the game, and there must have been more than 10,000 there.

The Yanks showed symptoms of losing the second game by a score of 2 to 0 until they shook off their attack of insomnia in the ninth inning, when three doubles by Caldwell, Pipp, and Bodie tied the score. All the fans who were asleep at the time suddenly woke up. Between the humid weather and the playing of the Yankees it was no easy job to keep awake. Al Walters opened the tenth with a single to left, and Keating, who had succeeded Joe Finneran, the only essential baseball player in the world thus far, forced him at second. Gilhooley and Caldwell then whacked short singles to left and filled the bases.

It was at this propitious moment that Baker waltzed up and soaked the old ball high into the upper tier of the grand stand and Ray Keating raced home with the ball game. Kallio pitched great ball up to the ninth, when he weakened under the rain of two-base hits.

Ty Cobb, the Georgia Gem, swung himself out of action in the first game. He came up to the bat in the fifth inning with the bases jammed. The crowd roared with delight to see the greatest hitter in the world with such a glorious chance before him. Tyrus swung so hard at the first ball Herb Thormahlen pitched that he wrenched his left shoulder. Cobb twisted the shoulder on Tuesday when he jumped into first base head first to head off a runner.

Ty finished his stay at the bat, tapping the ball to Pipp, who threw to the plate, forcing James, while Walters relayed the ball to first to double up Cobb. Walters missed the double play, however, and Doney Bush seized the opportunity to cross the plate.

That tied the score for Detroit, the Yanks having scored a run in the second on a pass to Peckinpaugh, a steal, and a single by Walters.

Detroit won the game in the seventh when Frank Walker smashed a home run to the deepest corner of right centre field with two men aboard. In this chapter, with one gone, Cunningham singled and Veach beat out a bunt. Heilman forced Veach at second and Walker thumped forth his huge belt, sending Cunningham and Hellman across the plate in front of him.

It was the last game that Heilman will play with Detroit, for he left last night for San Pedro, Cal., where he will join Uncle Sam's navy.

Yesterday's game was the first that Thormahlen has pitched in a month and he was wild from the start, although on three occasions when he had the bases filled he pitched himself out of trouble with his old time skill.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	5	1	0	3	2	Gilhooley,rf	4	0	2	2	0
R. Jones,3b	2	0	0	1	2	Caldwell,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Cobb,cf	2	0	0	2	0	Baker,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Cun'ham,rf	2	1	1	0	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Veach,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	10	0	Bodie,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Harper,rf	0	0	0	0	0	P'paugh,ss	2	1	0	0	6
Walker,rf,cf	5	1	2	4	0	Walters,c	4	0	1	4	0
Coffey,2b	2	0	0	2	2	Th'mahlen,p	2	0	0	0	1
Stanage,c	3	0	1	3	2	aHyatt	1	0	0	0	0
James,p	3	0	0	0	5	Keating,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bMiller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	6	27	13	Total	29	1	5	27	13

a Batted for Thormahlen in seventh.
b Batted for Keating in ninth.
Error—Heilman.

Detroit ....0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4
New York ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Peckinpaugh, Heilman, Walker. Sacrifice hits—Caldwell, Pratt. Double play—Stanage and R. Jones. Left on bases—New York, 10; Detroit, 11. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Thormahlen, 7; Keating, 1; James, 7. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 6 in 7 innings; Keating, 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Thormahlen, (R. Jones.) Struck out—By Thormahlen, 3; James, 3. Wild pitch—Thormahlen. Losing pitcher—Thormahlen.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	3	1	Bush,ss	5	0	3	4	4
Caldwell,cf	5	1	2	3	0	R.Jones,3b	5	0	1	2	3
Baker,3b	5	0	2	0	0	Walker,cf	5	2	3	4	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	4	4	Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	8	2	Heilman,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Bodie,lf	4	0	3	4	0	Harper,rf	5	0	2	1	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	2	5	Coffey,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Hannah,c	2	0	0	3	0	Stanage,c	3	0	0	5	0
aMiller	1	0	0	0	0	Kallio,p	4	0	1	2	0
Walters,c	1	0	1	1	1						
Finneran,p	2	0	0	0	0	Total	39	2	12	*28	10
bHyatt	1	0	0	0	0						
Keating,p	1	1	0	2	0						
Total	38	3	10	30	13						

x One out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Hannah in eighth.
b Batted for Finneran in eighth.
Errors—Bodie, Peckinpaugh.

New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3
Detroit ....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Walker, 2; Caldwell, Pipp, Bodie. Three-base hit—Bodie. Stolen base—Harper. Sacrifice fly—Heilman. Double plays—Pratt and Pipp; Pratt and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 1; Kallio, 1. Hits—Off Finneran, 11 in 8; Keating, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Finneran (Veach.) Struck out—By Finneran, 3; Kallio, 5. Wild pitch—Finneran. Winning pitcher—Keating.

STATESMEN'S BATS WILT.

Washington Unable to Hit Coveleskie and Indians Win, 5 to 1.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Washington was unable to hit Coveleskie, while Cleveland batted Shaw and Hovlik hard, and won the final game of the series today, 5 to 1. Wambsgans handled fourteen fielding chances perfectly.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Chapman,ss	5	1	2	2	3	Shotton,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Johnston,1b	5	2	3	11	0	Foster,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Judge,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Roth,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	3	1
W'gans,2b	5	0	0	5	9	Schulte,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Wood,lf	5	1	1	0	0	Shanks,2b	3	0	0	5	3
Evans,3b	3	0	0	1	1	Picinich,c	4	0	0	6	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	2	3	1	McBride,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Coveleskie,p	3	1	0	0	1	Shaw,p	2	1	1	0	1
						aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	27	15	Hovlik,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	6	27	12

a Batted for Shaw in seventh.
Error—Schulte.

Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—5
Washington ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Johnston, (3.) Stolen bases—Speaker, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Evans, Coveleskie. Sacrifice flies—Judge, Roth. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 4; Coveleskie, 2. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in 7; Hovlik, 4 in 2. Struck out—By Shaw, 4; Hovlik, 2; Coveleskie, 2. Wild pitch—Hovlik. Losing pitcher—Shaw.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; New York, 1.
(First game.)
New York, 3; Detroit, 2.
(Second game; 10 innings.)
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 5.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
(Sixteen innings.)
Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
(Thirteen innings.)
Boston at Cincinnati, (Rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	51	34	.600
Cleveland	48	40	.545
New York	44	39	.530
Washington	43	41	.512
Chicago	39	43	.476
St. Louis	39	44	.470
Detroit	36	46	.439
Philadelphia	34	47	.420

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	56	26	.683
New York	50	31	.617
Pittsburgh	41	38	.519
Philadelphia	38	41	.481
Cincinnati	34	42	.447
Boston	35	46	.432
St. Louis	34	48	.415
Brooklyn	31	47	.397

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 1:30.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

DODGERS TRIUMPH IN 16TH.

Wheat, O'Mara, and Doolan Bunch Hits for Victory.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Vaughn weakened in the sixteenth today and Brooklyn scored a 3 to 2 victory over Chicago in the first game of the series. Singles by Z. Wheat, O'Mara, and Doolan scored the winning run.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	7	0	1	5	0	Flack,rf	6	0	0	2	0
Olson,ss	6	0	0	4	6	Hollocher,ss	5	0	0	8	4
Daubert,1b	6	1	1	18	0	Mann,lf	6	0	0	6	0
Z.Wheat,lf	7	1	3	4	0	Merkle,1b	5	1	1	15	0
Myers,cf	6	0	1	4	1	Paskert,cf	7	1	2	4	0
O'Mara,3b	7	1	2	3	5	Deal,3b	6	0	2	3	6
Doolan,2b	7	0	1	5	5	Zeider,2b	5	0	1	2	7
M.Wheat,c	6	0	1	4	3	aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
Grimes,p	7	0	1	1	4	Wortman,2b	4	0	0	2	0
						Killefer,c	6	0	0	11	1
Total	59	3	11	48	24	Vaughn,p	6	0	1	0	2
						Total	53	2	7	48	20

a Batted for Zeider in 14th.
Errors—Olson, Z. Wheat, Myers, Grimes, (2,) Hollocher, Paskert.

B'klyn..0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Chicago.0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Zeider, Vaughn. Stolen bases—Deal, Doolan, Myers, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Mann, Merkle. Double plays—Olson, Doolan and Daubert; Zeider, Hollocher and Merkle; Myers and Doolan. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Grimes, 4; Vaughn, 4. Struck out—By Grimes, 4; Vaughn, 10.

MACKS GET SECOND HALF.

Defeat White Sox After Dropping First Part of Double Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Chicago and Philadelphia split a double bill today, the world's champions winning the first 3 to 1, and the Athletics the second 4 to 3.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA (A)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Jamieson,rf	4	0	0	3	0
McMullin,3b	4	1	1	0	1	Kopp,lf	3	0	0	3	0
E.Collins,2b	4	2	2	0	3	Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Burns,1b	4	0	0	8	0
J.Collins,cf	4	0	3	6	0	Gardner,3b	3	1	1	0	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	0	4	McAvoy,c	3	0	0	7	2
Risberg,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Dykes,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Schalk,c	3	0	1	7	0	Dugan,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Cicotte,p	3	0	1	0	1	Gregg,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	33	3	9	27	9	Total	29	1	2	27	12

Errors—Cicotte, Burns.

Chicago ....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—McMullin, Cicotte, Gardner. Double play—Dykes, Dugan and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2. Struck out—By Cicotte; 6; Gregg, 4.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Leibold,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kopp,lf	4	1	1	1	0	McMullin,3b	2	0	1	2	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	4	0	E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Oldring,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Gandil,1b	3	1	0	10	2
Burns,1b	4	1	1	13	1	J.Collins,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	2	1	1	1	0	Weaver,ss	4	0	1	7	2
Perkins,c	3	0	1	3	2	Risberg,rf	4	0	1	1	0
aMuench	0	1	0	0	0	Schalk,c	2	0	0	2	1
Dykes,2b	3	0	0	0	4	Benz,p	1	0	0	0	2
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	3	6	bMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Perry,p	3	0	0	0	1	Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Shell'back,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	14	Total	30	3	5	*25	12

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Perkins in ninth.
b Batted for Benz in eighth.
Errors—Weaver, (2.)

Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Jamieson, Dugan. Sacrifice hits—Benz, Schalk, Perkins, Dykes. Double plays—E. Collins, Weaver and Gandil; E. Collins, Gandil and Weaver; Burns, Perkins and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Benz, 3; Perry, 3. Hits—Off Benz, 4 in 7; Danforth, 3 in 1 1-3; Shellenback, 1, (pitched to one batter in ninth.) Hit by pitcher—By Perry, (McMullin.) Struck out—By Benz, 1; Danforth 1; Perry, 2. Losing pitcher—Benz.

DAVENPORT PROVES MASTER

Holds Red Sox to Five Hits, Browns Taking Final Game, 6 to 3.

BOSTON, July 18.—St. Louis, with Davenport holding Boston to five hits, won the last game of the series today, 6 to 3. Bader started for Boston and was hit hard for six innings, but Molyneaux finished well.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Maisel,3b	3	1	0	1	3	Hooper,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Austin,ss	5	0	2	3	5	Shean,2b	2	1	0	2	2
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	14	2	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Demmitt,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Ruth, lf	3	1	0	8	0
Tobin,lf	4	1	3	1	1	McInnis,1b	4	0	2	9	2
Gedeon,2b	5	0	1	4	3	Scott,ss	3	0	0	5	3
Smith,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Barbare,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Severeid,c	3	0	0	2	2	Mayer,c	2	1	0	2	1
Davenport,p	3	2	1	0	3	Bader,p	2	0	1	1	1
						Molyneaux,p	1	0	0	1	1
Total	33	6	11	27	19	aTruesdale	1	0	0	0	0
						bSchang	1	0	0	0	0
						cMays	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	3	5	27	13

a Batted for Barbare in ninth.
b Batted for Mayer in ninth.
c Batted for Molyneaux in ninth.
Errors—Sisler, (2,) Severeid, Davenport, Barbare.

St. Louis ....0 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 0—6
Boston ....0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Davenport. Sacrifice hits—Tobin, Maisel, Scott, Strunk, Shean. Sacrifice fly—Severeid. Double plays—Tobin and Gedeon, Gedeon and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Davenport, 4; Bader, 4; Molyneaux, 1. Hits—Off Bader, 10 in 6; Molyneaux, 1 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Bader, (Sisler.) Struck out—By Davenport, 2; Bader, 1. Wild pitch—Davenport, 1. Losing pitcher—Bader.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

ZIM QUITS IN HUFF AFTER A SCOLDING

Heinie Fails to Run Out Fly, Which Is Dropped, but the Giants Win Anyhow.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—A dispute between John McGraw and Heinie Zimmerman, culminating in the voluntary retirement of the latter to the clubhouse, marked today's game between the Giants and Cardinals, which was won by the Giants by a score of 8 to 5.

The friction was caused by the failure of Zimmerman to run out a pop fly, which was muffed by Gene Packard and fell safely on fair territory, in the sixth innig. McGraw reproached Heinie for his negligence, at which Zimmerman walked angrily to the clubhouse. McGraw said later that he would not suspend Zimmerman for his action.

The game was a free-hitting, loosely played affair of the nip-and-tuck variety. Ferdie Schupp started the game for the Giants, but, after pitching good ball for four innings, he weakened and was replaced by Al Demaree. Demaree stepped down to make way for a pinch hitter in the seventh and George Smith finished the game. Gene Packard was Jack Hendricks's choice for box work at the start, but was hit hard and retired in the seventh. Bill Doak finished the game.

The Giants hung up a two-run lead in the fourth inning, aided by an error on the part of Walter Cruise. Fletcher beat out a hit to Betzel and Doyle walked. Zimmerman forced Fletcher at third, Paulette to Betzel, the Cardinals' first sacker making a great play on Heinie's attempted sacrifice.

Thorpe fouled to Cruise, Doyle dashing to third after the catch, but Holke rapped a single to right, scoring Doyle, and when Cruise allowed the pellet to roll between his legs, Zimmerman also scored and Holke raced around to third. Walter was left at the far corner, as McCarty was tossed out by Fisher.

In the fifth the Cards drove Schupp from the box and assumed a two-run lead. Betzel and Hornsby, who broke into the game in the third inning, having come to an understanding with his employers after a few days of balking, singled in succession, Hornsby's blow putting Betzel on third. Gonzales drew a pass, filling the bases. Packard popped to Holke, but Heathcote singled to centre, scoring Betzel.

At this juncture Schupp was derricked and Demaree went to the hill. Fisher greeted Al with a triple to left field, scoring Hornsby, Gonzales, and Heathcote. Then Demaree put on the screws. Doyle threw out Cruise, Fisher holding third, and Paulette was disposed of in the same manner.

The Giants rushed three runs over the plate in the seventh inning, chasing Packard from the hill and again taking the lead on four singles, a base on balls, and a sacrifice fly, but the Cardinals knotted the count in their half of the same inning.

Fisher hit one to deep short which Sicking, who had replaced Zimmerman at third base, gummed up, getting in Fletcher's way and preventing the Giant captain from fielding the ball, and Cruise hit the right field bleacher wall for three bases, scoring Fisher.

In the ninth the Giants got to Doak for a bundle of runs and clinched the game. Smith, who had relieved Demaree in the box for New York, led off with a single to right and advanced a base on Burns's sacrifice. Young beat out a hit to Betzel, putting Smith on third, and Fletcher walked, filling the bases.

Doyle poked a single to centre, scoring Smith and Young, and when Doyle, who rounded first, was trapped and run down on Doak's interception of Heathcote's throw-in, Fletcher dashed for the plate and made it in safety. Sicking ended the inning by being tossed out by Betzel.

The Cards failed to do anything with Smith's offerings in the last half of the ninth and expired in regular order.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	3	1	0	1	0	Heathcote,cf	5	1	1	2	1
Young,rf	5	1	2	0	0	Fisher,2b	5	1	2	0	8
Fletcher,ss	4	1	3	2	4	Cruise,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	2	4	P'lette,ss,1b	4	0	0	9	6
Zim,man,3b	3	1	1	0	2	McHenry,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Sicking,3b	2	0	0	1	0	Betzel,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Thorpe,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Grimm,1b	1	0	0	8	0
Wilhoit,lf	1	0	0	1	0	Hornsby,ss	3	1	2	2	0
Holke,1b	4	1	2	12	0	Gonzales,c	2	1	1	3	0
McCarty,c	4	1	1	6	0	Packard,p	3	0	0	0	1
Schupp,p	2	0	1	0	0	Doak,p	1	0	0	0	2
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	1						
hRariden	0	0	0	0	0	Total	35	5	9	27	20
Smith,p	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	35	8	12	27	11						

a Batted for Demaree in seventh.
Errors—Cruise, Paulette.

New York ....0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 3—8
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0—5

Two-base hit—Gonzales. Three-base hits—Fisher, Cruise. Stolen base—Heathcote. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Rariden. Double plays—Fisher, Paulette, and Grimm; Fletcher, Doyle, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Off Schupp, 4; Packard, 2; Doak, 2. Hits—Off Schupp, 3 in 4 1-3 innings; Demaree, 3 in 1 2-3; Smith, 3 in 3; Packard, 9 in 6 2-3; Doak, 3 in 2 1-3. Struck out—By Schupp, 3; Demaree, 1; Smith, 1; Packard, 1; Doak, 3. Wild pitch—Smith. Winning pitcher—Demaree. Losing pitcher—Doak.

13TH LUCKY FOR PHILLIES.

Cravath Scores on Squeeze Play, Beating the Pirates, 1 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—The Philadelphia-Pittsburgh game here today went four extra innings, the visitors finally winnig in the thirteenth, 1 to 0.

Cravath, who led off for Philadelphia in the thirteenth inning, got a double to left. He went to third on Pearce's sacrifice, and scored on a squeeze play. Burns bunted to the pitcher, who fumbled the ball.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	4	Caton,ss	5	0	0	2	8
Hem'gway,3b	4	0	0	2	4	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Williams,cf	5	0	2	5	1	Carey,cf	5	0	0	7	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	5	4	Southw'th,rf	5	0	0	5	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Cutshaw,2b	5	0	1	5	1
Cravath,rf	5	1	1	1	0	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	16	2
Pearce,2b	4	0	1	5	4	McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Burns,c	4	0	0	4	2	Schmidt,c	4	0	2	1	2
Jacobs,p	5	0	0	2	2	Slapnicka,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	39	1	4	29	21	Total	40	0	6	39	20

Errors—Bancroft, Pearce, Carey, Cutshaw, Slapnicka.

Philadelphia ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Cravath, Bigbee. Stolen bases—Williams, Bigbee. Sacrifice hits—Hemingway, Pearce, Burns, Bigbee, Mollwitz, Slapnicka. Double plays—Pearce, Luderus and Hemingway; McKechnie and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Jacobs, 6; Slapnicka, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Slapnicka, (Hemingway.) Struck out—By Jacobs, 2; Slapnicka, 1. Winning pitcher—Jacobs. Losing pitcher—Slapnicka.

American Relay Team Wins.

ROME, July 17.—An American relay team today defeated Italian and British runners in a 500-meter race in international games held at [deleted.] The American team was composed of Breen, Conn, Irvine, and Swivven.

International League.

Toronto, 5; Binghamton, 4.
(First game.)
Toronto, 7; Binghamton, 0.
(Second game.)
Baltimore, 9; Buffalo, 6.
Rochester, 1; Jersey City, 0.
Newark, 4; Syracuse, 1.
(First game.)
Syracuse, 6; Newark, 3.
(Second game.)

American Association.

St. Paul, 5; Kansas City, 4.
Indianapolis, 3; Louisville, 1.
Minneapolis, 10; Milwaukee, 7.
Columbus, 1; Toledo, 0.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 5; Waterbury, 3.
New London, 2; New Haven, 1.
New London, 5; New Haven, 0.

PACE THREE FAST HEATS.

Single G. and Russell Boy Split Grand Circuit Feature.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 18.—Single G. and Russell Boy split the three fastest heats of the year this afternoon when the former won the sensational free-for-all pace in the Grand Circuit races here today. The winner was driven by "Pop" Geers and took the first heat in 2:01¾. Russell Boy rushed to the front and captured the second heat in 2:00½, and then Single G took the third and final heat in 2:01.

The summaries:

2:08 TROT. PURSE $3,000.

Wilkes Brewer, ch. m., by Nutwood Wilkes, (Lee) 1 1 1
Chilcoot, ch. h., (Murphy) 6 2 2
MacForbes, br. g., McDevitt 2 6 6
Bertha McGuire, br. m., (Ackerman) ..8 4 5
North Spur, b. h., (Cox) 7 3 4
Grand Chimes, b. h., (Edman) 5 8 3
Esperanza, b. m., (McMahon) 4 9 7
Gentry C., ch. g., (Geers) 8 7 8
Blanche Carter, br. m., (A. Stout) ....9 5 ds
Time—2:06¼; 2:05¼; 2:07¼.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE. PARK AMERICAN HOTEL PURSE.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Geers) 1 3 1
Russell Boy, b. h., (Edman) 2 1 3
Miss Harris M., b. m., (Murphy) 4 2 2
Hal Boy, ch. h., (McMahon) 3 4 4
Time—2:01¾; 2:00½; 2:01.

2:09 PACE. NEW BURDICK HOTEL PURSE.

Oro Fino, b. h., by Copa de Ora, (Murphy) 1 1 2
Lee Grand, b. h., (Sturgeon) 2 4 1
Verife Patchen, br. m., (Edman) 6 2 3
Un, b. h., (Valentine) 7 3 6
Peter Look, br. g., (McMahon) 4 5 4
Windsor Todd, b. h., (A. Stout) 5 7 5
Belle Wreath, b. m., (Palin) 8 6 7
Game of Chance, br. h., (Cox) ......3 dis
Time—2:03¼; 2:03¼; 2:04¼.

2:14 PACE. PURSE $1,000.

The Problem, blk. h., by Cochato, (Murphy) 1 1 1
Margaret Margrave, ro. m., (Palin) ..8 2 2
Flora A., ch. m., (Valentine) 2 3 8
Highland Lassie, blk. m., (Edman) 3 4 4
Dustless McKinney, b. g., (V. Fleming) 4 7 6
Star Patchen, Jr., blk. g., (Collins) 5 5 7
Cozy Durbin, ch. g., (Walters) 7 6 5
Sheriff Direct, b. h., (Grover) 6 8 8
J. W. D., blk. g., (Cox) ....Dis.
Time—2:08¼; 2:05¼; 2:07¼.

BROOKE WORTHY IS VICTOR.

Takes Two-Year-Old Race at Junior League Meeting.

The first day of the Junior League meeting at the Parkway Driving Club under the auspices of the Nassau Driving Club of Long Island provided a great afternoon of races. Ten races were decided.

Both sweepstakes were won by the home horsemen in easy fashion. The two-year-old class went to Brooke Worthy, owned by William Gartrell and Phillip Hoeffner. The winner was driven by Bob Davis.

The second and final races will be given today. Ten races are on the program.

The summaries:

CLASS A—TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Brooke Worthy, b. c., (Davis) 1 1
Eliza Dillon, b. f., (Hinds) 3 2
Mabel Brooke, br. f., (Gartrell) 2 3
Time—2:32¾, 2:28¾.

CLASS B—THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Emma Tipton, ch. f., (Strang) 2 1 1
Dillion Bells, b. f., (Hinds) 1 2 2
Qui Sait, (Townsend) 3 3 3
Alice G. Forbes, (Atwood) 4 4 4
Worthiest, b. c., (Thomas) ....6 5 ro
Winter Wheat, br. f., (Shoemaker) ..5 6 ro
Time—2:22¼, 2:19¾, 2:21¾.

2:09—TROT.

Jess Y., b. m., (Wetmore) 1 1
Boquita Girl, b. g., (Grossman) 2 2
Startle, b. g., (Shoemaker) 3 3
Bingola, b. m., (MacDonald) 4 4
Time—2:15¾, 2:12¼.

2:15—TROT.

Jess Watts, b. m., (Miller, Jr.) 1 1
Benzol, b. h., (Dr. McGrath) 2 2
Wemple, b. m., (Strang) 4 3
Marion Kirk, b. m., (Davis) 3 4
Time—2:16¼, 2:15¼.

FREE FOR ALL—PACE.

Oregan Hal, br. h., (MacDonald) 1 1
Harper, b. g., (Lawrence) 2 2
The Beaver, br. h., (Sherman) 4 3
Lillian W., ch. m., (Davis) 3 5
Potero Boy, b. g., (Shoemaker) 5 4
Time—2:13¾, 2:11¾.

2:16—PACE.

Countess Kohl, blk. m., (Meckle)..3 4 1 1
Flashing, b. g., (Grove) 5 1 2 2
Rambling Jim, br. g., (Newbert)..1 3 4 3
Sprinting Blazize, ch. g., (Miller)..2 2 3 ro
Jay Potter, b. g., (Urban) ....4 5 dr
Time—2:16¼, 2:21¾, 2:16¼, 2:18½.

2:21 TROT—(FIRST DIVISION.)

Beronda, b. m., (Roth) 2 1 1
Belifair, br. g., (Looney) 1 2 2
Lott Todd, b. g., (Green) 3 3 3
Colorado George, b. h., (Torrence)...4 4 4
Time—2:21, 2:18¾, 2:19.

2:21 TROT—(SECOND DIVISION.)

Berron, b. m., (Gibbons) 3 2 1 1
Terrance Girl, br. m., (Davis) 2 1 2 2
Helen Lackey, b. m., (MacDonald)1 4 4 dr
The Verdict, b. m., (Dr. Burdick)..4 8 3 ro
Time—2:19¾, 2:21, 2:25¾, 2:22¾.

2:25 TROT—(UNFINISHED.)

Maboo, b. m., (Schneider) 4 2 1
Tenbaron, blk. g., (Thomas) 1 3 4
Burr, br. h., (MacDonald) 3 1 3
Delagos Lucy, b. m., (Greaves) 2 4 2
Time—2:23¼, 2:22½, 2:19¾.

2:23 PACE—(UNFINISHED.)

Copake, b. g., (Metcalfe) 3 1
Little Anna S., b. m., (Thayer) 1 4
Margaret Dillion, b. m., (Transer) 2 2
Hal Direct, c. g., (Aranson) 4 3
June M., b. m., (Miller) ....dis
Time—2:21, (no time.)

MARVIN HAS LOW CARD.

Leads Golfers of Traffic Club, with Gross Score of 168.

J. S. Marvin made the lowest thirty-six-hole gross score in a competition for the members of the Traffic Club of New York at the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday. He led the Class A men with a score of 168. In the same division H. B. McClellan proved the net winner, his card reading 185—36—149. J. A. Barber won the Class B thirty-six-hole gross award with 190, while F. W. Smith proved the net winner with 197—42—155. There was a blind bogey competition which was won by R. R. Boyce in the morning and J. J. Byrne in the afternoon.

ENGINEERS PLAY ON LINKS.

Garland and Conrad Win Handicap Foursome Contest.

More than fifty golfers belonging to the Engineers' Club competed in their monthly tournament, decided yesterday on the links of the Country Club of Glen Ridge. In the morning conditions called for foursomes on a handicap basis, the winning pair being N. M. Garland and H. V. Conrad, with a card of 184, 24—160.

Later in the day the golfers competed in an eighteen-hole handicap in three classes, Conrad proving the winner in the Class A division, with 90, 14—76. In Class B the best net was returned by B. G. Braine, 93, 23—70, while D. A. Fox won in Class C with 102, 26—76.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Home Sweet Home, 118 pounds; Kingfisher, 115; Harwood II., (imp.,) 115; Clark M., 118; Capt Marchmont, 113; Dan, 113; Past Master, 113; *Dundreary, 108; L'Infirmier, 103; Bronze Eagle, 103; Jack of Spades, 103; *Miss Kruter, 103.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Ellison, 113 pounds; Minto II., (imp.,) 113; Arbitrator, 113; Penrod, 113; Sea Gull, 113; Pergino, 110; *Night Owl, 108; *Blue Thistle, 108; Starry Banner, 103; Greetings, 103; Parable, 98.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile. Buford, 117 pounds; Barry Shannon, 115; Dan, 109; Nominee, 107; Minto II., (imp.,) 105; *Jack Smith, (imp.,) 101; Currency, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mahopac Handicap, for 3-year-olds, about six furlongs. Flags, 126 pounds; Enfilade, (imp.,) 115; Star Spangled, 114; Jusqu' au Bout, (imp.,) 108; James T. Clark, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, conditions, one mile. Buford, 118 pounds; Jusqu' au Bout, (imp.,) 113; Gex, (imp.,) 110; Hank O'Day, 110; Celto, 105; Game Cock, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, claiming, five and a half furlongs. Nan Knoehr, 109 pounds; Fairy Prince, 108; Dunedin, 108; *Sylvano, 105; Dahinda, 105; *Tactless II., (imp.,) 100; *Hasty Lady, 100.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

COMPADRE AGAIN SHOWS IN FRONT

Quincy Stable's Black Colt Takes Lead Early in Arrow Stakes Dash.

The Quincy Stable's Compadre, a black colt that much resembles his sire, Colin, again showed that he has a great turn of speed when he won the Arrow Stakes over the short six furlong course at Empire City yesterday. He had a fair field of sprinters opposed to him, but moved to the front so quickly and retained his advantage so easily that the issue never was in doubt.

John Leonard's Assume was the closest attendant of Compadre, and took the place a length and a half behind the winner and five lengths in front of the Cleveland Stable's Whimsy. The time of 1:09 3-5 is two-fifths of a second slower than the record for the event, made by James Butler's Miss Puzzle in 1916.

David Gideon's colors were borne to the front for the first time this season in the first race for maidens at about six furlongs. Daedalus, the son of Aeronaut, that graduated in the big field of seventeen, is a half brother to Trial by Jury. The reason he has failed to gain winning brackets before is because he was one of the horses turned loose last year when the stables at Pimlico were burned. He has fully recovered from the injury received then and may be expected to show improved form in future.

There was a pretty race among the four fillies named in the third race at a mile, with James Butler's Empress looking all over a winner until the stretch turn. There A. Neal's Kate Bright got out of a pocket, and, going to the outside, closed with a rush that landed her half a length in front of Empress.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden 3-year-olds, by subscription of $10 each, with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 4-5.

Daedalus, D. Gideon's ch. c., 115, by Aeronaut-Princess Chic, 12 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (C. Fairbrother) ....1^{1½}
Bill McCloy, W. B. Watkins's b. g., 115, by Dick Welles-Miss Jordan, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, (F. Hopkins) ....2^{h}
L'Errant, T. P. Thorne's b. c., 115, by Magellan-Gay, 8 to 5 third, (M. Buxton) ....3^{1}

Nolawn, Mose, Star Ben, Sungold, Santiago, Huzzas, Liberty Star, Biscuit Tortoni, Old Metal, Artist, P. G. King, William Humphrey, Roederer, and Myrtle V. also ran. L'Infirmier, Assign, George Washington, Daytonia, Alburn, Bennie's Sister, and Sir Helio scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, by subscription of $5 each, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

Clen Ryan, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 110, pounds, by Celt-Aurine, even, 2 to 5, and 1 to 4, (M. Rowan) ....1^{1½}
Keen Jane, Sylvester Stable's b. f., 112, by Javelin-Plain Jane, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, (E. Taplin) ....2^{3}
Flyaway, Morton L. Schwartz's ch. f., 112, by King William-Wild Wings, 1 to 3, third, (J. Williams) ....3^{1½}

Belario, Balrosia, Dancing Carnival, Milky Way, and Mine Sweeper also ran. Thistledon scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-old fillies, non-winners of $700, other than selling, in 1918, or $1,700 at any time, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

Kate Bright, A. Neal's b. f., 109 pounds, by Norford-Jane Laurel, 5 to 2, 3 to 5, and out, (A. Johnson) ....1^{1½}
Empress, James Butler's ch. f., 109, by Superman-Proud Duchess, 2 to 5 and out, (M. Buxton) ....2^{3}
Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 112, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, out for third, (L. Lyke) ....3^{10}

White Tuft also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arrow Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $25 each, with $25 additional to start, guaranteed value $2,000; about six furlongs. Time—1:09 3-5.

Compadre, Quincy Stable's blk. c., 3 years, 114 pounds, by Colin-Playmate, 9 to 20 and out, (G. Walls) ....1^{1½}
Assume, John Leonard's br. g., 4, 119, by Disguise-Chancery, 7 to 10 and out, (L. Ensor) ....2^{5}
Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. g., 5, 118, by Burgomaster-Whimsical, 2 to 5, third, (T. Rice) 3½

Trophy and Caddie also ran. Belle Roberts and Pullux scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 1-5.

Little Cottage, D. Shaw's b. c., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Jubilee-Mabel D., 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (L. Ensor) ....1^{1}
Sunny Hill, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 3, 108, by Lemberg-Leisure, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (R. Denyse) ....2^{8}
Koh-I-Noor, Edward Arlington's blk. f., 4, 110, by Dr. Leggo-Priceless Jewel, 1 to 4, third, (G. Walls) ....3^{1}

W. P. Dabny, Dundreary, and Ocean Prince also ran. N. K. Beal, Nightstick, Ballad, Kingfisher, and Greetings scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-old maiden fillies, purse $600; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

Joyful, Morton L. Schwartz's b. f., 112 pounds, by McGee-Josie L., 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (J. Williams) ....1^{1½}
Lillian Shaw, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 112, by Fair Play-Early Love, 2 to 1, and 7 to 10, (A. Johnson) ....2^{4}
Scoots, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 112, by Broomstick-Leayonara, out for third, (T. Rice) 3½

Miss Herrmann, Comfort, Croix Rouge, Joan of Arc, Plurenzi, Broken Promises, and Julia Bean also ran. Minuet and Poverina scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

RUSSELL LOST TO YANKEES.

Pitcher Quits Team to Work in Shipbuilding Plant.

To add to Manager Miller Huggins's other troubles while the Yankees are in a slump, Allan Russell, one of his pitchers, has left the team and has gone to the shipbuilding plant at Sparrows Point, Md.

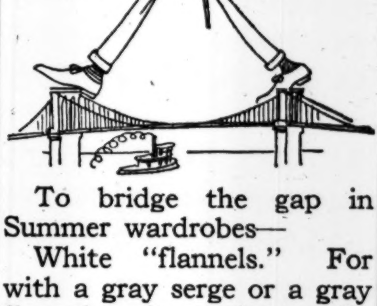
Russell was very secretive about his going and, although he told his friends of his intention a few days ago, he said nothing to the club about it, but departed on Monday night. Russell pitched good ball early in the season. Lately, however, he has not been going very well, complaining of trouble with his arm and hand.

Last season Russell was the victim of one of the most peculiar ailments in baseball. An injury to one of his fingers resulted in what was called "cold fingers." At times there was no circulation in two of his fingers.

RACING
Empire City Track
(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)
TODAY
Six Well Filled Overnight Events
INCLUDING THE
Mahopac Handicap
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAIN leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at 11:35, 12:30, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. Additional trains Sats. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley.

Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30. Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.



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White "flannels." For with a gray serge or a gray flannel suit you're really two suits to the good; provided of course the quality's as good as ours.

White shoes, too.

Where the sizes in men's suits are broken, we revise prices. Another group reduced only yesterday, thus adding to the variety, specially among the suits now $25 and $30.

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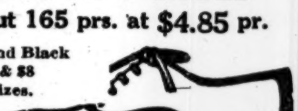

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Not all sizes.
WIDE TOE SHOES, $5.00
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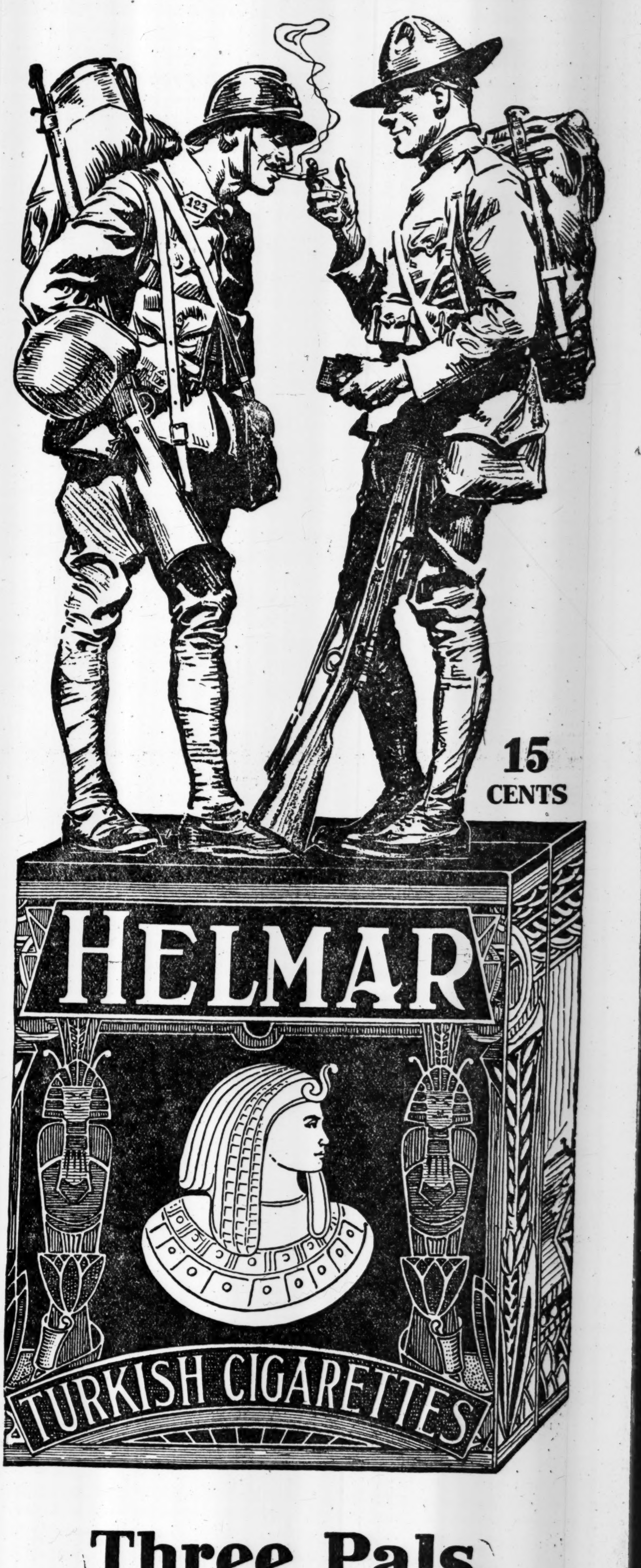

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ANDERSON FAMILY REAPS NET LAURELS

Father and Two Sons Advance to Fourth Round of State Title Tourney.

DAWSON'S PLAY BRILLIANT

Californian Disposes of Cecil Donaldson and Kashio Puts Out Emerson, 6—1, 6—3.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 18.—Keen tennis battles were waged in the continuation of the New York State championships on the courts of the Yahnundasis Club this afternoon. Some of the youngsters of the game had their real baptism of fire before the aggressive and brilliant work of older rivals.

The singles has now narrowed down to the round before the semi-finals, with the famous Anderson family of tennis players having won three of the fourth round brackets. In the upper half of the draw are Frederick C. Anderson and his father, Frederick G. Anderson, while the lower half shows the name of Frank Anderson, the sixteen-year-old metropolitan junior champion. Together with the Andersons in the upper half is Seiichiro Kashio, the steady little Japanese.

Fred. G. Anderson will test strength with Taylor tomorrow afternoon, while Fred. C. Anderson, who stands 6 feet 8½ inches tall, will try conclusions with the wily little Japanese, who looks like a pigmy beside his towering antagonist.

With Frank Anderson in the lower half of the draw are Ward Dawson of California, T. C. Fulton, and R. L. James. In the play tomorrow Anderson will meet James and Dawson will play against Fulton.

Dawson was in rare form today. He was having a remarkably good day on the courts, and his finished and accurate play was more than Cecil Donaldson could withstand. It was simply a case of youth pitted against the court tactics of a veteran, and the veteran won. Dawson did so well that many concede that he will be the one to meet Kumagae in the challenge round. Whether or not this comes to pass, it is certain that any one to defeat Dawson will have to play most proficient tennis.

There is little that is impressive about the play of Kashio, this most recent arrival from the land of Nippon, and to the casual observer it seemed almost incredible that he was winning games and finally sets from Emerson, who has a flashy, spectacular game. Kashio scored his victory at 6—1, 6—3, his remarkable steadiness more than offsetting Emerson's occasional brilliant stroking of the ball.

The Andersons, father and sons, were all in spectacular contests, and all were on the verge of defeat only to rally superbly and pull out matches that appeared hopeless. This was especially true in the case of Frank Anderson, who was opposed by Paul Gibbons of Philadelphia. Whether or not Gibbons has discovered the fountain of youth it certainly is true that he played tennis which was better by his own admission than any that he has played in ten years.

Gibbons took the first set with surprising ease, allowing his opponent only one game. By mixing pace Gibbons succeeded in tricking Anderson. When Anderson tried to come to the net Gibbons tossed up lobs so effectually that Anderson was kept on the jump between base line and net. In the second set Gibbons continued to increase his advantage, although Anderson was fighting him hard all the way. Twice the Philadelphian was match point, only to have Anderson whip across a saving stroke.

The fine stand by Anderson was rewarded in the third set, for in this he held complete sway. Gibbons was fast showing the fatigue which came from lack of tournament play, and he could not interpose much of a defense against Anderson's fiery play.

Fred C. Anderson had a match which tested his stamina. He was close to defeat at the hands of Henry B. O'Boyle, one of the Pelham Bay Naval Training men. O'Boyle took the first set at 6—2, and had a fine lead in the second set. At the critical moment Anderson asserted himself, and the Pelham Bay contender was forced to relinquish the honors. The score was 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The father of the Anderson boys, Frederick G. Anderson, was forced to a merry contest by one of the Pelham Bay sailors. He defeated Alexander Iler in two spirited deuce sets at 9—7, 7—5.

The summaries:

Singles.—First Round—S. E. S. Chase won from S. S. Curran by default.

Second Round—Alexander Iler defeated E. S. Chase, 5—7, 6—0, 6—4; Cecil Donaldson defeated J. B. Hughes, 6—3, 6—2; A. C. Atchinson won from A. J. Vesey by default; R. L. James defeated H. V. Owens, 6—2, 4—2, default.

Third Round—Fred C. Anderson, Jr., defeated Henry B. O'Boyle, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; Seiichiro Kashio defeated Gerald Emerson, 6—1, 6—3; Frederick G. Anderson defeated Alexander Iler, 9—7, 7—5; Ward Dawson defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6—1, 6—1; T. C. Fulton defeated E. F. Torrey, 6—2, 6—3; R. L. James defeated A. C. Atchinson, 6—4, 6—1; Frank Anderson defeated Paul Gibbons, 1—6, 9—7, 6—1.

Doubles.—First Round—Cecil Donaldson and Paul Gibbons defeated G. C. Groves and E. S. Chase, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4; Frederick G. Anderson and Frederick C. Anderson defeated George H. Sicard and E. F. Torrey, 6—0, 7—5; Seiichiro Kashio and Gerald Emerson defeated John L. Train and S. S. Curran, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Frank Anderson and Harold Taylor defeated R. L. James and H. C. Brockman, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

MISS HANDY IN NET FINAL.

Defeats Miss Holden in Eastern New York Title Play.

Miss Edith Handy reached the final round of the women's Eastern New York championship tennis tournament at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club of Pleasantville yesterday. Miss Handy defeated Miss Bessie Holden, a rival of many former court duels, in straight sets at 6—3, 6—2. Miss Handy employed a net game almost continually. Miss Holden at first attempted to play from the baseline but her defense was so weak she tried to come to the net, only to be passed frequently.

Ms. E. V. Lynch reached the semi-final round by defeating Mrs. David C. Mills at 3—6, 6—2, 8—6. This match was so bitterly contested that at the finish Mrs. Mills collapsed from the exertion and also from the excessive heat. She had to be taken home and was under the care of a physician last night, although suffering no serious effects.

Mrs. Lynch will meet Miss Marie Wagner in a semi-final match this morning, and the winner will play Miss Handy for the title tomorrow. Play was started in the mixed doubles but only a few matches were decided.

The summaries:

Singles.—Third Round—Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6. Semi-final Round—Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—3, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Henry K. Bassford defeated Mrs. Stralem and Donald Stralem, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Jack Anderson and Allen Behr defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 3—6, 6—3, 8—6; Mrs. Sidenburg and George Walker defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Franklin Osgood, 6—3, 8—6.

Women's Net Tourney Postponed.

The women's tennis championship tournament of Long Island, which was to have been decided at the Woodmere Country Club on Long Island during the week of July 22, has been postponed until the middle of September. This action was taken because most of the prominent feminine players are now absent from the city and would not have been able to take part had the title affair been played as originally scheduled.

HINTZE'S POLICY PUZZLES.

Not Considered Ultra Pan German in His Last Post.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 18.—Speculation on von Hintze's future policy still runs rife in Germany, although the press is now more guarded in expressions of opinion concerning him than when he was mentioned as a possible candidate for the Foreign Secretaryship.

Herr Stein, the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, says that the Conservatives are deeply disappointed over Chancellor von Hertling's statement regarding Belgium, and all the more so as von Kühlmann's fall was considered a victory in the Pan German ranks. Hertling is now attacked just as Bethmann Hollweg was, says the paper, but the Conservatives cling to the fact that he met the Junkers' wishes in his first speech. The paper says that Hertling has clearly supported the program of the majority party.

The Tageblatt reports that von Hintze has arrived at Christiania to take official leave of the Norwegian King. It reports an interview which von Hintze had with the Morgenblad, in which he refused to make a statement on Germany's foreign policy, but said that he had always endeavored to maintain the modus vivendi between Germany and Norway.

In connection with this statement THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from Norwegian diplomatic circles that von Hintze's reputation as an ultra Pan German was not considered in Christiania to be merited, and that his policy during his short diplomatic career there might be justly interpreted as moderate.

Professor Kuno Meyer says in the Tägliche Rundschau that von Hintze is a blank page as far as his policy is concerned, but for those who had the good luck to travel with him on the steamship Ryndam from New York to Rotterdam in May, 1917, he was a human factor.

"His quick perception, his energetic handling of difficult situations, his talent for organization, his ready helpfulness and willingness even in unimportant matters," says Professor Meyer, "were the light of an interesting, if unpleasant, journey."

Dr. Meyer says that nothing had been prepared in Rotterdam or Hanover for the travelers, but von Hintze plunged right in to organizing everything, even to the movement of luggage, and lent a helping hand in the latter. He remarks that von Hintze's behavior made a contrast to that of the Austrian diplomats, who refused to mix with the passengers or trouble about them. Talks with von Hintze gave Dr. Meyer the impression of a man with steady, quiet, and reserved strength, never losing his equilibrium, looking on the world with a clear viewpoint, knowing the enemy world as few others, and believing that the present is a time for deeds, not words.

CROWN PRINCE'S NEW PLAN.

Paris Thinks It Is to Capture Epernay to Atone for Failure Elsewhere.

PARIS, July 18.—The German Crown Prince, military observers here say, is now trying to convert a large-scale failure into a showy minor success which will make up in the eyes of the German public for the 100,000 men he has sacrificed.

His goal now apparently is Epernay. The operation includes two parts. In the first the Germans who crossed the Marne in the Dormans region are struggling to widen and strengthen the bridgehead on the south bank. In the second the German right centre, which at the beginning of the action was along the Dormans-Rheims road, facing southeast, is now pivoted on Vrigny and runs north and south along a line through Vrigny, Bouilly, Marfaux, and the Bois de Courton and the Bois du Roi. As the country in this direction is thickly wooded and consequently easily defended, some military commentators believe the Germans will soon find the game is not worth the candle.

Pursuing his now familiar opportunist policy, the enemy would content himself with establishing a defensive front toward the east and turn his efforts southward in the direction of Montmirail, near Epernay, which strategically is second in importance only to Chalons. This is the hypothesis of the military writer Colonel de Thomasson.

In praising the fighting qualities of the American troops Colonel de Thomasson says he cannot resist the pleasure of quoting a passage concerning the Americans from the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The German paper said:

"These American soldiers are cannon fodder. They are incapable of standing up to our seasoned troops. America has been powerless to train the forcibly enlisted men she has shipped to Europe."

The way the Americans treated a crack German division at Fossoy, says Colonel de Thomasson, perhaps may give the German writer food for reflection.

The Matin says that in the pocket which the Germans have created south of the Marne their losses, according to conservative estimates, reached the figure of 60,000 in the first two days' fighting. Treating of the situation in this sector of the front, the Echo de Paris says:

"Because of the counterattacks delivered by the army of General Degoutte and our American allies the Germans were unable appreciably to widen or deepen this pocket."

According to the same newspaper, forty German divisions have been fully engaged in the battle, while twenty support divisions were obliged to take more or less part in the fighting.

Premier Clemenceau returned last evening from a visit to the front, expressing himself very well satisfied with the situation.

PLANE COLLIDES WITH TREE

One Aviator Is Killed, the Other Escapes Unhurt.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 18.—Flying so low that their plane collided with a tree, Second Lieutenant Cary L. Waples of 4 Pond Street, Hyde Park, Mass., and First Lieutenant T. H. Highley, both of Kelly Field, figured in an unusual accident ten miles from the field this morning. Waples was killed instantly, while Highley was uninjured. The airplane caught fire after the collision.

As a result of injuries suffered on Monday when his plane side-slipped, Cadet Joseph S. Peters died at Kelly Field Infirmary today. Peters came here from Long Beach, Cal., but his former home was at Starkville, Miss.

THEATRE TO REOPEN EARLY.

"Friendly Enemies" Will Start the Season Ahead of Schedule.

The new theatrical season will begin next Monday night, nearly two weeks prior to the customary opening date, with the production of "Friendly Enemies" at the Hudson Theatre. The impending première of another play, similar in theme to "Friendly Enemies," is said to be responsible for the desire to obtain an early start.

"Friendly Enemies" is a war play, written by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman, and will have Louis Mann and Sam Bernard as its stars. Others in the cast will be Mathilde Cottrelly, Felix Krembs, Richard Barbee, Regina Wallace, and Natalie Manning. The piece has been successful in Chicago.

Schaffer Heads Movie League.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Peter J. Schaffer of Chicago was unanimously elected President of the Motion-Picture Exhibition League of America at the third day's session of the convention at the Hotel Lenox today. Dr. Charles Hespe of Newark and Ernest H. Horstmann of Boston withdrew before the third ballot.

John Whitman of New York was made First Vice President. St. Louis was chosen for next year's convention.

To Contest Miss Swan's Will.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—A contest over the estate of Miss Sally C. Swan of Newport, who recently died at the age of 102, leaving an estate of considerable size, has developed. A claim of apeal from the decision of Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan, admitting the will to probate, was filed in the Probate Court today by three nephews, George L. and Edward P. Swan of New York, and William O. Swan of Middletown, R. I. Miss Swan in her will left her estate, which is said to comprise about $40,000 personal property and some real estate, to her sister, Mrs. Tabler, who is deceased, and the estate therefore passes to the heirs of the latter.

FOUND INDIA LOYAL TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Frederic Villiers, Correspondent, Says Mohmand Tribes Alone Have Given Trouble.

STIRRED UP BY TEUTONS

German Propagandists Go in Guise of American Game Hunters—Says Airmen Will End War.

Frederic Villiers, the veteran war correspondent and artist, who is in New York for a visit, said yesterday that the British forces in India had had a good deal of trouble with the Mohmand tribes on the northwestern frontier. "There has been almost constant fighting since the outbreak of the war," he said, "with continual attempt at raiding and frequent punitive expeditions, which, however, have rarely succeeded in catching enough of the natives together to clean them up thoroughly. Most of the regular white troops in the old Indian Army have been sent to more active fronts, but have been replaced by drafted men from England, so that there is still a large number of white troops in India. There has been next to no trouble, however, except with the Mohmands. The Germans have been sending propagandists through from Persia, and have done all they could to stir up trouble among the hill tribes, as well as further down in India. Most of these German agents, who certainly deserve credit for their courage in making the trip across from Persia through the hill tribes, come with American passports and represent themselves as American big game hunters. Some of them came through when I was on the frontier last year. They usually get through the lines without serious difficulty, but as it was not usual to find very many American big game hunters wandering through those districts before the war suspicion is usually aroused, and the police in the interior of India, warned by the military authorities, have arrested quite a number of these agents.

Praises Amir of Afghanistan.

"No doubt the Germans could have made serious trouble but for the steadfast friendship toward the English displayed by the Amir of Afghanistan. Particularly, after Russia's collapse he was almost unprotected against the Germans toward the Persian side, but, despite this, he has stood by the English, and has exerted a very good influence on the hill tribes. The Mohmands, however, have given trouble."

Mr. Villiers saw some of the fighting with the Mohmands himself last year. After spending the first two years of the war in France, he decided to look over some of the other theatres of war. He has seen about all the wars that have happened since the Serbian fight with Turkey in 1876, which precipitated the Russo-Turkish War, and he let it be seen that, for one who had become used to the sort of wars Kipling and Richard Harding Davis used to immortalize, the present conflict in France was not altogether congenial.

"It isn't like the wars used to be," Mr. Villiers said. "It is more like the management of a big business, this thing of being a General under modern European conditions; the handling of food, supplies, and equipment for the troops is most of the work. Then the country was very badly shot up, nothing but shell holes instead of fields and clumps of charred sticks where forests used to be. I decided to look at some other fronts, and tried to get to Mesopotamia, but was unsuccessful.

Gets to Indian Frontier.

"I got to the Indian frontier, however, and saw some of the fighting there. Here it was being done more in the old fashion. Fighting is the Mohmand's national pastime, and I must say he is rather a good sport about it all. However, the exigencies of the situation made it necessary for the British to be rather businesslike, which was not at all appreciated by the Mohmands. It wouldn't do to let the hillmen raid the plains and kill the natives who were intrusted to the protection of the British Empire. So the British commanders made use of modern implements of war, such as armored motor cars and airplanes. They had three or four ordinary armored cars with machine guns, which they called tanks, although they were not tanks, and every now and then they used to take one of these up into the hills and use it to draw the enemy's fire. The Mohmands would get to work at once, sniping from crags and gradually turning loose quite a busy rifle fire, which, of course, never did any damage to the occupants of the car. The object was to get them out where the machine guns could be turned on them, which was occasionally done.

"Then the airplanes were very useful in breaking up concentrations preparatory to a raid. The airmen, scouting over the hills, could easily find it out when a considerable body of Mohmands got together, and they would fly down among them and turn loose their Lewis guns, breaking up the gathering with great rapidity. The Mohmands were much perturbed at this, and they used to send letters to the British commanders protesting against such methods. They said that the British never used to fight this way, coming down from the air at a time when they were not expected, and the Mohmands urged that the British commanders should return to the old style and put up a fight according to time-honored methods. However, our commanders were unhappily compelled to regard it as a matter of business and not of sentiment, and at last accounts the aviators were still doing a good part of the work of keeping the frontier intact.

Invasion of India Unlikely.

"The development of aviation has made a successful invasion of India through the Khaibar and other passes next to impossible. There are only two or three ways by which an army can get through the mountains to attack the northwestern frontier, and all of these are narrow passes where a few bombing airplanes could entrap and wipe out a whole army. So whatever the Germans do by way of getting through Persia is not likely to endanger India very much."

Mr. Villiers says that the Allies' best chance of an early victory is by the building of enormous fleets of bombing planes to attack German cities. "After the present offensive is stopped," he said, "it is quite likely that the Germans will retire to their old lines, and then we shall have a resumption of the familiar trench warfare. No doubt it would be possible to break these lines, particularly if any large part of the German armies is cut off during the present counteroffensive; but it would be a very costly procedure, and to my mind the work could be done much more cheaply by air raids. The war will never be ended till the Germans have felt it in their own country, and then it will end quickly. They haven't the nerve to hold up under such air raids as the British and French have endured. The raids on cities of Germany proper so far have been small affairs, but even they have caused a great deal of commotion. Once let them have whole fleets of airplanes making really big attacks on the Rhine towns and the Westphalian manufacturing centres and Berlin, and the Germans will be unable to stand the gaff. It may be unpleasant to think of, but it is hard to win a war when you fight only in a few approved ways and the enemy tries everything he can think of."

Mr. Villiers has with him an implement modeled on the ancient watchman's rattle, but a good deal larger, which he said was much used in the British armies early in the war to simulate machine guns at a time when the actual guns were scarce. Whirled in the two hands this rattle makes a noise very much like that of a machine gun, and he said that early in the war it was customary when the Germans attacked to start firing with all the rifles and machine guns available and then to start making a tremendous noise with a large number of these rattles. The Germans, he said, very often got the impression that there were a large number of machine guns opposing them, which usually slowed up their attack and gave the rifles time to do great execution.

GERMANS WANT TRUTH ON "AMERICAN PERIL"

Papers Say That High Officers Conceal "New Danger to Military Success."

PARIS, July 18.—Several South German papers, commenting on the American successes in counterattacks, demand that the German high officers publish the facts concerning "the American peril," as it is evident that they now hold the people in ignorance of the "new danger to German military success."

A majority of the principal German papers continue to ignore the existence of the American Army in France, dismissing the American successes with a few lines.

RESERVE CAPTAIN RESIGNS.

Donohue Says He Can't Do Good Police Work Under Politicians.

Captain William E. Donohue of the Police Reserves resigned as a member and commander of the Police Reserves in the West 125th Street Station last night. His action came after charges made against him for neglect of duty had been dismissed and he had been exonerated. Three weeks ago Major John P. Leo sent Donohue a letter asking for a list of the reserves in his precinct who would be willing to serve in the places of firemen who have been drafted. The Captain, instead of sending the reply direct to the Major at the Municipal Building, sent it through Police Headquarters. The result was a misunderstanding and the filing of charges against Captain Donohue.

Last night Donohue called the reserves together in the West 125th Street Station and said that, as an American, he could not do good work under politicians, and so he resigned in the best interest of the community. Several members of the reserves also wanted to resign, but Donohue counseled against this. Lieutenant George Radwarner was assigned to succeed Donohue as Acting Captain of the precinct.

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SIZE	TIRES	TUBES
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30x3½	12.75	2.50
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34x3½	..	2.65
31x4	20.50	3.10
32x4	21.90	3.15
33x4	22.25	3.30
34x4	22.60	3.40
35x4	23.65	3.50
36x4	24.30	3.65
32x4½	27.50	4.00
33x4½	28.50	4.10
34x4½	29.00	4.20
35x4½	30.15	4.25
36x4½	31.50	4.45
37x4½	32.50	4.55
34x5	..	5.00
35x5	35.00	5.15
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HOME RULE SCHEME DRAFTED FOR INDIA

Viceroy and Governor Draw Up Limited Self-Government Plan for Parliament.

CHANGE TO BE GRADUAL

Declarations of British and American Statesmen Credited as Giving Force to the Reform.

LONDON, July 17.—Eventually to set up in India a responsible self-government is the avowed purpose of the plan of limited home rule for that country which has been prepared for submission to the British Parliament by Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, and Baron Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Before this goal of self-government can be attained, however, the authors of the new plan say the Indian people should have a period of training. They avow that the proposed scheme of government is a temporary expedient intended to provide a method of training in government, and say the ultimate attainment of the desired goal depends upon the Indian people themselves. "It would not be fair to give it to them until they fulfill the necessary conditions," say the Secretary for India and the Viceroy.

The report has been made public by the Government for purposes of discussion and criticism. It has not been definitely adopted in all its details by the War Cabinet.

Leading up to a description of the new plan, the official announcement says that "declarations of both our own and American statesmen concerning the liberalizing of the aims of the Allies have given new force and vitality to the growing demand among the progressive section of the (Indian) people for self-government."

The Viceroy and Secretary of India propose that the new Government in India shall be composed of the following:

Provincial Legislatures, to be composed of directly elected representatives.

A Viceregal Legislature for all India, to be composed of two chambers—the Legislative Assembly of India and the Council of State.

The Indian Privy Council, members of which are to be appointed by the King-Emperor.

A Council of Princes.

According to the official announcement of the provisions of the scheme an increasing degree of responsibility is to be given to the provinces. They are to have the largest measure of independence compatible with the authority of the Viceregal Legislature. Certain subjects are to be reserved for action by the Executive Council of these provinces, excluding Burma. These Executive Councils will consist of the Governor and two members, one of them to be an Indian.

"Devolution," says the official announcement, "is to take the form of giving responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as transferred subjects, to the Provincial Legislative Council, which will have a substantial number of elected members to be chosen on as broad a franchise as possible." The subjects over which this provincial electoral body will exercise control are defined as "those offering most opportunity for local knowledge and social service wherein Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested, those wherein mistakes would not be irremediable, and those which stand in need of development."

"Contributions to the Government of India," the announcement continues, "are to be the first charge of provincial revenues. The remaining provincial revenues are to be administered by the provincial governments."

The Viceregal Legislature of all India will be composed of two chambers—the Legislative Assembly of India and the Council of State. The Assembly is to have a membership to 100. More than half—thirty-six—of the members of the present Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor General, but under the new plan this official majority would disappear and two-thirds of the 100 members of the Assembly would be elective. The remaining one-third would be nominated by the Governor General.

The second chamber, or Council of State, is intended to "develop something of the experience and dignity of a body of elder statesmen. It is to be the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential. Besides the Governor General, it will consist of fifty members, of whom twenty-nine are to be nominated and twenty-one elected. To obtain legislation necessary for the conduct of the Government, the Governor will have power to certify that enactment of a certain measure is essential to the peace or tranquility of a province.

The proposed Council of Princes is to consider questions affecting the native States and those of concern either to the empire as a whole or to British India and the native States in common.

Ten years after the proposed new Government is organized a commission is to be appointed to resurvey the whole political situation and judge what further power can be transferred to the native Governments. Similar commissions are to follow at intervals of not less than twelve years. A select Committee on India is to be formed in each session of the British House of Commons.

Throughout the report it is pointed out that the granting of further responsibility to the native Government depends upon active and intelligent voting by the natives.

PHILADELPHIA BOMBERS COME DOWN IN JERSEY

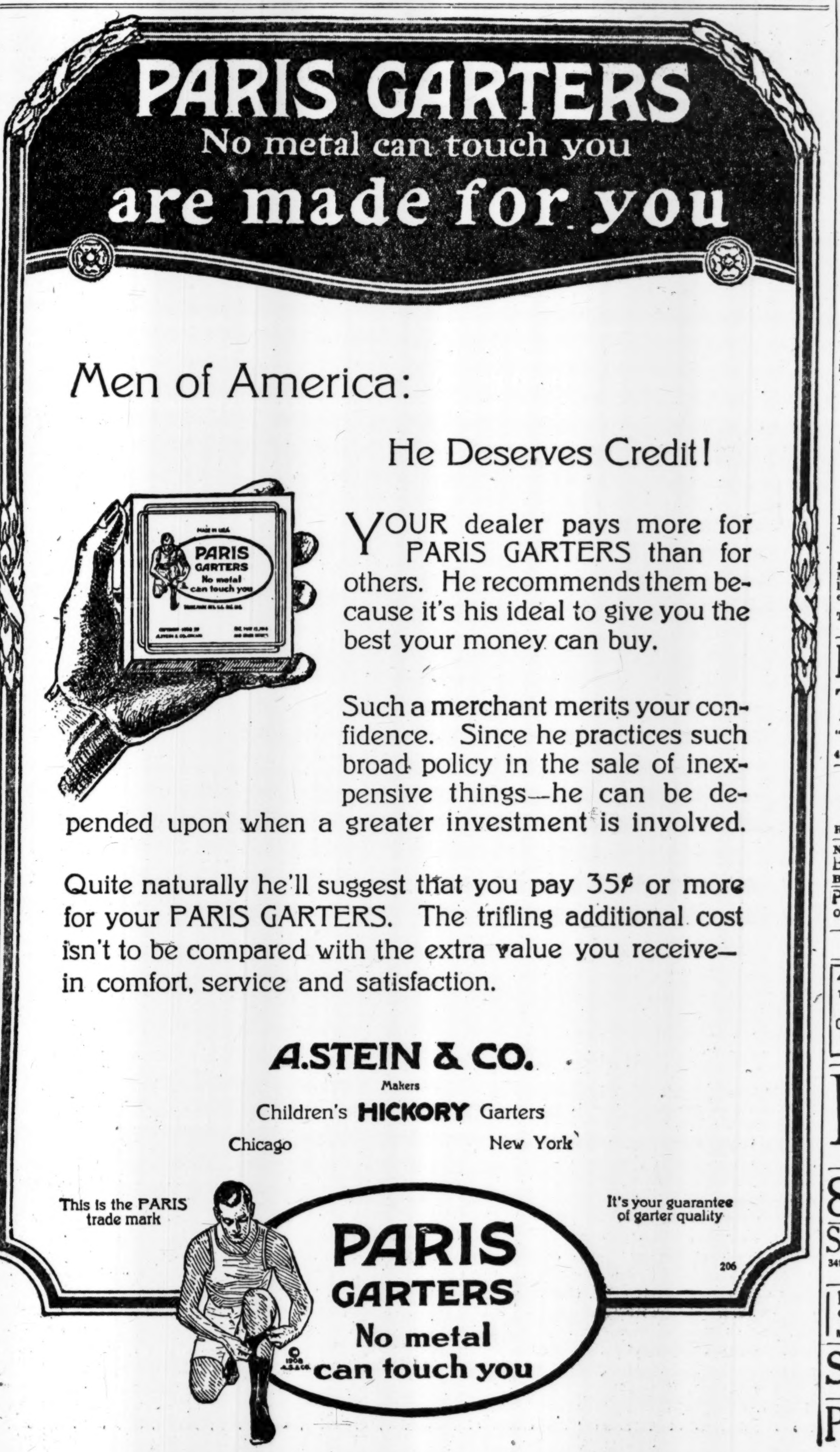
Squadron Damages Three Machines and Spends Night at Rutgers College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 18.—No one ran for the bomb cellars here last evening when the city was "attacked" by the 217th Air Squadron. At 5:30, in the midst of a blinding rain and electric storm, four airplanes, part of the squadron which had made a trip from Mineola, Long Island, to Philadelphia and were returning, were forced to descend here. Just as the squadron reached the city limits Lieutenant Pearson experienced engine trouble and was forced to land. It was his fifth forced landing of the day, and he came down right in the middle of a corn field belonging to the New Jersey Agricultural Station. He endeavored to rise, but the machine was tipped over and the propeller smashed.

Lieutenant L. S. Reitenbaugh, who led the formation, and who had with him as observer, Lieutenant William H. Martin, a former member of the Rutgers College Faculty, asked Martin to pick out a place to land, and he pointed out historic Buccleuch Park here. The men who arrived here were Lieutenants Reitenbaugh, J. P. Boyd, S. M. Connell, H. C. King, Garrett, Martin, and Fowler, Captain Boyriven, and Chief Mechanic Ernest Peruait of the French Aviation Service. The men were entertained over night at Rutgers College fraternity houses and by Counselor Clifford I. Voorhees.

An unprecedented crowd was on hand this afternoon to see the aviators depart. Lieutenant Garrett experienced some difficulty in getting up in the air, and after missing several trees that form a hedge around the park, took off the top of a tree at the Parker Memorial Home, smashed into a telegraph pole, and came crashing to the ground, the machine a wreck. Lieutenant King also experienced trouble, one wing of his machine striking a five-foot maple tree, causing the machine to swerve. The nose was driven down into the ground and the propeller and wheels broken. This makes three machines damaged here, two at Buccleuch Park, and the other at the New Jersey experiment station.



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STARS PLEDGE AID FOR COMIC OPERA

Amelia Summerville, Segurola, Jacoby, and Others Join Commonwealth Plan.

Pauline Hall, Amelia Summerville, Frank Daniels, and 500 more, representing American comic opera favorites, from stars to chorus, and from the days of long ago to now, met in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon by invitation of Lieutenant Sousa, President of the Commonwealth Opera Association, to hear that organization's plans for a revival of the palmy days of melody in New York next Fall. Eleanora de Cisneros sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Marseillaise," while the Misses Chalfonte and James also appeared in intervals of the speechmaking, the last named accompanied by Harry Rowe Shelley. Up in the boxes were Riccardo Martin, Anna Fitziu of the Chicago Opera, and Andrea de Segurola of the Metropolitan.

Raymond Hitchcock, Treasurer, told the audience that "We used to have American comic opera companies, but there are no more," and when he asked some of the stars by name if that wasn't so, they agreed it was. "You will be proud you gave your $100 to start this organization," he added, "and I am unwilling to let our people embark on any plan until we have funds pledged to carry it through." Perhaps Miss Hall, Mr. Daniels, and Mr. Hitchcock might appear, so "Hitchy" said, and the house applauded him. He also said that to have a place where talented youngsters could learn light opera routine was a part of the Commonwealth plan.

Miss Summerville headed the $100 subscriptions when Assistant Secretary A. H. Byrd, from the Fulton Theatre office, passed cards around. Segurola, Josephine Jacoby, Alice Verlet, Mrs. Helen Fountain, Mrs. Heaton Robertson, Charlotte Babcock, Henry Ginsberg, and Alice Parker joined the list of founders, which runs above a hundred now. Under the articles of incorporation there may also be 10,000 active members at $25 a head, and other members at $5, these sums to be good for tickets during a season of productions for two weeks each, to begin in November.

An American composer was nearly overcome when Mr. Hitchcock mentioned that "a millionaire" had offered to defray all costs of a first production, and his offer had been refused. A theatre, however, was at the Commonwealth's disposal, a house associated with the highest forms of operatic music, and this would probably be accepted, the productions to be made absolutely at cost by the new association.

Some veterans in opera management who were present yesterday were Max Hirsch, Nahan Franko, Max Bendix, Romualdo Sapio, Julius Daiber, Charles R. Baker, Madison Corey, Jack Magee, and many more. Among the founders already enlisted were Mrs. Julian Edwards, Mrs. F. T. Hill, President W. W. Hinshaw of the Society of American Singers, George Hamlin, Philip Spooner, Henry Hadley, De Wolf Hopper, and Nicholas F. Brady.

Hip and Napoleon at Exposition.

The big attraction of the open air entertainment of the New York International Exposition will be little Hip and Napoleon, the famous elephant and chimpanzee team that has created a sensation all over the country. The 7th Regiment Band will give concerts both afternoon and evening and other features will be Miss Gertrude Van Deinse, soprano; Quincy, the high diver, and Alfreno in his high wire act.

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GENERAL FOCH'S BRILLIANT COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

The attack by the French and Americans yesterday on a front of twenty-five miles from Fontenoy on the Aisne and southeast to Belleau must not be mistaken for an operation like that undertaken by General Foch in the second week in June, when he reached the line St. Maur-Antheuil-Marest-Chevincourt and captured 1,000 prisoners and some cannon, inflicting heavy losses upon General von Hutier's army. Hopes were then raised that General Foch had begun an offensive upon an ambitious scale; but the time had not come for that; his design was defensive, to stop the fourth phase of the German campaign directed at Paris, Amiens, and the Channel ports. The initiative still rested with the Germans. General Foch still had to be content with Fabian tactics. As late as June 13 General von Hutier made a determined thrust at Compiègne, but it was soon spent, so stubborn was the resistance of the French and Americans.

In a sense, the wide sweep of the Franco-American advance that began furiously yesterday morning was defensive; that is to say, the immediate object was to relieve the German pressure upon Rheims, which was being enveloped, and to divert the enemy from a plan that seemed to include the isolation of Verdun, as well as the extension of his front for a further approach toward Paris. But in a larger sense General Foch's strategy is offensive. The Germans have been manoeuvring to demoralize his armies by converging strokes, intricate, confusing, baffling. General Foch is now playing the game in his turn, and with marked success. With the vigorous and dashing co-operation of the Americans, he is moving forward, driving the surprised enemy before him and taking thousands of prisoners and many guns.

Early in the afternoon, the French on the left had gained five miles, reaching Mont de Paris, a mile from the city of Soissons; while the Americans had forged three miles past Vierzy, which is six miles south of Soissons, gathering in 4,000 prisoners and thirty guns, a progressive success that indicated conditions of rout among the Germans. The French and the British have proved again and again in the terrible fighting of the last four months that they can hold their lines while retreating and suffering enormous losses. We shall now see whether the Germans, beaten back in the open, can bend without breaking and renew the combat every day with undaunted spirit. A doubt is raised by the physique and calibre of many of the prisoners who have fallen lately into the hands of the Allies. With every thrust the German driving power seems to decline. At Mount Kemmel, on the road to Compiègne, and very recently when the enemy has faced the French and the Americans on the Marne and the troops of General Gouraud between Prunay and the Argonne hills there has been a marked lack of persistence in attack and a failure of rallying power. The Germans who are now opposed to Petain, Liggett, and Gouraud are not the impetuous and confident troops who broke from the base at Cambrai on March 21, and, with General von Hutier's Riga tactics and an unprecedented use of poison gas, drove ahead several miles a day. The "Storm of Peace," as the fifth phase of the offensive was called, early lost its violence, and it was no doubt an appreciation of this fact that caused General Foch to try a defensive-offensive movement on a wide front.

Counterattacks by the Germans are to be expected, and there will be a swaying of the battleline at widely distant points for several days. The high command will keep its head, even if the men in the ranks lose heart and sometimes break to the rear. They are now dealing with unforeseen and unwelcome conditions. For four months, almost to a day, the Germans have known, with rare exception, only forward movements and the capture of prisoners, thousands of guns, and piles of equipment. Now the enemy has turned upon them with lightning quickness and a smiting power of attack that they cannot stand up against. The offensive that was to compel peace has become an offensive of the Allies, perhaps seeking a decision in what the German rank and file had been told was to be the last battle of the war. The time schedules of the General Staff have so often gone wrong of late that such a cruel and bitter disappointment as General Foch is now inflicting upon the Germans may prove their undoing. If they have fortitude and the never-say-die spirit, now is the time for them to show it.

A day or two must wear away before the right measure of the effects of the Franco-American initiative can be taken. The enemy is well supplied with reserves, and in this thrust he has not put, as yet, many extra divisions into the line. However, it will require generalship of a high order to deal successfully with General Foch's sudden stroke, which from the first has had the quality of success. There is no knowing how far that success will go if demoralization takes hold of the German forces. It will not help the enemy to recover the initiative to realize that in the Americans they have a foe surprisingly on the alert, swift to attack, masters of the machine gun, sure shots, and terrible with the bayonet. Even if General Foch's advance should be stayed at last, there need be no more apprehension about the fifth phase of the German offensive. It is no longer formidable. It has almost run its course.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT SARATOGA.

Theodore Roosevelt is a representative American, representative of what is best and soundest and most enduring in the principles to which the country owes its greatness. In any assembly his presence is inspiring, his voice never fails to sound a high note of courage, of patriotism, of unswerving loyalty. When he is to speak, the public is never disturbed by a nervous fear lest he disappoint by weak and irresolute counsel. Like President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt has no faith in half measures in this supreme crisis of civilization.

In his address to the Republican conference at Saratoga, Colonel Roosevelt obliged the pacifists and the Central Powers by a "restatement of war aims" which we commend to their serious study. The war aims which the Allies are known to have in view in respect to Russia, to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, unredeemed Italy, Rumania, Armenia, the Poles, and the Slav races, these must all be achieved. We intend a general deliverance "from the menace of the German sword." The Colonel would even have "Turkey driven from Europe," which is not at present one of the avowed aims of the Allies. But Turkey, like Germany, is to be cudgeled into good behavior. She must be forced to abandon her national pastime of rapine and massacre. All these things must be done before the world will be safe for democracy.

Colonel Roosevelt is a Republican, he was speaking to Republicans assembled for party action. But all Americans, the members of every party that has a right to call itself American, will give hearty assent to this counsel of political wisdom and patriotism:

> These are the tasks set us as regards winning the war and ending the war. Therefore the men elected this Fall should not only be absolutely loyal but possessed of broad vision, sound common sense, high character, and unyielding resolution; for they must grapple with tremendous international questions. A timid man, a half-hearted pacifist, or a foolish visionary may do as incalculable harm as the demagogue or conscienceless political trickster. And, of course, no disloyal man and no man of merely lukewarm loyalty should be chosen, no matter what the ticket on which he runs.

That is a formulation of principle and a definition of duty that rises above the lines and the interests of party. These words, or words of like import, might be spoken, should be spoken, in democratic conventions all over the land. Any party convention—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, even—might with profit give heed to Mr. Roosevelt's argument for universal training as a means for instilling "into our people a fervent and intense Americanism which would forever free us from the menace of Bolshevism and all its American varieties, from the frank homicidal march of the I. W. W. to the sinister anti-Americanism of the German-Socialist party."

So any convention made up of men of sense and understanding would applaud the principles he proclaimed in regard to the supervision of "big business after the war." Co-operation and combination should be permitted, he said, and business should not be punished merely because of its size, an observation we may commend to the Trade Commission. Government ownership should be avoided save where it becomes necessary, and Congress might well ponder that utterance.

It was natural, it was inevitable, that Mr. Roosevelt should urge upon the Republicans at Saratoga "the necessity of electing a Republican Congress." It is the correlative privilege of Democrats to insist upon the election of a Democratic Congress. We may agree that a Republican Congress would "support the Administration at every point where it acts vigorously in prosecuting the war," for the Republicans in the present Congress have been guided by a lofty spirit of patriotism in giving their support to the Democratic Administration. But after all, is it vital, is it even important, that Congress should either be Democratic or Republican if it rises to the standard and meets the requirement set forth by Mr. Roosevelt when he declares that "the need in Congress is for loyal Americans, far-sighted, strong-willed, resolute, who shall represent the people of this country and who shall stand steadfastly by the nation as a whole"? These are the tests which should be applied in every Congressional district where there is need of them. If a Republican Congressional candidate falls short of the standard, loyal Americans regardless of party should unite in support of his opponent, and a like union of loyal men should make sure of defeat of any unworthy Democrat. The taint of disloyalty or half-heartedness should be certainly fatal to candidates of either party. There should be no milksop candidacies. In the Congressional election every voter should remember that allegiance to the nation and loyalty to its cause are paramount to party allegiance. "There must be no peace until Germany is beaten to her knees," said Mr. Roosevelt. The Congressional elections should leave no doubt that that is the conviction of the American people.

OUR WAR CROPS.

Before our farmers planted for this year's great crops, some feared that they would be restrained by lack of hired labor. But they found help enough to increase by more than 20,000,000 acres the area cultivated for leading food products. The same fear was expressed before the beginning of the wheat harvest. It was said that the draft should be deferred, that farmers in training camps should be released, and even that it might be well to import laborers from China. But again the labor problem was solved. Thus far there has not been reported any shortage of workmen. No grain has been lost, although the crop exceeds last year's by 240,000,000 bushels, and great quantities of new wheat are on the way to market. Farmers have relied so far as possible on local help, which included men released from factories and stores in neighboring cities. They have also been assisted by the Government's Employment Service, whose agency in Kansas City, for example, distributed 40,000 workers by means of its many local bureaus. There were more of these laborers than were needed. In one county of Kansas many of those received could not find work. In another county, having 140,000 acres of wheat, only fifty men were employed. Throughout the greater part of the country's Winter wheat territory the work has been done, and we may expect that help enough will be found in the Spring wheat States.

While the cost of labor employed has been high, wheat profits, as a rule, have been sufficient compensation. The farmers have paid from $4.50 to $6 a day for workmen, and the price of thrashing has risen in a year from 9 cents to 15 or even 20 cents a bushel. More than one-tenth of the entire wheat crop has been harvested in Kansas. Here is a dispatch from Abilene:

> This is a typical wheat county. It has 138,000 acres, and will thrash 2,000,000 bushels, an income of $4,000,000 for a population of 25,000, or $160 per capita. To this is to be added the income from corn and other crops, and the section bids fair to have the largest cash income of any season in its history. The Western farmer ought to get along without difficulty this year.

As the President said in his message vetoing the proposed increase of price for wheat from $2.20 to $2.40 a bushel, our farmers' patriotic spirit, shown by great increase of acreage, "has been worthy of all praise." At the same time, as he also said, the present price has been regarded by "an overwhelming majority as fair and liberal," and it assures to nearly all of them profits which are satisfactory.

ONE SUBWAY NOT CROWDED.

"Travel was light," according to the accounts of the opening to traffic of the local tracks on the east side subway. Whoever wants to see a subway with few riders, and perhaps get a seat, should make haste to use the route so splendidly advertised yesterday. In another fortnight the through express routes will be opened on both sides of the city, and then there will be no more light travel. Not for fifty years has there been any long period of light travel on any route opened to riders of New York. It is only a few weeks since the Broadway subway was opened, and the change of travel is greater than any suspect who have not yet learned to use that line.

April is the latest month to be officially reported, and even then the passengers per car mile on the Brooklyn road were increasing, while the Interborough subway figures showed a decrease. For eleven months the Interborough still shows a large increase of passengers, 6,339,402, but for the last month reported the decrease was 245,048.

The small decrease of Manhattan riding shows where the new Broadway route gets its business. It comes from the old bridge, and from some riders in Manhattan who now pay one dime instead of four nickels for their daily ride to and from work. This is a shift of business rather than new business, and the routes on the upper east side and the lower west side to be opened about Aug. 1 must look to the shift of business for their travel. Like the line opened on Wednesday, they offer more comfort for the same money, rather than a dime's ride for a nickel. The opening of the Broadway subway was like the physical annexation of new territory to Manhattan. The Lexington and Seventh Avenue subways offer betterment of travel to old regions, stimulated into new life, and sure to have a larger activity and no doubt a larger population, for the modern methods put more people on the same area with greater health and comfort than the old.

The cost of the link opened on Wednesday was a mere $58,000,000, a small part of the hundreds of millions the city has spent for the welfare of its citizens and for the prosperity of the city itself. The Broadway subway opened hundreds or thousands of small houses to people of moderate means who find economy both in their new rents and the reduced toll of their daily travel. At the opening of the Lexington Avenue lines Public Service Commissioner Whitney referred to the "extraordinary building of apartment houses costing many millions" in the regions now better served with traffic facilities than ever before, and soon to be served better than any other city in world history. The city is making itself over and taking on its final form as these installments are made available to subway riders.

Soon the streets will be cleaned up and neighborhoods will cease to change their appearance from one month to another. The Mayor is reaping where others sowed, and in vain has obstructed betterments which must always date from his administration. If he had helped where he has hindered, the city would have been months further ahead than it is, and might even now be enjoying the new East River tunnels, which will bind the city's chief boroughs together with new links and routes soon after the new year.

A LABOR DAY SPLASH.

Labor Day is dedicated to celebrating the advancement of the cause of labor and the promotion of the interests of workingmen. The form of the celebration is by parades and meetings—this is the serious aspect of it; but also it is the red-letter day for relaxation and sport, the prelude to another year of toil. It has been proposed by organized shipyard workers that the opening of Labor Day this year shall be the signal for the launching of ships on all our coasts and on the Great Lakes, for another "Big Splash" like that of the Fourth of July, 1918, which will be historic and forever memorable in the annals of American labor and industry.

In what finer and better way could the spirit of the day in wartime be observed? Victory in the world conflict is as much the concern of the American workman as it is of the statesman and the investor. Defeat would shatter the hopes, eclipse the ideals, of labor, and bring want and misery to every home. Surely no one has a greater stake in the struggle than the artisan and the toiler, however humble.

"The credit for winning this war will be shared equally by the workmen of America and the fighters of America," said Charles M. Schwab at San Francisco on the Fourth of July. The war as an inspiration should be in the front of every Labor Day celebration this year, an occasion more of sober thought and earnestness of purpose than of recreation. So the shipyard workers think, 300,000 strong, who, in the words of the Director General, "are all fighting for America," like the men in the trenches. Hence the proposal made to the Shipping Board by the men themselves to have another demonstration of how fast and how well Americans can build ships to beat the submarine.

There will have to be a taking of stock, a counting of ways and fabrics, to determine how big, without delaying construction, the "Splash" of Labor Day shall be. On July 5 the returns (incomplete) of launchings on the Fourth showed that ninety-five ships, of a total of 474,464 tons, had taken the water, to the fluttering of flags, the ringing of bells, and the booming of cannon. America had never seen such a gala day. The Pacific Coast led, with twenty-seven wooden and eighteen steel ships. The Atlantic Coast's tally was twelve wooden and twelve steel ships. The Gulf Coast contributed fourteen wooden ships and one steel ship, and the Great Lakes eleven steel ships. "The number of ships launched today," said the Director General, "is the greatest record of launchings for a single day in the history of the world."

As America is ready in this war to break its own records, perhaps the Labor Day launchings will ring round the world, too. To quote Mr. Schwab again, "If we complete our shipbuilding program, they will know over in Germany that not a shred of hope remains." The Atlantic Coast, with its increased number of ways, should press the Pacific Coast hard next time, or carry off the honors. Can't we have the biggest "Splash" yet, Labor's triumphant message to the Kaiser and von Tirpitz? Also good tidings to our allies and a hail to the American Army in the trenches—the workers to the fighters! What better use could Labor Day be put to, achievement and festival?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Grievance Without Foundation. It illustrates the curious durability of some delusions, when housed in some minds, that even at this late date the purchase of The Evening Mail with German money can still gravely be explained as having been due to the desire on the part of the purchasers that there should be in this city an English-language newspaper not "one-sided and biased." As a matter of fact, the real grievance of Germany's friends and sympathizers here against the New York papers, and the English-language press of America in general, was their practically unanimous refusal to be one-sided and biased—in other words, to be pro-German—in presenting the news about the war.

Among other papers, and many others, The Times met every reasonable expectation in collecting and printing the war news fully, as well as fairly. Owing to circumstances which Germany herself had created, that country was obliged to do, and did, what it could to cut off the world's supply of correct information in regard to the acts of the German armies and the purposes of the German ruling class. But the German agents sent to this country, as to others then officially neutral, had no difficulty at all in getting publicity for their speeches and articles. The Times printed almost innumerable columns of matter in which whatever could be done for Germany's case was done by such able representatives of her cause as Dr. Dernburg and Professor Muensterberg, to mention only two out of dozens, and if the result was poor as regards the changing of American sentiment, the fault was in the case.

The public certainly was provided with an opportunity to judge for itself, and it did. If the greater part of the news about military operations came, then as now, from English and French sources, that, too, was the fault of Germany, and of her refusal to let the American correspondents in her territories tell what they saw and knew. What the Germans who bought The Evening Mail wanted was not a paper that would be fair and unbiased, but one that would give what Germany pretended was her side and would suppress or distort the other side in her interest.

Incredulity Inspired by Faith. For reasons to us deeply mysterious, the message printed yesterday as having been sent by one of our Generals to a French General, announcing the determination to make a counterattack on the Marne immediately instead of after a brief delay, has been accepted by some people here as an authentic and commendable expression of the American spirit. In reality, if that amazing message ever was sent, which it is more than difficult to believe, it was one which is—well, the reverse of creditable to its author.

Properly to characterize its tactless boastfulness, its worse than tactless implication that while French soldiers could endure a forced retirement, American soldiers could not—that would require the use of epithets better reserved for occasions for their employment less questionable than this one. The wording of the supposed message is about as far as it could be from military custom or military courtesy. It is no more likely that an American officer would write of "our masters, the French," than that he would make a comparison so odious between men who have just entered the war and men who with the courage of heroes have confronted its perils and hardships for four dreadful years.

The Generals who command the American troops on the fighting lines in France are known. One of them may have exercised his own judgment and attacked at once, instead of waiting for suggested rest he knew to be unnecessary, but there is not one of them who would not have vindicated his training as a military man in making announcement of his purpose to advisers with every possible right to give counsel. A message may have been sent and probably was, but not this message—not a message that illustrated all the offensive qualities that are ascribed to Americans by the most supercilious of their foreign critics.

That, at least, should be the hope and the belief of every right-thinking American—of every American who knows that our men have not gone abroad with any expectation of teaching their allies how to fight. That they will be successful emulators of magnificent achievement—of that we can be sure; but for some time to come, modesty of profession will best become the American officers, and of that fact they are well aware.

Citizenship Fixed Arbitrarily. A law passed by the New York Legislature this year excludes alien teachers from our public schools, excepting only those aliens who were already employed as teachers when the law was passed and who made immediate application for naturalization. That is a good law in intention and in the great majority of its applications, but in some cases it works real hardship and has resulted in the exclusion of some teachers against whom even the suspicion of disloyalty cannot arise.

One such case is that of an American woman of long experience as a public school teacher and of acknowledged competence. But she married an Englishman resident in this country—one who promptly abandoned the position he held here soon after the war began, and he is now serving for meagre pay in the British Army. His wife naturally wants, and needs, to continue the earning of her salary in the profession she knows, but she has lost her American citizenship by her marriage, and there is no way for her to recover it while her husband lives and does not change his allegiance. She, therefore, has lost her place, while other aliens, even though they be enemy aliens, can retain theirs.

This is only one of several hardships that arise from the rigid following of the rule that marriage determines a woman's political status. It certainly does not determine her real allegiance, and some way of recognizing that fact ought to be devised.

ART NOTES.

Portrayals of "The Heroic Soul of France" in Lucien Jonas's Drawings

An interesting exhibition of pictures opened yesterday at the Knoedler Galleries is a set of twenty-four lithographs by Lucien Jonas, representing "Les Grandes Vertus Francaises," or as it has been paraphrased in English, "The Heroic Soul of France." The lithographs are arranged in four groups, each under a separate head: Patriotism, Abnegation, Devotion, and Resignation. They show the soldiers at the front, their heroism in the face of great danger, their courage in their desire to undertake the most difficult tasks, and their resignation in suffering. The French women, too, are shown, sitting in the cellars during a bombardment of a village, at work in their own fields, or for the enemy.

One of the most striking is "Les Deracines." This shows the French women, uprooted, taken from their homes, and forced by the enemy to work under soldier guard digging the trenches, work they know is to aid in the destruction of the ones they love. The character drawing is strong in the faces of the women. Another of the finest of the works shows an aged nun, in the robes of her office, with a sweet strong lined face. She is at the foot of an altar in a ruined church, and in her arms she holds a wounded soldier. This is appropriately named "Mater Dolorosa."

Well drawn are the men in action. "Before the Attack," in the trenches are men on the qui vive, while the officer with his eyes on his wrist watch, waits for the exact moment to go over the top. There are "Our Soldiers Under Fire: 'They Hold Good,'" "The Grand Offensive," and "Before the Ramparts of Verdun," where the Germans sacrificed so many of their men.

The collection is loaned by Charles Sabin, and is exhibited under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. It will be on view for several weeks.

A DROP OF 2,500 FEET.

How Two Plucky Aviators Saved Themselves.

I inclose a copy of a letter written by a young American aviator to his father. It strikes me that this letter is a good illustration of the grit and character of the young Americans our enemies must face.

A. A.

New York, July 11, 1918.

April 22, 1918.

Thursday was a windy, bad day, but late in the afternoon it cleared up a bit, so Lieutenant M—— took me up for some stunting. I was in the front seat. The clouds were only about 2,000 feet up, so we went above them and did some vertical banks. It seems while we were up a gale had blown up down on the ground. After the banks we put her in a spin twice, but the darn ship would turn once and then come right out, so he said he would try one more, and if that didn't work we'd go down. (You can talk when you shut off the motor a bit.) Well, he put her in and we spun three times and then she came out again, but just as she came out something snapped, and the old ship wandered all over. He shut the engine off and I looked back. He hollered out that the rudder broke as we came out, and we would probably have some trouble. All this time we were going down in a straight nose dive, (we were up 2,500 feet,) and, believe me, we were going some. He tried to level her out at a thousand feet and again at a couple of hundred feet, but it wasn't any use, we kept coming straight down.

In the meantime the gale had blown us around and we were going with it. Then he told me to push back my goggles and brace myself, both of which I had already done. Well, about ten feet from the ground, by some miracle, or else just because he didn't let up trying to straighten her out all the way down, she leveled off just enough to have the wheels hit first, and then, Bang! darkness for a few minutes, and then I was out.

After we hit we rolled over three times, and the machine was so banged and smashed there wasn't much left. We ended up on our back. M—— got out and had to tear away part of the wing and lift the fuselage to get me out. Gee! I never saw a happier man in my life than he was when he pulled me out and I got up and began to swear. My nose, of course, that was the only thing I hit, was bleeding like a stuck pig, and I guess I was a horrible sight. We were just a pair of lucky birds, because when you drop 2,500 feet in a nose dive and hit across the furrows in a plowed field, with the wind blowing a gale at your back, and don't move fifty feet after you hit, it is going to be quite a smash. M—— cut his knee a little, and even though I was in the front seat, all I did was cut my nose a little and got a hard whack on the side of my head. My nose was not even broken, but it swelled up something awful. The cord that separates the two nostrils was cut a little, is absolutely all. I was stiff all the next day, but never felt better in my life now. M—— is a prince, and he was the happiest man imaginable when he found I wasn't hurt, and now we are thicker than molasses. * * *

TO THE RULERS OF GERMANY.

O Fiends! who loosed this war for your ambition,
Intriguers, envious, conscience-blind and vile,
Preparing your attack for generations,
And veiling your intent with lies and guile,
You sought to crush our lands, enslave our children,
To dominate the world, that it should feel
The yoke you call your culture—policeman rule
Enjoined by science and enforced by steel.

Your house was "swept and garnished," your schools perfection;
Each man was in his place, from slum to throne;
Order was kept by terror, fear was merit,
And not a man could call his soul his own.
Your soldiers preached that war was great and righteous,
Joyful, making fresh and glad the German heart;
They taught you to be devils and commanded
Low crimes, to be of war a needful part.

You gave your children holiday and trained them
To celebrate with mirth and cheerful voice
The killing of a multitude of babies—
For little children's murder to rejoice!
Your Kaiser was to take the place of Freedom,
And raise his foolish pomp in every land!
You sang your Hymn of Hate until its echoes
Rolled back against you from earth's farthest strand.

The curse of God will rest on you forever:
Evil there needs must be, but woe to him
By whom the evil cometh; it were better
The sea should cover him and drown his sin.

ANITA MOOR.

THE EMPRESS ZITA.

What Are Her Thoughts on the Potsdam War?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not the honor to know Zita, the unhappy wife of the unfortunate present imperial figurehead of the distracted harlequin monarchy on the Danube. But by piecing together all the apparently authentic reports published so far on her account I imagine her to be of the same type with the proud Queen of Rumania, inspired by the same hatred against the haughty imperial upstart of Potsdam, his consort, and their unspeakable brood, male and female.

A proud Bourbon Princess, seated on the throne of the Hapsburgs, with red blood in her veins, rather prefers to break to pieces the curulic chair in the Thronsaal of the Vienna Hofburg than to imitate the example of the great-grandmother of William II., Queen Luise, who, after Tilsit, virtually fell down on her knees before Napoleon, begging the French Emperor not to strangle to death the then emaciated kingdom of Prussia.

More than fifty years ago the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, the twentieth anniversary of whose assassination at Geneva will be celebrated Sept. 10 next, one day dumfounded her teacher in Hungarian, the famous editor in chief of the Pester Lloyd, Dr. Max Falk, by asking him abruptly, "Is it also your opinion that the only sensible form of State government is the republican?"

"What suggested this question to your Majesty?" stammered the nonplused teacher, himself a democrat in his heart of hearts.

"Oh," rejoined Elizabeth, "it is a question which I often used to discuss with Count Maylith"—the great Hungarian statesman.

The Austrian Empress idolized Heine, the friend of the French Revolution, the hater of Prussian Junkertum. She never visited Paris without making a pilgrimage to the cemetery of Montmartre, where the poet of the "Lorelei" sleeps his last sleep, and to his memory she built a wonderful antique temple in her fairy castle of Corfu, which William, the upstart, hastened to purchase after the Empress's death, partly to have a foothold in ex-Tino's little kingdom, and, partly, to wreak vengeance on the genial author of the "Buch der Lieder" and the "Letters from Paris," the man who nearly scoffed to death the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns and their slavish bureaucrats and military puppets.

In the eyes of Elizabeth, Heine was the divine interpreter of the anti-Prussian spirit of Western Europe. As the wife of old Francis Joseph, who still sat at the feet of Prince Metternich and the ultra-reactionary Archduchess Sofia, she could not go further. But Zita is in a position to answer the query put by her predecessor to the Hungarian statesman. She certainly knows the stiff but manly device of the Order of Jesuits: "Sim ut sum aut non sim." Either the Hapsburgs remain the independent rulers of their old monarchy or go they will, dissolving voluntarily their dominions into free republics, and thereby precipitating a similar crisis in the German Empire.

When Samson, blinded by his enemies, the Philistines, was condemned by them to dance for their amusement, he shook the pillars of the—I almost had written Altes Schloss—temple palace with such a vigor that he killed more of the hated tribe in his death than in his life.

The imperial actor, Nero, fiddled and sang and danced, but William is his superior, not only in meanness and cruelty, but also in geniality. He will compose for us, contemporaries, and for posterity, a sidepiece to his adored Richard Wagner's "Götterdämmerung," a chef d'oeuvre worthy of the last scion of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

William's "Königsdämmerung" will be the proper musical finale to the great and bloody world drama, as whose metteur en scène he will go down in history.

AN OLD AUSTRIAN.

New York, July 16, 1918.

TO GO TO FRANCE.

Mrs. Atherton Wants a Young Woman Helper for Diet Kitchens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find it necessary to ask some capable young woman to go to Paris to relieve Miss Margery Josselyn, who has worked so hard since September last that she needs a rest, or, if she will not take this, some one to alternate with her.

These are the requirements: A thorough knowledge of French, as the position entails endless correspondence and conversation. A good, independent income, as living in Paris is very high. Ability to use the typewriter, although stenography is not necessary. Executive ability, and if with no previous experience in office routine, consciousness of the power to learn it. (Miss Josselyn had had none, but it took her no time to learn.) Physical strength, for the office duties consume six days out of the seven, and there is often a dash to the front to inspect the diet kitchens. She must be thirty or over and possess a great deal of firmness tempered by tact.

This is a large order, but Miss Josselyn combines all these qualities, and there must be others. The Marquise d'Andigné goes to the office for two hours a day when she is not forced to stay in bed; she is one of the martyrs of this war, and must have some one in the office upon whom she can rely absolutely to do the work she did herself, in connection with all the rest of the work, for a year and a half. Mrs. Maxwell helps her in other ways.

The following extracts from Mme. d'Andigné's last letter may interest those many and generous contributors who have made Le Bien-Etre du Blessé the great and successful oeuvre that it is:

> June 4.
>
> We are living through days of anguish! Yesterday ten emergency calls. The Bien-Etre du Blesse sent off at four hours' notice nearly two tons of foodstuffs to a hospital that was twice evacuated; our food was the only food they had for many hours. Another call at 7 P. M. for 6 o'clock this morning. In the last week we lost one beautiful kitchen. We blew it up, and our —— kitchen has been evacuated. Send out an S O S for more. We cannot let the Huns foil our work. I am afraid Miss Josselyn will give out under this last strain. She has been wonderful and my right-hand woman. Try to find another such and keep her in reserve till I cable. * * * Miss Pullar (dietitian) has been splendid; twice evacuated under shell fire. Picked up wounded and brought them in herself to a hospital, &c., ad infinitum. Miss Mullarky at work in Paris diet kitchen. Miss Blake leaving for front to help Miss Vanneman. All splendid. Am justly proud of our workers. A doctor in a front hospital sent to know if we could not send more such to help out.

I will ask that no one answer the appeal with which this letter starts unless she can fill all the requirements. I spend most of my time these days writing propaganda, and have no time to wade through endless letters by young women ambitious to go to Paris and hoping to slip through when I am napping. I don't nap and I dislike wasting my time in that particular way.

Write to me care of Mr. T. R. Turner, National Allied Relief, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, July [illegible], 1918.

GERMAN IN OUR SCHOOLS.

What Various States Have Done About Teaching the Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article in The Times of July 14 entitled "German Becoming Dead Tongue Here," you give credit to various organizations for work in seeking information as to the attitude of the State Boards of Education in this country toward the study of German. You, however, fail to mention a canvass just completed by me for the Executive Committee of the American Defense Society, which I believe to be the most extensive of all, as I wrote for my data to every Council of Defense and every State Board of Education in the United States, as well as applying to about forty of our leading colleges and universities.

As to the results obtained by us, while in the main are very like those in The Times article, still we can add some new data, perhaps, as our reports may be of later date.

Your article does not state that in Connecticut all German has been removed from both its elementary and high schools by proclamation of its Governor. This, by the way, was one of the early reforms.

From one of the Southern States we received an answer not encouraging, so that we were constrained to write them again and ask that as one of the original thirteen States if they could not give us a report more hopeful. The reply was an improvement over the first.

From Louisiana we learn that German has been removed from all their educational institutions, both high and low.

The article in your paper tells us that Texas has taken no action, but from a report to us it seems to be most promising. We learn from them that by law English must be used in all administrative work in their schools and in all exercises and recitations, that German is only permitted on a par with any of the language studies, and that any failure to comply with this law is punishable by a fine.

As for the West, they are all doing something to beat the propaganda. The most brilliant of this work, however, is that of Iowa. The action of the State of Iowa is a glorious example of patriotism to stimulate all to follow who are inclined to be lukewarm or laggards.

Of New York City we all know of the splendid work of the Board of Education in confirming the resolution of the Board of Superintendents for removing German from the high schools. But we wonder how many know that this resolution was confirmed without a demur or word of opposition. This we would term an example of the highest patriotism.

We would say that the elementary schools had been purged some time before this of their German.

From our own State (New York) in the interior we are hoping for much when reports reach us of what they have done. Let us suggest that Iowa be their pattern to take after.

The sum total of all this, however, means the working toward a common end—extermination of the German propaganda which aims by means of foisting their tongue upon us to make us a German province. Many of our educational institutions, realizing this, have taken action toward its eradication by putting a check upon the German influences which have hitherto been more or less in control of their schools. Some have made no reform at all, but are still making German compulsory in their courses, as they have been doing all along in the past. Most assuredly it is as necessary that the German language be removed from our colleges as our schools, but if it remains and cannot be permitted to be an optional matter with the student in every particular, then laws should be passed to remove it entirely, as has already been done in some of our more patriotic States, of their own volition and without the necessity of their being told by outsiders that it was the proper thing to do.

Dr. PERRY DICKIE.

New York, July 17, 1918.

The Morals of Savages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of today you stated that the German Churches approved the killing of hospital patients and nurses, mothers and children sleeping in their homes, by bombs dropped from Zeppelins and other aircraft in raids on English coast towns and elsewhere in France and Belgium. But when the German people in towns along the Rhine were treated to some bombs from British and French airplanes the Landtag of Baden proposed that the Berlin Government should be asked to negotiate an agreement with the Entente Allies restricting aerial bombardment to towns and territory within the zone of military operations.

What shall we think, then, of the morals of German Church organizations and of the German people in general? I cannot help remembering the African savages who explained to doubting missionaries what they considered good and what evil. "When I steal a wife of my enemy that is good for me, and when he steals my wife that is bad, very bad for me."

Do the German people differ in their moral conceptions from the African savages? No, not to my mind at least.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., July 16, 1918.

Hollanders' Feeling Toward Germans

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been born in Holland, news from that country always interests me. A recent dispatch again gives us something to show Germany's feeling toward small nations, and that is her demand on Holland for various food products. They claim that Holland has plenty of what they ask for, and from letters I receive from home I am given to understand that food conditions in Holland are not the best. Germany's demand, with the aid of spies and their friends in Holland, the food gamblers, is another form of placing might before right. Won't it be better for the real Hollanders if America and the Allies make an end of the Hun menace?

Another thing is that a German is often called a Dutchman, and that is a very great insult to decent Hollanders and people of Holland descent. Don't call the Huns Dutchmen. It is bad enough that they are the eastern neighbors of Holland. They are forever "the damned Huns," "les sales boches."

E. VAN BEEVER.

New York, July 17, 1918.

An Honor for Marshal Joffre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have twice read in newspapers the suggestion that it will be a graceful act for the United States, or some American city, to commemorate the anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile by naming a prominent street or avenue after General Joffre. President Wilson has already been honored through the naming of a leading avenue in Paris for him.

The bond of friendship between the peoples of France and the United States would be greatly strengthened by putting this idea into effect. General Joffre is no longer simply a French hero. He is an idol of the whole liberty-loving world. When he visited the United States last year he was acclaimed the hero of France, the General whose plans turned back the invading Germans and saved France.

The American city that first honors Joffre as has been suggested will honor itself as well.

MARIE EDGAR.

New York, July 17, 1918.

REVIVES ROOSEVELT HOPE FOR QUENTIN

Companion Airman Confident He Is Unhurt, Dr. Derby Cables from Paris.

PERSHING SENDS MESSAGE

Trusts Lieutenant Landed Safely—Lloyd George Cables Sympathy to Family.

When Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, returned to Oyster Bay from the Saratoga convention at 10:10 o'clock last night, he found this comforting cable dispatch awaiting him from Dr. Richard Derby, his son-in-law, who is now in Paris:

Companion aviator confident Quentin landed unhurt. Convalescing here. Seeing Eleanor, Kermit, and Archie. Much love. DICK.

"Well, that is certainly more hopeful," commented the Colonel, as he read the message. "Of course, we can't be sure yet that Quentin's companion was correct. However, if he was, it means that Quentin landed behind the German lines and is now a prisoner."

The message explains that Dr. Derby is recovering from illness in Paris. The Eleanor of the message is Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is doing Red Cross work in Paris.

More than a thousand messages of sympathy have come to Oyster Bay since the news was received of the possible death of Quentin Roosevelt. These have not been made public, but it is said they come from persons of the highest rank both here and abroad.

Before leaving the city for Saratoga Colonel Roosevelt received a cablegram from General Pershing, in which the American commander expressed the hope that Quentin may have landed safely.

The cablegram read:

Regret very much that your son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, is reported as missing. On July 14, with a patrol of twelve planes, he left on a mission of protecting photographic section. Seven enemy planes were sighted and attacked, after which enemy planes returned and our planes broke off combat, returning to their base.

Lieutenant Roosevelt did not return. A member of the squadron reports seeing one of our planes fall out of the combat and into the clouds, and the French report an American plane was seen descending.

I hope he may have landed safely. Will advise you immediately on receipt of further information.

PERSHING.

Colonel Roosevelt, in reply, cabled the following message:

"We are deeply grateful for your thoughtful kindness, and we will never forget it."

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following message from General Pershing was transmitted by the War Department today to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay:

"Headquarters, 1st Brigade, Air Service, reports: First Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, 95th Aerial Squadron, first pursuit group, missing. Last seen on enemy's side of lines in combat with enemy plane (s) about 9:15 morning July 14."

Secretary Baker had sent to Colonel Roosevelt his personal expression of sympathy and promised that any information reaching the department regarding Lieutenant Roosevelt would be promptly forwarded to the former President.

Officers here consider it unlikely that any definite word as to the young officer's fate will be received until he either is located in a German prison camp if alive or until the German air forces notify their American opponents that he was killed. Such notices are frequently interchanged between the enemy and allied airmen as an act of courtesy.

FRENCH HONOR 'HEROIC DEATH'

Quentin Roosevelt's War Record an Inspiration, Says the Temps.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—Under the heading, "Like Father, Like Son," the Temps this evening devotes an editorial to the fate of Quentin Roosevelt.

"The heroic death of Captain Aviator Quentin Roosevelt, son of the former President of the United States," says the Temps, "adds a new page of glory and mourning to the history of the time honored friendship which unites France and America in a fraternity of arms for the defense of the eternal law and the liberties of the world.

"Ex-President Roosevelt, whose public and private life has always been an admirable example of courage freely devoted to the service of the most noble causes, is one of those statesmen who have contributed most efficaciously to the bringing together of all the moral forces of humanity on the field of battle where the future of the human conscience is about to be decided. He was instant in his protest against the aggression which led to the outbreak of the war, and which by its violation of the neutrality of Belgium showed first and foremost the degree of immorality of the aggressor.

"If the old Cuban fighting man has not come himself, as he wanted to do, to take his place in the midst of the combat, and, according to his custom, in the hottest and most perilous corner, it is because obstacles more powerful than he have kept him in the United States, where, moreover, he has not ceased to serve by every means in his power the cause to which he offered up with a full heart those most dear to him. He has given us his four sons, all of whom enlisted as volunteers, all animated with the finest emulation of heroism, and inspired by all the great thoughts with which paternal tradition had surrounded them from birth.

"One of them, the youngest, who had been already mentioned in orders for a series of incomparably brave deeds, has just fallen on the field of honor. Another has been wounded. May the great soul of ex-President Roosevelt find in this trial the consolation and comfort which our brotherly friendship sends to him. He knows, as he has often said, better than anybody else, how fruitful in benefits for generations which will come after us and gather the harvest of our efforts and our sacrifices is the beauty of freely offered sacrifice.

"Those who have been heroes of the just cause and martyrs to the ideal will live forever in the memories of the centuries to come and continue to exist through an unceasing resurrection which multiplies into infinity the virtue of their acts. Thus will live among us Captain Quentin Roosevelt, beloved by his brothers in arms who witnessed his exploits, honored by the sweet and tender homage of his own country, which mourns over him with pride, and, enveloped with the love of France, which has gathered to herself his sacred remains and will watch piously over his glorious tomb."

COMPANIONS TELL OF QUENTIN'S FIGHT

Airman Who Was with Him Did Not See Any American Airplane Fall.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 14, (Delayed by the Censor.)—After an aerial fight northwest of Château-Thierry this morning Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt is missing. Hope is held that he was not killed but is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.

An American patrol of ten airplanes left the field at 8 o'clock for a patrol over the American lines. About 8:30 they encountered eight boche members of Richtofen's circus about seven kilometers northwest of Château-Thierry. A furious fight followed, after which the German air fighters turned tail. The Americans pursued them fifteen kilometers into German-held territory, and then turned for home.

It was then seen that two of our machines were missing. When the field was reached and noses were counted it was found that young Roosevelt and Edward Bufford were missing.

A report soon came in from the infantry observation post that an American machine was seen falling, but not in flames.

Bufford later put in his appearance. He said he had had a forced landing. According to Bufford, he saw one machine fall in flames, but was sure it was a boche. He did not see any American machines fall during the fight, but said he was pretty well occupied with his own job at hand.

Colonel Roosevelt has been notified that his son is missing.

Quentin was known to his fellow-fliers as "Q." He had been fighting in the air for the last five weeks. A week ago he was engaged in an aerial fight, as a result of which he was supposed to have brought down a boche, which, however, has not yet been confirmed.

He had been in three fights before today. Five days ago he got cut off by a cloud from his fellows, and coming out of the cloud saw three aviators whom he took for Americans. When he got quite close he found they were boche, and coolly opened fire on them. All three attacked him, but he got home safe.

Young Roosevelt got his first air training at Mineola. Then he came to France and got his final training. His brothers, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Archie Roosevelt, have been decorated for bravery.

LLOYD GEORGE SYMPATHETIC.

British Premier Sends Message of Condolence to Col. Roosevelt.

LONDON, July 18.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, today telegraphed to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt expressing his sympathy over the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt. The Premier's message read:

"I am very sorry to hear the news of the death of your gallant son. He died fighting valiantly against great odds for a noble cause. Please convey my own and my wife's sympathy to Mrs. Roosevelt."

Much regret was caused here by the report of the death of Lieutenant Roosevelt, and sympathy for the young man's parents is widely expressed. The story of his death forms one of the features of the war news in the columns of the press, and is the subject of sympathetic editorial comment.

"The Allies, and Great Britain particularly, owe much to Colonel Roosevelt, and the death of his son while fighting for the common cause is one more bond that will not be easily forgotten," says The Graphic. "No man of world reputation was a firmer champion of his country in her stand for civilization than the ex-President, who will have the sympathy of Englishmen today."

QUENTIN PERHAPS FIRST LOST IN GREAT BATTLE

Fell Soon After Intense Air Fighting Opened the Struggle with the Foe.

PARIS, July 18.—"If the battle can be said to have commenced when the air fighting became intense," says The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force, "Lieutenant Roosevelt was probably the first American lost in the battle of the Champagne.

"The new German offensive gave the American aviation forces their first opportunity to participate in major operations. Allied airplanes in force had crossed the German lines at daylight Sunday morning to clear the air, harass the enemy's movements, and learn as much as possible about the German concentrations and artillery positions.

"There was no pretense of secrecy. The Allies knew the Germans were on the eve of attacking and the Germans knew that the Allies knew. In these air forces the Americans were well and gallantly represented. Their observation airplanes had done a share of the preceding day's photographing, locating troops and guns. As a testimony of their success it may be said that during Sunday they located twenty-five enemy batteries, most of which were neutralized by our artillery before they were fairly in action.

"Our chaser squadrons were instructed to cease air fighting and fly low to harass the enemy's troops and ammunition movements with machine gun fire. It was in this preliminary fighting that Quentin, who three days previously had brought down his first German, was lost.

"He was flying with a patrol of five, which became separated, and saw two others, which he joined, believing they belonged to his patrol. Discovering that they were Germans, he attacked and pursued one to a point fifteen miles within the German lines, where a machine believed to be his was seen to fall by brother aviators.

"His loss was quickly avenged. The American aviators believe they destroyed fourteen machines on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Some of these are officially confirmed. Others were too far within the German lines. For instance, an American squadron patrolling the German lines met a patrol of equal number and brought down four of the enemy.

"It was on Monday and Tuesday, when the Germans were forced to abandon moving troops and munitions by night, that the allied aviators did their most spectacular work. A great flock of more than 200 went out Monday, the Americans flying the lowest, the French next, and the British the highest. When they reached an important highway the American commander dived. Every American followed, then the French, and then the British.

"Every machine emptied its guns into miles of wagons and the fields to which the Germans scuttled.

"'An anthill would look like a Sunday school compared to that bunch,' said one of the aviators. 'There is no telling how many we hit, but it will be a long time before those trucks will haul soldiers again.'

"Time and time again the Americans returned for ammunition. Some of them made five flights in a single day."

AMERICAN AIRMEN WIN NEW VICTORIES

Putnam Brings Down His Eleventh Machine—Allies Maintain Aviation Lead.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17, (Associated Press.)—Three German machines were shot down this morning by American aviators in the Toul sector.

Eugene Jones of Chicago and A. G. Tobin of San Antonio, Texas, while protecting a squadron of observation machines, encountered six German airplanes near Thiaucourt. They promptly attacked the enemy, but Jones's machine gun became jammed. Tobin sent one down in flames and then engaged another, which he sent crashing to the earth.

First Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., also shot down an enemy airplane. This is the eleventh enemy machine credited to Lieutenant Putnam.

PARIS, July 18.—Charles J. Biddle of Andalusia, Penn., an American pilot, attacked two enemy two-seater machines over the German lines yesterday. He probably downed one of them, but was wounded. Losing sense of direction in the fight, he succeeded in landing between the American and German lines and regained the allied trenches after taking refuge in a shell hole.

Christopher Ford of New York City has brought down his second enemy machine.

Frank O. D. Hunter attacked an enemy two-seater and was wounded. Although blinded with blood, he succeeded in bringing his machine to earth.

George Turnure of Lenox, Mass., downed a sausage balloon after three unsuccessful attempts, scoring his third aerial victory.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 18, (Associated Press.)—Notable work has been done by the allied aviators during the progress of the new German offensive. The bombarding, observation, and battleplanes have been constantly busy, and the mastery of the air has been maintained throughout.

The air forces constantly harassed the attacking columns of the enemy, and supplied information from moment to moment to the French Staff regarding the movements of the Germans. Numerous concentrations of German troops were spotted, thus enabling the artillery to disperse or destroy them.

The air forces likewise took an effective part in the actual fighting with their machine guns and aerial torpedoes.

PRAISED BY MAJ. ROOSEVELT

Lieut. Gustafson's Parents Receive His Homage to Their Dead Son.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 18.—"I have two small sons and I would be proud if they lived and died the death of your son," is part of the text of a letter written by Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to the mother of Lieutenant George Gustafson, killed in action in France. Major Roosevelt's letter was read at a memorial service held at Sycamore, where Lieutenant Gustafson's mother lives. Major Roosevelt's letter praised Lieutenant Gustafson's courage and coolness under very trying circumstances on the day when Captain Roosevelt, the Major's brother, was wounded.

PAY TRIBUTE TO MITCHEL.

Commerce Board's Memorial Says He Embodied Civic Ideals.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday, through its Executive Committee, adopted a memorial on the death of Major John Purroy Mitchel, which read in part as follows:

"Dead before 39, John Purroy Mitchel had lived more than most men whose years span the biblical measure. His public service, which covered substantially all his adult life, was given almost exclusively to this city, and was so distinguished that it will stand out masterfully in New York's history; he had, in fact, become a national figure. Nevertheless, he was young—younger than his years. There was about him always the spirit of sheer youth. His triumphs were the triumphs of youth. He inherited from some great ancestor certain knightly qualities which made him at all times a gallant figure—a personality of which the city was proud.

"He meant, and still means, something personal to every member of this chamber. He was for us the militant embodiment of our civic ideals, the splendid expression of our civic pride. We followed him gladly in life. The chamber was honored by a place in the great procession of soldiers, sailors, and citizens which followed his remains to their last resting place.

"Death has bereft us and the nation, but not even death can take from us the inspiration that will always quicken and inspire the citizens of New York when they recall this gentle, fearless, knightly man."

An engrossed copy of the memorial will be sent to Mrs. Mitchel.

Capt. R. Penn Smith to Sail.

R. Penn Smith, Jr., who married Miss Carol A. Harriman, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, about a year ago, is staying at the Biltmore with his father, and is to sail shortly for France. A year ago Mr. Smith was made Captain of the Remount Division, which has charge of the purchase of horses and mules for the United States Army. He is the youngest man holding the rank of Captain in this division. During his absence abroad Mrs. Smith will stay at the Harriman place at Arden.

Mrs. Fuller Gets Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Mullan granted a final decree of divorce yesterday to Mrs. Charlotte T. Goodloe Fuller, daughter of the late Judge Goodloe of Kentucky, from George W. Fuller, hydraulic engineer and sanitary expert. Mrs. Fuller will receive $250 a month alimony, and her husband will pay the premium on a $10,000 insurance policy for her benefit.

HEARST PAPER BAN UPHELD BY COURT

Justice Young's Decision Leaves Mount Vernon Free to Enforce Prohibiting Ordinance.

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS

Call Issued for the People to Express Their Disapproval of Hearst Publications.

A decision of Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young, in Westchester County, yesterday, leaves the local authorities of Mount Vernon free to enforce the ordinance barring the Hearst and German-language newspapers from the city.

The decision was given by Justice Young on the application of Corporation Counsel Esser of Mount Vernon for judgment on the pleadings against the Hearst newspapers. Its effect was to override the temporary injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich in New York County.

Following the receipt of the news of the decision Alderman William G. Dawson, who introduced the ordinance, prepared a call for a meeting of citizens to be held at the City Hall of Mount Vernon on Monday evening. In his statement the Alderman said there was no doubt that the ordinance passed by the Aldermen represented the patriotic sentiment of the city. Here is Justice Young's decision:

In my opinion this action is not maintainable.

The well-established rule that equity will not interfere to prevent th[illegible]cement of the original law applies to the facts in this case.

Delaney vs. Flood, 183 N. Y., 323.
Davis vs. American Society, 75 N. Y., 362.
Susskind vs. Bingham, 125 A. D., 787.
The Eden Musee Americain Co., Limited, vs. Bingham 125 A. D., 780.
Yorkville Amusement Co. vs. Bingham, 118 N. Y. Supp., 753.
In re McGorie vs. McAdoo, 113 A. D., 165.
Burns vs. McAdoo, 113 A. D., 165.
Levy vs. Bingham, 113 A. D., 424.
Hagan vs. McAdoo, 113 A. D., 506.

The injunction upheld proceeded on the theory that the officers enjoined were trespassers, and it was made very clear in the opinion written in these cases that the general principles laid down in Delaney vs. Flood, supra, and many other cases, did not apply because the defendants in these cases were not engaged in the enforcement of the criminal law at all, but had gone outside the law and became common trespassers.

In the case of the United Traction Company vs. City of Watervliet, 35 Misc., 393, relied on by the plaintiff, it appears that at least one of the grounds upon which the injunction was upheld was the inconvenience and discomfort which would result to the public if the enforcement of the ordinance in question was permitted.

The motion made by the defendants for judgment on the pleadings is granted and the plaintiff's motion is denied.

Dated July 17, 1918.

After the decision was announced, Alderman Dawson gave out a statement in which he said:

"I interpret Judge Young's decision as a complete vindication of the stand which the city officials have taken in this matter. The law as submitted by the Corporation Counsel has now been upheld by one of the leading Supreme Court Justices of the State.

"There is no doubt that the ordinance which we have passed represents the patriotic sentiment of the people of this city. No beter evidence of that is necessary than the movement to eliminate German from our public schools, which culminated in final action by the Board of Education.

"But I believe it is up to our people to take this matter into their own hands as has been done in other communities. I believe there should be a concerted patriotic movement among our people calculated to help bring about the purpose of this ordinance. To this end I will co-operate with the Mayor and other citizens in calling our people out to a public meeting, which may be held on Monday evening in the Common Council Chamber, in order that there may be a public indorsement of the action of the Aldermen in passing an ordinance which was calculated to bar newspapers printed in the German language and all yellow and seditious newspapers from our city."

When the ordinance was originally adopted the Star Publishing Company obtained a temporary injunction in an action begun in New York County, and this injunction was continued pending trial before Justice Giegerich. Subsequently an order was entered removing the proceedings to Westchester County on the ground that the action should have been begun in Westchester County.

As soon as the order had been entered Corporation Counsel J. Henry Esser of Mount Vernon, who represented the local officials throughout the proceedings, filed a demurrer attacking the validity of the complaint. The motion was argued before Justice Young at White Plains on Friday and was decided by him there yesterday.

New Indictments in Hearst Case.

When motions to dismiss the original indictments against Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Ogden Mills Reid, publisher of The Tribune, charging them with having libeled Mrs. William R. Hearst, were about to be made yesterday before Judge Wadhams in Part I. of General Sessions by Isidore Kresel, representing Mr. Ochs, and Charles Albert Perkins, representing Mr. Reid, it was announced by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe that superseding indictments had been found. Mr. Kilroe said additional evidence had been produced as to the duties of Mr. Ochs and Mr. Reid as publishers. Mr. Kresel and Mr. Perkins announced that they would ask to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, and would consider later whether their arguments on the original indictment applied to the superseding indictment. In the meantime they withheld their briefs.

TOLD FALSE U-BOAT YARN.

Mate of Coasting Schooner Locked Up for Violating Espionage Act.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Charles Edward Olsen, former mate of the coasting schooner E. Marie Brown, and a native of Gloucester, Mass., was locked up here today, charged with violating the Espionage act because he told Naval Intelligence officers a false story of a submarine attack.

In New York a month ago, a few days after submarine raiders last were sighted off the coast, Olsen informed officials in New York a schooner of which he was master had been sunk forty-five miles off Block Island. He was brought to Washington to report to Admiral Benson but left without seeing the Admiral. Intelligence officers went on his trail and found him in Baltimore.

Olsen said today he told the story first when under the influence of liquor. Investigation is being made to determine whether Olsen had been communicating with vessels off the coast and whether his report was merely idle talk or an effort to hinder anti-submarine operations.

50,000 STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

Walkout Ordered by the National Labor Organization.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Wednesday, July 17.—Labor unrest in Argentina, which has been causing concern for the last few months, has been aggravated by the strike of 50,000 laborers. This strike was ordered by the Federacion Regional Argentina, which controls 250 labor unions.

It is stated that some of the labor organizations involved in the strike are allied with the Federation of the Five Congress, which was expelled from the national labor organization because of its anarchistic tendencies.

CHEER UP OUR WOUNDED IN LONDON HOSPITALS

Fourth of July Casualties Say Yanks and Australians Are Too Much for the Hun.

LONDON, July 18.—The American soldiers who have arrived at London hospitals in the last few days are a cheerful and optimistic lot. They are grouped mostly in four or five large metropolitan hospitals, and as far as possible the Americans have been put together in large wards, where they can provide plenty of companionship for one another.

The Americans include both sick and wounded. The wounded are largely from the Fourth of July "show" which was staged by the Americans and Australians south of the Somme.

"The Yanks and the Aussies get along fine together," said Sergeant Torrey of Olean to The Associated Press, "and the combination is too much for Mr. Hun. The Germans have many good fighters, but they are forced to admit that it is all up when they see the Americans and the Australians coming after them."

The alliance which the Americans and Australians established in the Fourth of July push has been perpetuated in London hospitals by brigading them together in hospital wards. The ward in which Sergeant Torrey and a dozen other Americans were being treated also contains ten Australians. Most of these men already are virtually convalescent and spend the day swapping yarns on the sun-lit porch of a big ward in the hospital.

Other nearby wards contain 90 more Americans, and the convalescents are allowed to circulate freely about the hospital. They spend the day visiting fellow-Americans, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.

American women in London visit the hospitals daily and distribute American newspapers and magazines, cigarettes, chocolates, and other delicacies from the stores of the American Red Cross. Every American woman visitor at the hospitals Wednesday carried a supply of American flags. This pleased the men greatly, and before the day was over every bed occupied by an American soldier had a silk flag floating proudly above it.

Writing materials also have been distributed. One American soldier boasted that he had written seventeen letters to relatives and friends in the United Sates during the early afternoon Wednesday.

A large number of Americans have been placed during the last day or two at the fine South African hut hospital, where large numbers of Colonial troops always are quartered.

Many of the Americans now convalescent in London hospitals will be transferred immediately to the American Red Cross Hospital in South Devon. This is probably the finest seacoast hospital in England and is housed in the former country home of a Paris singer in the section of South England popularly called the "English Riviera."

Virtually all the Americans in London hospitals are being cared for by American doctors. A large number of American doctors for a long time have been attached to big London institutions.

PARIS, July 18.—Hundreds of American regulars and National Guardsmen who were injured on the Marne front are being nursed in the Paris hospitals and having their wants looked after by American women hospital visitors, who distribute cigarettes, ice cream, and magazines among the injured men.

The soldiers are conveyed to the hospitals in trains and lorries, receiving surgical attention on the way from the front, their wounds being dressed three or four times during the journey. The lorries hurry them through the Paris streets to their destinations, but the drivers are careful, taking every care to prevent jars which would give the patients pain.

The hospital doctors are working ceaselessly and with all expedition over the cases of the wounded Americans.

The spirit of the wounded is attested by the frequent expression, which, with slight variations, runs "We will get the boche right next year."

I. W. W.'S IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Organization Established Among the Natives at Durban.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, July 18.—At the preliminary hearing of S. P. Bunting, former Provincial Councillor; S. Hanscomb, and a man named Tinker, who were arrested on July 7 for complicity with the threatened uprising of the natives in South Africa, held here today, it was testified that Bunting presided at various meetings at which the natives were urged to organize against the capitalists.

It was also stated that a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World had been established among the natives at Durban.

MISS HILDA HOLMES WEDS.

Bride of W. G. Holloway, Grandson of the Late Mayor Grace.

The wedding of William Grace Holloway, a son of Mrs. Albert F. D'Oench of 35 East Seventy-second Street, and the late William I. Holloway, and Miss Hilda Holmes, the younger daughter of Mrs. Artemas Holmes, was celebrated at 12:30 yesterday at the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Grace, The Crossroads, at Old Westbury, L. I. The Rev. Dr. McGinnis performed the ceremony in the presence of the families and relatives before a temporary altar, the wedding being a small one owing to the bride's family being still in mourning for her father. Captain Artemas H. Holmes, U. S. N. A., the brother of the bride, gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of satin and chiffon and the point lace veil worn also by her mother. Her lifelong friend, Mrs. William Russell Grace, was her matron of honor, and her two small nieces, the twin daughters of Captain Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, the little Misses Prudence and Ruth Hilda Holmes, were the flower girls, and Mrs. Grace's two daughters, the little Misses Elise and Alison Grace, were the train bearers. William Russell Grace, a cousin of the bridegroom, was his best man. After a brief honeymoon here Mr. Holloway will take his bride to Lima, Peru, for the present, where he is the representative of W. R. Grace & Co.

Mr. Holloway, who is a grandson of the late William R. Grace, at one time Mayor of New York, is an expert horseman and polo player. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1908 and is a member of the Meadow Brook, Piping Rock and other clubs. Mrs. Holloway, who is a sister of Mrs. Charles L. Hoffman, made her début some years ago.

Smith-Hall.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 18.—Miss Dorothy Whitfield Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall, was married yesterday to Ensign Morris Alexander Smith of Yonkers. The Hall home was draped with the American colors and an improvised altar was provided for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. E. Clute, rector of Grace Church.

H. Davis Ives Marries Again.

Announcement has been made of the marriage on July 15, at Southampton, L. I., of H. Davis Ives to Miss Elsie Young, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Young of Winnipeg. Mr. Ives is a widower, and has one daughter, Miss Helen Ives. His first wife was Miss Susan Piffard, a daughter of the late Dr. H. H. Piffard of this city, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles Hosmer Morse, and a sister of Mrs. Edward W. Oakes.

Kuhn-Normoyle.

The weding of Miss Margaret E. Normoyle, only daughter of the late Major James E. Normoyle, U. S. A., to Captain R. Parker Kuhn, U. S. A., took place yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Captain Kuhn, who is the son of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, now commanding a National Army division in France, will shortly leave for France.

AMERICANS CHEER PRINCE.

George's Second Son Attends Boxing Bouts in London Unannounced.

LONDON, July 18.—Prince Albert, the second son of King George, received a rousing greeting from American soldiers and sailors at the National Sporting Club last evening, the Prince having gone there unannounced to witness boxing bouts between American fighting men.

No one in the large crowd of spectators, mostly Americans, suspected the quiet, modest-looking young officer of being the King's son. He was not known until Sir Randolf Baker, organizer of weekly boxing exhibitions, stepped into the ring during an interval and announced that the Prince was present.

The crowd rose and cheered. Then it sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and called for a speech. The Prince responded, thanking the assembly and expressing his pleasure at being able to attend what he referred to as a "great and noble fight." More cheers greeted the speech and then the boxing was resumed.

DEMAND TO SPLIT BELGIUM.

Fatherland Party Clings to Aim to Separate Flanders.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—While declining to give its interpretation of the recent statement by Chancellor von Hertling regarding Belgium, the German Fatherland party, according to current German newspapers, has issued the following declarations on the subject:

"As far as we are concerned, Belgium is a pledge to safeguard a lasting peace, to strengthen Germany's hands in Belgium, to preserve it from Anglo-American exploitation, to preserve the Flemings and their industries from becoming Frenchified, and from English tyranny. We want a free Flanders as a real guarantee for the vital necessities of the German people."

RECORD FOR SUFFRAGE.

Jersey Republican Candidate for Senator Gives Full Indorsement.

The Woman's Party managers at Washington having sent out requests to United States Senatorial aspirants in New Jersey to state their views on the woman suffrage question, George L. Record, who is campaigning for the Republican nomination, sent this reply:

"I am and always have been an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, both as a State and a national proposition. In my campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, which is now in progress, I have made woman suffrage one of the planks in my platform, and I speak in behalf of the national amendment at my meetings every night. I have also offered the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association the privilege of having a speaker and distributing literature at my tent meetings."

MAJOR KING DIES.

Wounded Officer Declared He Could Give No Motive for Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

ABERDEEN, Md., July 18.—Major John R. King, U. S. A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a designing engineer at the ordnance proving ground here, who was shot in the abdomen last night at the home of Charles H. Johnson, a Paymaster at the proving ground, where the Major had been rooming since last December, died tonight. The Major's wife and daughter arrived from Brooklyn this morning.

United States Attorney McComas today took the dying man's deposition. He says the Major could give no possible motive for the shooting, but wanted Johnson prosecuted. Johnson refers all inquiries to his counsel, Stevenson Williams, who says the shooting was in self-defense, but declines to say anything as to the motive. Both men are well known in social circles. Johnson had ordered the Major to vacate the room in the Johnson home, but the Major, it appears, insisted that he should occupy it until his month expired.

Johnson was formerly cashier of the National Bank here. He had been released on $10,000 bail pending the result of Major King's wounds.

Mrs. Julia Hubbell Treat Dies.

Mrs. Julia Hubbell Treat, the honorary historian of the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the widow of the Rev. Charles Russell Treat, died on Tuesday at her home, 25 East Kinney Street, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Treat was well known for her literary work, both as a historian and as a poet, and for a number of years contributed to the Outlook. Since the war she had been interested in the work of French relief. Her husband was for some time a Professor in Williams College and later was sent to Antwerp as Chaplain of the Seamen's Institute. After that he came to New York, was assistant to the rector of St. Thomas's Church, later became rector of the Church of the Redeemer in Brooklyn, and at the time of his death was rector of St. Stephen's in New York City.

Dr. John L. H. Hunt.

Dr. John L. H. Hunt, who for many years had been identified with public education in New York City, died yesterday, in his seventy-ninth year, at 92 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, L. I. He was born in Virginia. He was for a time Vice President of the Normal College of Ohio and later Superintendent of Packard's College, New York.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. MONSEES, 60 years old, a cabinet maker, died at his home, 420 Second Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

JOSEPH HOWELL, for fourteen years a Representative in Congress, died at his home in Logan, Utah, yesterday at the age of 61.

JAMES McLOONE, 40 years old, a patrolman attached to the Seventy-eighth Precinct, died on Wednesday at his home, 729 Deans Street, Brooklyn.

LUCY GREENE MATTHEWS, mother of Joseph P. Matthews, Assistant Corporation Counsel in Queens Borough, died on Wednesday at the age of 80.

DAVID EMMETT YOUNGS, 71 years old, a lifelong resident of Sag Harbor, L. I., and for many years in the plumbing business there, died on Tuesday.

Mrs. MARY A. BELL, wife of George Bell, who is employed in the Register's office in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 133 Chestnut Street, Cypress Hills.

WILLIAM KENNETH JONES, 48 years old, a Plumbing Inspector in the Bureau of Buildings, died at his home, 706 Greenwood Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 48 years.

OSCAR FRAENKEL, for many years interested in copper mining and an amateur water-color painter, died at his home, 160 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday. He was 61 years old.

EDWARD PATRICK SHIELDS, a retired butcher of Fort Hamilton, where he had lived for fifty years, died at his home, 9,116 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in his sixty-sixth year.

Rear Admiral HENRY BUCKINGHAM, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday at his home, 368 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. His work in the navy consisted principally in commanding coast survey steamers.

JOHN HAYS HARMER, for three terms City Treasurer of New Rochelle and senior member of Harmer, Hays & Co. of this city, died at his home, 430 West 116th Street, yesterday. He was born in 1844.

WILLIAM H. FELDHUSEN, 44 years old, manager of the Mercantile Overseas Corporation at New Orleans and a former resident of Brooklyn, died at Colorado Springs, Col., recently and was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHARLES A. MEYER, a cotton goods commission merchant in Manhattan and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, died yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel Touraine, Brooklyn. He was in his forty-third year and left two daughters.

Mrs. BELLA RODEN, mother of Mayor Harry R. Roden of Haworth, N. J., and wife of Henry R. Roden, who is Superintendent of the Bradstreet commercial agency in Manhattan, died at Haworth on Wednesday in her fifty-ninth year. Mrs. Roden formerly lived in Brooklyn.

JOHN PATRICK McNEIL, one of the best known court reporters in the criminal courts in Manhattan, died in the Skene Sanitarium on Wednesday after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. McNeil was born in Liverpool, England, fifty-one years ago and came to this country when a child. He lived at 457 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, and left a widow, and four sons.

Mrs. SUSAN MARY RUTHERFORD, a former resident of Brooklyn, whose father, Frederick Dwight Clarke, was the first Principal of Public School 3 in that borough, died on Wednesday and the funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, 83 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon. She was 75 years old and the widow of Donald E. Rutherford.

Born.

BENNETT.—July 16, 1918, at 219 West 106th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Styles Bennett, (nee Louise Sutorius,) a daughter.

Married.

ALENCE—THEINERT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 17, 1918, Miss Beatrice Imelda Theinert to Ensign Richard F. Alence.

HANSEL—DENMAN.—On Tuesday, July 16, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents, Cranford, N. J., by Dr. George Francis Greene, D. D., Mary Denman to Charles Francis Hansel, Second Lieutenant U. S. Marines.

IVES—YOUNG.—On Monday, July 15, 1918, at Southampton, L. I., Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Young of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to H. Davis Ives.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—Julia, nee Hertz, beloved mother of Sara, died July 16, 1918. Funeral from Chapel of David J. Rothschild, 272 Lenox Av., on Friday, July 19, at 10:30 A. M.

ARMSTRONG.—On July 18, William G., beloved husband of Clara M. Armstrong, at his residence, 1,715 Montgomery Av., Bronx. Services Saturday, July 20, at 10 o'clock.

BAER.—On July 17, 1918, Bernard, in his 91st year, beloved husband of Rosalia and devoted father of Rae Baer, Tessie Davis, Hugo and Alvin Baer. Funeral from his late residence, 349 Central Park West, on Friday, July 19, 1918, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BAER.—Brethren of Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Bernard Baer, one of our oldest members, on Friday morning, July 19, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 349 Central Park West.
MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

BANKER.—July 17, 1918, at his residence, Passaic, N. J., William Bushnell Banker, aged 59 years.

BUSH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., July 18, 1918, Sarah H. Bush. Funeral services rfom St. Peter's Church, Saturday, July 20, at 3 P. M.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sarah Walbridge, wife of the late Charles W. Butler. Funeral at Buffalo, N. Y.

CREMINS.—Nora C., July 17, 1918, sister of William F. and Lawrence C. Cremins. Funeral from her late residence, 150 West 104th St., on Friday, at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Ascension, 107th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Interment Calvary.

DE DIEGO.—On July 16, Jose, aged 48. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway-66th St., (Campbell Building,) on Friday evening at 6 o'clock. Interment at Porto Rico.

DWYER.—On July 18, Patrick H. Dwyer, beloved husband of Margaret A. Hurley. Funeral from his late residence, 450 West 152d St., Saturday, July 20, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, 153d St., west of Amsterdam Av. Solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

DYER.—Suddenly, on July 18, Benjamin A., at the Post Graduate Hospital. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, July 20, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass.

FITZGERALD.—While in action in France, July 3, 1918, Gerald Desmond, Corporal of 9th U. S. Infantry, residence 3,141 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx, beloved son of James and Annie Fitzgerald, brother of Joseph, Helen, Thomas, Anna, and Gertrude. Solemn requiem mass Friday, July 19, at 10 A. M., St. John's Roman Catholic Church, 230th St. and Kingsbridge Av. Metropolitan Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, invited. Holyoke and Haverhill (Mass.) papers please copy.

FRAENKEL.—Oscar, suddenly, early Thursday morning, aged 61, at his residence, 160 McLean Av., Yonkers, N. Y., husband of Clara, nee Herschel, father of Monroe, Jerome, and Alma. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., from his late residence.

HALE.—Killed at Curtiss Field, Buffalo, on July 15, William A. Hale, son of Minna C. and Edward Warren Hale, aged 24 years. Funeral services 8:30 P. M. Friday, July 19, from his late residence, 18 Cranford Av., Cranford, N. J. Interment private.

HARKNESS.—At her residence, 90 Mercer St., Jersey City, on July 16, 1918, Cecilia Riddle Harkness, daughter of the late Rev. James Harkness, M. D., and Jane Weild Harkness. Funeral private. Interment at Fishkill, N. Y.

HARMER.—On July 18, 1918, John Hays Harmer, son of the late Charles G. and Margaret Hays Harmer. Funeral from his late residence, 430 West 116th St., New York City, on Saturday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock.

HARTLEY.—On Wednesday, July 17, 1918, Herbert Read Hartley, at 1,132 East 14th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Friday, 8 P. M.

HEIM.—At her residence, 1,611 Davidson Av., Bronx, Wednesday, July 17, 1918, Katherine Ann, widow of Emil Heim. Funeral private.

HUNT.—On Thursday morning, July 18, 1918, Dr. John L. N. Hunt, 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Ernest C. Hunt, 92 Jamaica Av., Flushing, L. I., on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

JENKINS.—On Thursday, July 18, after a lingering illness, Mary L., beloved wife of John W. Jenkins. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEHMAN.—Suddenly, July 14, D. Charles, husband of the late Leah Bellacey Lehman, beloved brother of Mitchel and Albert. Funeral services from Sam Rothschild's chapel, 208 Lenox Av., July 21, at 9:30 A. M. Relatives, friends, and Mount Sinai Lodge No. 5, B'nai Brith invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers. New Orleans Washington, and Morgan City papers please copy.

LIPPINCOTT.—At Metuchen, N. J., July 18, 1918, Cragin, son of Dr. Lansing Yates and Louise Cragin Lippincott, aged 4 years. Funeral Saturday at 2:30.

LOGIE.—In action July 9, near the Marne, Lieutenant Quentin Robertson Logie, Co. K, 9th U. S. Infantry, (C. C. N. Y., Class of 1915,) beloved younger son of James and Jane Logie, in the 23d year of his age. Memorial service Sunday evening, July 21, 8 o'clock, United Presbyterian Church, corner of East 187th St. and Tiebout Av., Fordham.

McGOWAN.—Suddenly, on July 16, William J., beloved son of Thomas H. and Ida J. McGowan (nee Craft) of 24 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., in the 20th year of his age. Requiem mass Saturday, July 20, at 10:30 A. M., from St. John's Church, White Plains. Interment Woodlawn.

MAMLOCK.—Blanche Mamlock, daughter of the late Mary and Simon Mamlock, on July 18. Funeral services on Sunday, July 21, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av. Interment Mac Debah Cemetery.

MANSFIELD.—On Wednesday, July 17, 1918, Henry Buckingham Mansfield, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 368 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 19, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MASON.—July 17, Agnes J., daughter of the late George and sister of William G. Mason. Funeral services at her late residence, 250 Manhattan Av., Sunday, 1 o'clock.

RICE.—At Locharbour, N. J., Wednesday, July 17, Warren Nelson, infant son of Margaretta Meyer and James Kearny Rice, Jr. Interment private.

RODEN.—On Wednesday, July 17, 1918, Bella, wife of Henry R. Roden. Funeral service at her late residence, Haworth, N. J., Saturday, July 20, on arrival of West Shore train leaving Cortlandt Street at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHNITGEN.—After a lingering illness, on July 17, 1918, Margaret, widow of the late Peter Schnitgen, aged 78 years. Funeral services will be held at late residence, 28 East Roosevelt Av., Corona, N. Y., on Saturday, July 20, at 3 P. M. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery.

SCHWARTZ.—Rosie, nee Gerber, suddenly, at Cedarhurst, L. I., July 18, beloved wife of Samuel Schwartz of 78 West 85th St., mother of Mrs. Victor Barnett, Sig. Schwartz, Mrs. Paul Sussman, Mrs. Leo Morse, Abe and Anna Schwartz, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral services at the Chapel of Linden Hill Cemetery Sunday, July 21, at 11:30 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Central Synagogue and Sisterhood, Immanuel Lodge, No. 1, U. O. T. S.; Freidens Toechter, Fortuna Rebeca, Society Bnee Salem, and John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

SMITH.—Ann McCready, at Flushing, L. I., July 17, 1918, widow of Clifford E. Smith and daughter of the late Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot and Louisa McCready. Funeral private.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 18, at her residence, St. James, L. I., Katharine Louise Hagemeyer, wife of Edward H. L. Smith. Funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, St. James, L. I., on Sunday, July 21, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 1:08 P. M.

TREAT.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 16, 1918, Julia Hubbell Treat, widow of the late Rev. Charles R. Treat and daughter of the late Algernon Sidney and Julia Jackson Hubbell. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 25 East Kinney St., on Friday, July 19, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

TREAT.—The death of Mrs. Julia Hubbell Treat is announced, with deepest sorrow, by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R. For seventeen years her brilliant services as Historian of the chapter and noble initiative in French relief work have endeared her to a host of devoted friends, and her loss will be a poignant grief to everyone who could claim her personal friendship.
MISS MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.
MISS ARDA ST. CLAIR RORISON, Recording Secretary.

Died.

STAHL.—Emanuel M., Chrome, N. J., aged 23, Monday night, and will be buried Friday at 1 P. M., in Acacia Cemetery, Woodhaven, L. I.

WEIL.—Emilie Weil, daughter of the late Julie and Moise Weil and beloved sister of Henrietta Goldstein, Fanny and Nanette Weil, residence 3,605 Broadway. Funeral services Friday, July [illegible] A. M., at Martin Pick's Chapel, [illegible] Lenox Av., corner 122d St.

WEIR.—Suddenly, at Fourth Lake, Adirondack Mountains, July 15, 1918, Herbert Beattie Weir, aged 34 years. Funeral services from the home of his father, Joseph R. Weir, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Interment Slate Hill, Goshen, N. Y. White Plains papers please copy.

WICKLIFFE.—On Wednesday, July 17, Norman B., beloved husband of Ella L. Wickliffe, (nee Foran.) Funeral from his late residence, 502 West 136th St., on Saturday, July 20, at 7:30 A. M. Interment Long Branch, N. J.

ZOLLIKOFFER.—On July 18, in the 72d year of his age, Oscar F., dearly beloved husband of Emily A. Funeral services at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., on Saturday, July 20, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

ANDREWS.—Fannie, 717 West 177th St., July 18, aged 55.
ARCHARD.—Cecilia, 261 West 114th St., July 15. Funeral today.
BULGER.—Margaret A., 1,495 Westchester Av., July 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
COOK.—Anna Katherine, 3 West 124th St., July 16. Funeral private.
CUSH.—James, 101 Christopher St., July 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DUNN.—Lillian, 1,706 3d Av., July 17.
FARRAH.—Elizabeth R., 604 St. Nicholas Av., July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FIRNBACH.—Elizabeth, 425 West 39th St., July 16, aged 84. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HEDDERMAN.—Rose Anna, 423 West 56th St., July 17. Funeral notice later.
HESSION.—James J., 819 East 58th St., July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KEHOE.—John J., 108 Morningside Av., July 17. Funeral notice later.
KRAEMER.—Johanna, 546 East 147th St., July 17. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
O'MEARA.—Michael J., 1,852 2d Av., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
RENNER.—William, 63 West 180th St., July 16. Funeral private.
RIEHL.—Joseph A., 2,408 Webster Av., July 17. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.
RITTENBUSCH.—Anna W., 768 Courtlandt Av., July 17. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
WALLACE.—Delia M., 319 East 85th St., July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BRENNAN.—William, 162 Washington Park, July 16. Funeral today.
CALLAHAN.—Patrick, 515 Park Place, July 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
CLAHANE.—Mary, 169 9th Av., July 16, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DOYLE.—James, 296 Court St., July 17. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
DREW.—John W., 627 Putnam Av., July 18. Funeral today.
DWYER.—William, 40 Jewell St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
GETTLER.—Annie, 2,025 Palmetto St., July 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GRANT.—Elizabeth, 360 Union St., July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HAMBSCH.—Martin, 337 Central Av., July 16, aged 53. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
HICKEY.—Elizabeth, 9 Fourth Place, July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HOLLAND.—Ambrose G., 49 India St., July 16, aged 37. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HOWARD.—Mary D., 92 Madison St., July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
JONES.—William K., 706 Greenwood Av., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
JOYCE.—George J., 258 12th St., July 16, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KENNY.—John, 926A Putnam Av., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
LE PINE.—William, 295 Flatbush Av., July 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McDONOUGH.—Ann C., 231 Spencer St., July 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
McLOONE.—James, 720 Dean St., July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
McNEIL.—John P., 457 St. John's Place, July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MEYER.—Charles A., Hotel Tourine, July 18, aged 43. Funeral notice later.
MONSEES.—William H., 420 2d St., July 17. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.
MOORE.—Mary, 277 Reid Av., July 16. Funeral today.
O'CONNELL.—Mary, 1,634 8th Av., July 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
REIMENSNYDER.—Catherine, 40 3d St., July 17, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ROYAL.—Gladys M., 110 Bendels St., July 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RUTHERFORD.—Susan M., 83 Herkimer St., July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCOFIELD.—Cornelia, 219 Hewes St., July 17. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.
SHIELDS.—Edward T., 9,116 5th Av., July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SINLESS.—James, 85 Bergen St., July 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
STEAD.—Arthur H., 378 Montgomery St., July 17. Funeral today.
VODICHA.—Margaret, 252 Conover St., July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

COOMS.—John Henry, Front St., Hempstead, July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
DEAN.—James, 228 South Bayview Av., Freehold, July 16. Funeral private.
DILLON.—Helen M., 76 Corona Av., Elmhurst, July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
ERDTMANN.—Ruth B., 40 Woodmere St., Richmond Hill, July 15, aged 28.
GILLESPIE.—Mary, Grandview Av., Springfield, July 15.
GRIFFIN.—Eliza, Old Westbury, July 15, aged 58.
HUGHES.—Mary B., St. Mary's Hospital Jamaica, July 17. Funeral private.
LAMAKE.—Charles, Jr., 1,111 Spruce St., Morris Park, July 16.
McKEVITT.—Henry F., 149 9th St., Long Island City, July 15.
MATHESON.—Lucy G., 18 Lester Av., Richmond Hill, July 16.
MILLS.—James J., Oyster Bay, July 15.
MERZ.—Margaretha, 40 Hunter Av., Long Island City, July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
MUHLINBRUSCH.—Richard, Plainview, July 15.
RAE.—Ruth, Commack, July 15, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
ROEHRIG.—Jacob, 51 Pullis Av., Middle Village, July 17, aged 68. Funeral July 22.
STRONG.—Jane A., 2,380 Cornelia St., Ridgewood, July 14.

In Memoriam.

JACOBI.—Katherine E. In loving memory of our dear mother, died July 19, 1917.

SEWARD.—In memory of Mary E. Seward died July 19, 1917, a devoted wife and mother.

TUCH.—In fond and lovinug memory of our dearly beloved wife and mother, Rose Thorman Tuch, who departed this life July 19, 1917. Unveiling of the monument will take place Sunday, July 21, 11:30 A. M., in New Haven. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

FARRELL.—Jack, mass, St. Malachy's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.
HENIHAN.—Thomas A., mass, St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.
HIGGINS.—Thomas P., mass, Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Brooklyn, today, 7 A. M.
KAVANAGH.—Katherine, mass, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Newark, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.
MAGNER.—Michael, mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT AGREES TO LOAN TO CHINESE

Stipulates That British, French, and Japanese Bankers Shall Also Take Part.

$50,000,000 PROBABLE SUM

All Outstanding Loans Must Be Cancelled, Including $10,000,000 Advanced by Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The American Government agreed to a loan to China by American bankers provided China cancels all outstanding loans, and that all loans be shared by the bankers of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan. Details of the loan have not been completed, but $50,000,000 is the approximate figure under consideration to be advanced from this country.

It is understood that the State Department insisted upon the quadruple financial alliance, so that no one country should gain a predominant financial inflence in China. This will necessitate the cancellation of the $10,000,000 loan advanced recently by Japan in agreement with Entente bankers. Because of war conditions, it was said that bankers of the United States and Japan for the present will advance the loans for Great Britatin and France.

New York and Chicago bankers, with State Department officials, are now working out details of the loan to be made by American financial interests. The American bankers are satisfied with the regulations laid down by the Government.

The announcement by the State Department in respect to the approval of American participation in the Chinese loan bore out the expectation held for some days in local banking quarters. In the absence of details from Washington authorities, the bankers here have refrained from commenting on the program. The fact that a loan as high as $50,000,000 has received the approval of the State Department is considered in banking circles as evidence that the Government is anxious to assist in financing China, for the reason that it had been believed in some quarters that the amount would be somewhat smaller than this.

It has been suggested that while Great Britain, France, Japan, and the United States would be jointly interested in the project, the money would be furnished by Japan and the United States. A fortnight ago a meeting of bankers was held to discuss the situation at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. The conference was attended by Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State. The bankers informed Mr. Long, it was understood, that they stood ready to assist in the financing, provided that the Government would use its influence to insure the liquidation of the loan at maturity if difficulties should arise in the way of obtaining payment through ordinary business channels.

The meeting was attended by representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the First National Bank, the National City Company, the Chase National Bank, the Continental and Commercial Savings and Trust Company of Chicago, and Lee, Higginson & Co.

TRANSFER BENNETT HOME.

George F. Pollock Files Deed to House of Late Publisher.

George F. Pollock, Vice President of the New York Herald Company, filed yesterday the deed to the residence of the late James Gordon Bennett at 37 West Forty-seventh Street, which, it is said, was given to him several years ago. He occupied the house for several years past, Mr. Bennett living in Paris or Nice.

Disposal of the house was not mentioned in the will of Mr. Bennett on account of the previous gift.

CECIL TO ASSIST BALFOUR.

Worthington-Evans Succeeds Him as Blockade Minister.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 18.—The Press Bureau announces that "in view of the increasing burden of work which the necessities of war impose upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he has expressed the wish that Lord Robert Cecil should take a larger and more responsible part in the work of the Foreign Office, and this has necessitated the latter's resignation from the post of Minister of Blockade."

Lord Robert is therefore appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and is succeeded in the Ministry of Blockade by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.

It is also officially announced that Waldorf Astor succeeds Mr. Clynes as Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry.

ATTEMPT RAID ON PARIS.

Air Defenses Drive Off Several Enemy Planes.

PARIS, Friday, July 19.—Several enemy airplanes attempted to raid the Paris district last night. The air defenses were put into action immediately, says the official statement, and the batteries opened fire.

The alarm was given at 11:58 P. M. and "All clear" at 12:40 A. M.

Ambassador Page Back in London.

LONDON, July 18.—Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador, has returned to his duties after a leave of absence of two months. Mr. Page's health was badly impaired when he left the city as the result of his unremitting application to the work of his office, which has been greatly increased since America's entry into the war. The vacation has fully restored his health.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Ingracia et al, (on trial.)
Same<Romain.
Same<Yanosik.
Same<Milezinski.
Same<Pastrana.
Same<Bell.
Same<Vieres.
Same<Rossi.
Same<Tarasezk.
Same<Fahrlander.
Same<Macyhulak.
Same<Juladok.
Same<Wilkinson.
Same<Oelendl.
Same<Christiansen.
Charles Tilp & ano,
Same<Minkowski.
Same<Riesz.
Same<Weiss.
Same<Karenewski.
Same<Jacintho.
Same<Charnik.
Same<Jandiseyezak.
Same<Moore.
Same<Levin.
Same<Opielo.
Same<Crimauro.
Same<Davis.
Same<Rose.
Same<Firpo.
Same<Ruberto.

Bankruptcy, at 2 P. M.:
Discharges:
John R Corbin,
George D Drinker, Jr,
George Gans,
James R. Hanophy,
Leo Levinson.
Composition:
Sam Kapitorsky.
Motions:
Lenardo Marrotta,
Charles Tilp and ano.
Zlota Hogak,
Frank C Baxter,
Nathan Goldstein,
Clott Brothers,
Morris Axelroad,
Abraham Frankel,
C I Con Sup Co, (2.)
Shapiro<Engle, Interchange, Ltd.
Flanagan<Coleman et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wilson<Curry.
Hanley<Murtha & Schmohl Co.
Collins<Gubelman.
Re CNY<East 177th St, Tremont Av.
De Terrouenne<Stern.
NYEquitable Ins Co<Benning.
CNY<Reger.
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md<Linderbaum.
Phillips<Casualty Co of America.
Ripley<Dekker.
Cohn<Levine.
City Real Estate Co<McConnell.
Re Geisman.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Revalles<Century Amusement Co.
Spiro<Simonetti.
Farmer<Steele.
Harper<Samuel & Co (2.)
Re N E Equit Ins Co.
Smith<Smith.
Good Samaritan Dispensary<Goldberg.
Little<Thompson & Powley Co.
Ginsberg<NY Linen Supply & Laundry Co (2.)
Kelly<Storey Av.
Chizik<Schindleman.
Eisele<Eisele.
Metselaar<Schwarzenberg (2.)
McDonough<Koch.
Piwarotsky<Wanamaker.
Soffer<Tieck.
Shearer<Morgan.
Silver<Rosen.
Wade<Gimbel Bros.
Weinstein<High Ground Dairy Co.
Alfunti<Beaver.
Amatucci<same.
De Gregoria<Linch.
Feniwick<same.
Fesselmeyer<Beaver.
Gallagher<Linch.
Hahn<Beaver.
Judge<same.
Jennie<same.
Kane<Mid-Crosstown Ry Co.
McDermott<Linch.
Pepper<same.
Seens<Beaver.
Suss<Linch.
Skanvinkiewicz Marcel<same.
Salerno<Beaver.
Underwood<same (2.)
Zimmerman<same.
Katzman<Katzman.
Moyse<Faffenburg.
Re Lyon<Bussung Lane.
Conklin<NYRys.
Hogan<Beaver.
Fidelity & Deposit Co of Md<Vaccerelli
Moyse<Manesse.
Cattalano<Kaye.
Doyle<NYRys.
Soman<same.
Barre<Barre.
Kelleher<Langley.
Burdick<Fairmount Film Corp (2.)
Heinig<Heinig.
Botham<Langley.
Kroger<Brose.
Heller<Bernheimer.
People ex rel CNY<Pub Serv Commis.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co.
Weyburn<Weyburn.
Kemays<Carey.
Levy<Levy.
Berglund<Berglund.
People ex rel Phillips<Casualty Co of Am
Re Warden.
Bitzer<B Strout.
McCarthy<McAllister Steamboat Co.
Smoot<Felin & Co.
Clark<Eastman.
Manhattan Ry Co<Hildebrand.
Lekas & Drivas<Albert Schwill & Co.
Lyden<Lyden.
Tames<NYRys Co.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co.
Tames<NYRys Co.
Redding<same.
Grumbach<Dooling.
Brachfeld<Brachfeld.
Barth<Repatsky.
Tirrell<Tirrell.
Re X Amuse Co.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg
Re Griffin.
Re Chapman.
Seyman<Eichen.
Re Harris.
Pechter Baking Co<Reisman.
Honatefsky<Karol (2)
Palmer<Palmer.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
Campbell<Tunnicliff, (2.)
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Jane Warnack,
Aaron Maas,
Edward W Kearney,
Thomas Campbell,
Julia Rothschild,
Martin Devaney,
August Braemig,
John G Fuller,
Edward Griffith.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
C G Robin, Inc<Winslow.
De Luca<Beaver, (2.)
Bartunek<same.
Baumohl<Linch.
Bruskin<same.
Brown & Bros<Shongood.
Rosco Trading<Kohn.
Berger<Feuer.
Weinberg<Kiosk Con.
Midland Trading Co<Hechtkopf.
Peirce<Prunier.
Stockey<Lisner.
Domestic Eng Co<Chem Products Co.
Pukofsky<Burnes Bros.
O'Neill<Manley.
Llata, Lowenberg & Schlegel<Stromberg Export & Import Co
Werner<Zass.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts, I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J. Schhussel<Rothmiller—Herbert R Limburg.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Johnson<Lewis—Charles H Griffiths. Lehmeyer<Marinello—Harry E Cushing.
SUPREME COURT—Ottinger, J. Re Polo<Morse—James R Sheffield.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J. Bennett J King<Rose Gennis—David D Weinberger. Frances Kottle<E. Spencer Peets—Edward R Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, July 19.
Re CNY, (E. 211th St.)
Re same, (Pelham Parkway, N.)
Nittke<Nittke.
Smolowitz<Smolowitz.
Freedman<H. J. & S., Inc., (2.)
Stahl<Liccione.
Colorado Rty Co<Harris.
Levin<Ackerman.
Bochdam<Well.
Fellowes<Gass.
Busyroff<Pennetto.
Pagano<Pagano.
Goodman<Robinson.
Storey<McCormack.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Barnard.
Ebling Brew Co<Kirscheim.
Loderhous<Int R T.
Antes<same.
Walshin<Walshin.
Gleichenhaus<Gleichenhaus.
Prince<Rudinsky.
Int R T Co<Brennan.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Lichtenberg<Green. Kestenbaum<Arnoff.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Lutz<Herford Land Corporation et al.—John Mulholland.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—City real Estate Co.<Mina Seiffert et al.—John J. Kennedy.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J. 10 A. M.
Jamison et al<CNY.
Re Fries.
Saubeg<Saubeg.
Pattison<Nassau RR.
Herman<Shulman.
Blattner<Dunfee.
Alendale Rty Corp<Flinn-O'Rourke Co, Inc.
Morello, an inf<Nassau RR.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Rodemann.
Pelletier<Wanamaker.
Neuner<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Ketchum<Linch, as receiver.
Schneider<Fowler.
Re Lincoln Terrace Park, (Meyran.)
Pacht<Cohen, &c.
Union Bank of Bklyn<Ambrasino.
Smith<Ford Motor Co.
Sugarman<Hanson.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Contested foreclosure calendar:
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<McLaughlin.
Resnikoff<Himmelstein.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Bradley.
Betts<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
PART II.—Fawcett, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 2 P. M.
Re CNY, (Johnson Av.)
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

DAVID L. BLOCK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David L. Block, retail cloak and suit stores, whose principal place of business is given as 264 West 125th Street, by the following creditors: Isidore Geller, $300; Lewis Goldreyer, $200, and M. H. Simon, $260. Liabilities are said to be about $10,000 and assets about $2,500. An assignment was also made to Morris Israel. In the assignment the places of business are given as 264 West 125th Street, 29 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y., and 418 and 449 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

JACOB FRIEDMAN, retail grocer of 316 East Fifty-sixth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Politziner Brothers, $177; Beacon Manufacturing Company, $37; Louis Spiegel, $113, and Herskowitz & Lowenthal, $153.

JAMES HOOPER, a manufacturer of ornamental cement, of 48 Rudge Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $1,117 and assets of $1,390, consisting of unliquidated claims.

PARIS IMPORTING COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver for James Aickel, individually and trading as Paris Importing Company at 222 Fifth Avenue and 38 West Thirty-second Street, in $500 bond. Assets are said to be $500 and liabilities in excess of $10,000.

DAVID PROBSTEIN, diamonds, at 99 Nassau Street.—Judge Hand has granted him a discharge in bankruptcy.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 18.—The A. W. Goodman Company of Cortland, conducting a women's and children's furnishing store, has closed its doors, with liabilities of $16,000 and assets estimated at $60,000. Among the creditors are Samuel Cohen and Harry Kitzinger & Co. of New York and the Bronnel Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100, or over.

Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting and Power Co. and John P. Hopson—Irving National Bank, New York	$835.90
Bruston Automatic Electric and Power Co., John P. Hopson, and George Wishart—same	532.80
Blake, Gertrude W.—National Surety Co., costs	198.68
Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting and Power Co., John P. Hopson and George Wishart—Irving National Bank New York	1,286.91
Bonsall, Seymour W. — V. C. Kimeon	385,819.93
Bevel Plate Glass Co.—Pittsburgh Glass Co.	100.58
Commercial Delivery Co.—J. McKernon	186.75
Clark, Glenn E.—Horseless Age Co.	440.01
Cloth, William—W. J. Fallon	1,536.50
Dorfmann, Theresa—New York Trust Co.	5,007.32
Dalberg, Melvin H.—H. S. Grimm	222.57
Erdody, Mabel D.—C. F. Rabel	141.70
Earle, Edna—People, &c.	300.00
Finch, Leigh L.—D. Hananel et al.	224.20
Same—O. Gottlieb et al.	111.70
Fuhrer, E. C. and Dora—F. Forman	187.70
Fehrenberg, Harry—Wilson & Co.	479.92
Greenfeld, Samuel, and Adolph Newman—I. Fry et al.	4,936.85
Greenberg, D. Frank—H. E. Isaacs	120.20
Gray, Boyd J.—Automobile Club of America	641.25
Gyony, Steven—St. Nicholas-7th Av. Theatre Co.	302.02
Groeber, Peter W.—Sonn Bros. Co.	408.90
Housman, Moses — B. F. Drakenfeld & Co.	227.64
Holroyd, Louise, or Mrs. F. G. Holroyd—E. M. Bee Ladies' Hat Co.	282.68
Hauser, George—J. Wright	181.20
Hollan, James F.—K. Keegan	250.36
Hurst, Clarence—J. E. Linde Paper Co.	149.07
Johnson, Olaf—Otis Elevator Co.	108.95
Jakobson, Louis—G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc.	816.91
Katz, Henry, and Hanna Berg—People, &c.	300.00
King, John E.—Arizona Fire Ins. Co.	20,870.39
Lichtgarn, Louis—William Goldenblum & Co.	521.27
Leitner, Jacob—M. Dvorin	107.65
L. & M. L. Hirsch—William Schimper & Co.	246.41
Morrison, Marguerite B.—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Co.	1,224.20
Marquard, Blossom S.—A. Cory et al.	227.60
M. H. Park Co.—A. Platt	674.41
Murtagh, Helen F.—Bedell Co., costs	113.75
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—M. Martin	8,160.10
Pacific Sugar Corp. and Ussing Poole & Simmons—Dyer Co.	420,121.60
Perper, Abraham L.—N. M. Ginsburg	104.02
Pembrook, Theodore K.—I. Weisbader	591.37
Payne, Vera de S.—M. Gerber et al.	2,206.97
Rosenblum, David—J. J. Jaffin	576.70
Rader Slate Works, Inc.—J. Axelrod	300.00
Schefers, Louisa—P. Levine	167.83
Solomon, Max—American Woolen Co. of N. Y.	2,361.41
Salomon, Schachna—J. M. Holton et al.	116.67
Tobias, Richard D.—G. S. P. Kiesberg et al.	166.57
Ulinick, Abraham—J. B. Miller	15,527.87
Van Alstyne, Luis I. and Percy W.—[illegible]	1,732.03
Waterman, Edward—L. I. R. R. Co.	331.28
Wayburn, Edward and James—M. Clo[illegible]	419.64
Walton, Mary M., and Elizabeth G. McAllister—Charity Organization of the City of N. Y.	420.00
Wishart, George, and John P. Hopson—Irving National Bank, N. Y.	217.10
West, Mary V.—E. A. Cruikshank	3,419.56

In Bronx County.

Bolognese, Raffaele—R. Wurlitzer Co.	$132.10
Feldman, Joseph C.—J. Stoll	364.87
Kirchhof, William L.—E. C. Betzig	10,545.93
Liguori, Ralph—M. Picciano	249.99
Ryan, John D.—G. W. Stretton	46.12
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. C.—L. Herschler	648.72
Widdi, Daniel—S. H. Schrieber	61.72
Jordan, Alexander H.—O. R. Jordan	2,385.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Pollio, August—L. De Saratis, June 29, 1918	$239.20
Steiner, Clarence—Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Feb. 4, 1914	185.70
Glantz, Joseph—Austin, Nichols & Co., June 12, 1917	108.16
Tansy, James C.—J. S. Phillips, May 10, 1918	156.04
Egert, Mary—N. Y. Railways Co., June 11, 1918, canceled	108.95
Econopouly, Peter D.—American Art Production Co., June 26, 1917	114.66
Chadwick, Helen—City of N. Y., May 19, 1917	353.66
Union Trust Co. of N. Y.—J. L. Ward et al., July 13, 1918	6,778.25
Riviera Waist Co., Inc.—J. Hofflins, June 28, 1918	5,077.67
Triangle Waist Co.—J. Hofflins, June 8, 1918	7,226.03
Ostend Waist Co., Inc.—J. Hofflins, June 8, 1918	980.53
Dodd, Adele S.—W. N. Harte, June 3, 1918, vacated	1,249.89
Hickey, Ellen—L. Lund, June 13, 1918	200.00

In Bronx County.

Union Railway Co. of N. Y.; M. Friedman, July 3, 1918	700.00
Zumbuehl, Minnie, as executrix—A. A. Wurm, April 20, 1918	$513.15

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24520.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB SPIVACK, individually and as a member of the co-partnership of CROWN TELESCOPE CASE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 8, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, on August 1, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26028.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE A. GAY and AUGUSTA M. GAY, individually and as copartners, doing business as GEORGE A. GAY & CO., Bankrupt.

The above bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 3, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on August 1, 1918, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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E. H. Marcotte, Mgr.
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Kaaterskill, N. Y.

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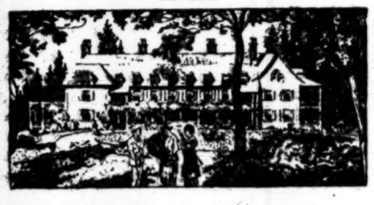

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150 delightful miles on the
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Restaurant. Music. Lunch Room.
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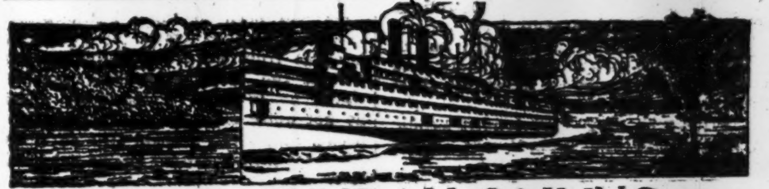

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Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 6:00 P. M. Music.
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Sunday, July 21
Lake Hopatcong
$1.94 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child 5 to 12 97c
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.40 A.M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.58 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8.45 A.M.
Mauch Chunk
$2.70 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child 5 to 12 $1.35
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.48 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8.45 A. M.
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DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy Evening Line tickets accepted. Music. Restaurant.
On Sunday steamer "Washington Irving" will make the 10 A. M. trip. Passengers for Bear Mountain, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie are advised to take this steamer, on which there will be more room than on steamer "Robert Fulton," leaving at 8:40 A. M.
Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain.
Half-fare for all soldiers and sailors in uniform.

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New York:			
Desbrosses St..	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St...	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain...	*11:30	*12:50	*4:00
West Point (weekdays only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall	....	*$1.40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point...	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	6:30	....	....

*Return boats same day from points marked * affording ideal one-day outings.
For information telephone Canal 9300.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26042.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS H. BELL, Bankrupt.

Thomas H. Bell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 9, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on August 1, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25946.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—GABRIEL T. JASOUS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 20, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on August 1st, 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25848.

Notice is given that LOUIS H. BACHNER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 17th, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24848.

Notice is given that ISIDORE KLEIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 17th, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25868.—In Bankruptcy.—TRAVEL STAMPS, INC.

Travel Stamps, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 21, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, on August 1, 1918, at 12:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25058.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL POSCHIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on October 16th, 1917, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under the Bankruptcy Act, the bankrupt having been adjudicated.

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 29th day of July, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 17th, 1918.

NO. 26046.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—EMMA ACHENBACH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 10th, 1918, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 31st, 1918, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25915.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN S. JACOBS, Bankrupt.

Herman S. Jacobs was duly adjudicated bankrupt on the 24th day of June, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, on August 1, 1918, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26061.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX LABRAN, Bankrupt.

Max Labran was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 3, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on August 1, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEHRING SEAL or 8160 black wanted for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BLANKETS Wanted.—Immediately, 3,000 to 5,000 army blankets or similar, to be from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. wool; small sizes preferred; can also use seconds. Marine Co., 167 South St. Beek. 3400.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Will exchange navy and green F. & H. and Botany for taupe and black, or will buy. Greeley 940, Henry.

BURELLAS and Black Broadcloth Wanted.—Lewis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

BURELLA Wanted.—09057, American Delhi, all shades; quantity no object. Stuy. 3828.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Black and colors. Madison Square 3564.

CLOTH Wanted.—Chase's zibelines, Dorset glazette, pannette, or similar material; also whipcords, any quantity, all colors; spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2030.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders on new, snappy Fall coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at coats and suits for 10 days. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Velveteen serges and other materials suitable for children's (boys') suits and overcoats; send swatches. R 277 Times Downtown.

COVERTS Wanted.—Pacific light weight worsted in tan shades. Submit samples and lowest prices to Wachufett Mills, 242 4th Av., 8th floor.

CRYSTAL CORD, Tricotine, and Dune de Chaine Wanted.—Cash. Mad. Sq. 6045.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on all grades wool jersey, serge, satin, and meteor dresses; will look at samples 8:30 to 12:30 daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity Jersey, satin, or taffeta dresses to close out; submit samples 8:30 to 12:30 daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at serge dresses for 10 days. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 georgette and silk; also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d.

ELASTIC Wanted.—White; width ⅛ to ⅝ inch; quantity no object; cash. Lepow & Sons, 132 West 27th St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—300 pieces; will pay cash. 1,270 Broadway, Room 708.

HUDSON BAY wanted.—Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3564.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy a quantity of fine wool jersey suitable for high-class dresses; all shades. Schwartzreich & Goodman, 34 West 33d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open for jersey, all colors, lightweight. Monarch Dress Co., 11 East 26th St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. L. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Normandy, in Burrow-Bachman, for cash, any quantity. Farragut 9337.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Will pay cash. Schrank & Frankel, 145 West 30th St.

POM POMS Wanted.—0816 Burgundy; will pay cash or exchange for taupe. Madison Square 8264.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Pompoms for cash; all shades; 0816. Farragut 9090.

POM POMS Wanted.—0816, all shades; will pay cash. Madison Square 2094.

POPLINS Wanted.—8158, Summer C. S. and C. B. C. L., all colors. K. & D., Chelsea 9899.

POPLIN Wanted.—Wool, cotton warp. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American black. Kushel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SATEEN Wanted.—Open for quantity black mercerized for cash; lowest prices. Chelsea 9927.

SATIN Wanted.—36-in. and 40-in. navy, spot cash. Apollo Dress, 129 West 31st St.

SERGE Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge dresses. Call with samples, 6th floor, 142 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0696, U. S. 235, black and navy. Farragut 2616.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman 87, net cash. Phone Rosenfield, Chelsea 2598.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1618.

SILKS, Crepe de Meteor, Taffetas, Satins, and Messalines Wanted.—In all colors. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

SILK TAFFETAS Wanted.—In all colors; large quantity for cash. G. G. Waist and Dress Co., 6 and 8 West 32d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; large or small lots; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—We buy for cash silks of any description; large or small quantities. Madison Square 3867 or 1231.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for silk remnants, small and large quantities. Y 370 Times Annex.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard silvertones and crystal, 602, 702, 611; F. & K. tweeds, 3400-9, 1600—195, American Burella, 0310. Tel. Mad. Sq. 5406.

SILVERTONES AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—In Pekin only. Mad. Sq. 9656.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high-class Fall suits; bring samples. 7th floor, 120 West 36th.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on velour suits; bring samples. 44 West 26th St., 8th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Buy for cash, navy, copen, black. Loeb-Nussbaum, 31 W. 26th.

TRICOTINE Wanted. — Navy and black, Krieger Grosser 2219; will exchange for taupe, Burgundy, brown or green. Madison Square 7750.

VELOURS Wanted. — Pekin, lightweight, American, or similar quality; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 5561.

VELOURS Wanted.—Saxonia, style 954, taupe 553. Farragut 2322.

VOILE Wanted.—Open for black all wool voile, 54 inches preferred; all qualities; submit samples. Chelsea 3073.

WOOLENS Wanted.—For cash, regardless of quantity, serges, tricotines, gabardines, velours, broadcloths, and kerseys. Call with samples, A. Shapiro, 52 East 21st St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for woolen remnants, small and large quantities. Y 371 Times Annex.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Windsor Costume Co., 19 West 36th St. Greeley 632.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay highest price for navy; any quantity. Marion, 2-16 West 33d St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy 100 pieces. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Any quantity; will pay spot cash. Marion Dress Co., 16 West 221 St.

WOOL JERSEYS wanted in all shades for cash. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. Farragut 3042, Room 1123.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for quantity, all colors. Phone Madison Square 923.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS, (Wash.)—Men's and women's; waterproof, oilproof, greaseproof; 5,000 dozen; immediate delivery. Madison Square 435.

BATHING CAPS AND DIVERS.—Great bargain. 272 Canal St.

BEHRING SEAL.—Salt's; serges, Steven's 3850, tan. Mad. Sq. 3121.

BROADCLOTH, velours, and pom poms to close out at a sacrifice price. Madison Square 3178.

BROADCLOTH.—Have 30 pieces assorted colors Beatrice broadcloth for sale. Greeley 2606.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 315, 14 pieces, all colors, $3.35 net cash. Chelsea 8039.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHINCHILLA.—White, French, Ward, Continental; below market price. Phone Greeley, 6172.

CHINCHILLA.—54-inch wide, 28 pieces navy, at $1.35 net. Chelsea 9688.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ goods, thibets, meltons, good assortment. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

CLOAKINGS.—Broadcloth, velour, Flagler's 1500, navy, brown, and oxford. Gramercy 4409.

CLOTH.—K. O. S. W., French and Ward; rose, copen, pearl gray and white. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 4152.

CLOTH.—F. P. Lawrence, Style 143, and C. M. Hoff, Styles 810 and 440, in all shades. Farragut 5486.

COATINGS.—40 pieces Flagler's ¾ coating, 1500, line 3; $1.52½. Mad. Square 2094.

COATS.—Velours, plushes, mixtures, caraculs, Metland; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, Dresses, Waists, Skirts.—Latest styles; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large coney collar, good venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS.—7,000 ladies', misses', and children's all wool Fall coats for immediate delivery at closing out prices. A. Cohen, 34 W. 27th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Velours, plush, pom poms, and broadcloths, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS.—100 very fine velours and plushes to close out cheap. The Progress Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade, popular prices; also stylish stouts. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out; all sizes. Apply 6 West 22d St., fifth floor. Miller & Siegel.

COATS.—300 ladies' and juniors', to close out, at $3.75. M. Daniel Brown, 43 West 33d St. Knick. 967.

COATS.—All lined, $9.75 to $16.75; get them now while they last. A. Adler & Sons, 22 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed; better kind for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

CORDUROYS.—Men's wear, khakis, moleskins, cotton worsteds, and cashmeres; off price. Franklin 733.

COTTON GOODS.—One case navy sateen, cheap. Third floor, 29 West 21st. Gramercy 3738.

COTTON piece goods; odd pieces; close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

COTTON DRESSES, voiles and ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards, $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dress, 5 West 31st St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—200 pieces of Steward's No. 2386 in white and flesh at $1.30, 7% off for cash, for immediate delivery. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Avenue. Phone Madison Square 4547.

CREPE DE CHINE, meteors, georgettes, satins, taffetas, wash satins, fancies. The Moses & Samson Silk Corporation, 44 East 23d St.

CREPE METEOR, 40 inch, all colors; $1.55; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.05. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—3,500 wash dresses to close out; good assortment materials, colors, and sizes; all recently made by reliable manufacturer for between season work; right price will be made according to quantities. Peggy Paige, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES. — Have for immediate delivery dark ground flowered voile dresses; also other good assortment of linenes and voiles; prices $3.75 up. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool Jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, satin taffetas, $6.75 up; serges, $11.75 up; Jerseys, $15.50 up; georgette, $10 up; save $2 by coming down to 22 West 15th, London Apparel Co.

DRESSES.—1,000 fine cotton dresses at a price; also 5,000 silk and serges on the rack for immediate delivery. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 cotton to close out at a price; also silk and wool jersey for immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk to sell at a price; first-class assortment; large sizes, in all materials, always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESS GOODS.—Pacific CSG, WSG, CFL, FSW, PPL, VSL; Hamilton 1855, 4002; good assortment, reasonable prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses; close out cheap. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES. — 500 voile, organdie, and net dresses, colors and white, to close out. Rosenmeyer & Schwartz, 31 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 gingham dresses, up-to-minute style, at sacrifice. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin, serge, taffeta, crepe de chine, and cotton at a price; wonderful values. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgette combination, up-to-the-minute style, at wonderful bargains. G. F. G. Dress Co., 20 East 12th St.

DRESSES.— Georgette satin, style to the minute, to close out at a price. Farragut 4097.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and serge dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Normanna Dress, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silk, serge, and jersey to close out. Smolian Costume Co., 11 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values; satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; ginghams to close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES. — 1,500 lingerie nets, organdies, and embroidered white voile at slaughtering prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Bargains, satins, silk jerseys, washables, including stouts. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job high-grade ladies' and misses' dresses, suits, coats to close. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgettes, serges, organdies, voiles; immediate delivery. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Latest style serge dresses, better make, closed out at a price. Bassen Jalewsky, 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Closing out all our wash dresses at a great reduction. Ipp & Kwint, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voile, novelties; big reduction. W. & B. Dress, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—White, 1,000, to close out at your price. L. Wiesen & Co., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and silk Foulards at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—200 white and colored Summer dresses, close out. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—300 smart wash dresses; sell in job. Supreme Dress, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk, to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—To close out printed and plain color voiles. O'Connor, 9660 Columbus.

SERGE.—50 pieces Garfield 528; $2.55 net cash. Madison Square 761.

DRESSES.—50 serge dresses; will sell for cash. Klein, 12 Union Square.

DUCKS.—Quantity of 8.42 army white ducks; spot delivery. Stuyvesant 3009.

DUVET DE LAINES.—F. & H. Botany, Yalana, all colors. Murray Hill 5458.

FELT.—White, sized, 400 pieces, for cash. D 92 Times.

FIBRE SILK JERSEY CLOTH, all colors, in stock. Phone Chelsea 866 for representative to call. Alan Westheimer Co., 114 5th Av.

FURS.—Lot of foxes, wolves, all colors, to close out. Farragut 5058.

FURS.—Hudson seal edging, 1¼ inch, at $15 dozen yards. Chelsea 9761.

GABARDINES.—Cotton, 34-inch, olive drab, in stock. Reynolds Textile Co., 36 East 31st St. Phone Madison Square 7774.

GABARDINES.—Navy and F. & H. broadcloth; best shades; reasonable. Madison Square 2947.

GABARDINES.—Lorraine, No. 3617, 8 black, 9 brown, 2 green; $2.80 net. Spring 6421.

GEORGETTES.—3 thread, 25 pieces of navy and 25 pieces of white and flesh; immediate; and 100 pieces of your own shades, for next month delivery; at $1.35, less 6, 10, and 60. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Avenue. Phone Madison Square 4547.

GEORGETTES.—Quantity, white and flesh, $1.10, regular. Export Sales Co., 135 5th Av. Gramercy 4190.

HAIR NETS.—Silk, with elastics, 300 gross, spot, N. Y. Write or call Room 28, 4 Stone St. Tel. Broad 3748-2830.

JERSEY CLOTH, Cotton Khaki, black, for puttees, women's, children's clothing; immediate delivery; gray mixed for gloves, mittens, slippers; 5,000 yards weekly. Becker, Gramercy 1240.

KERSEYS.—Juilliard's 2202, black, brown, taupe, and green; also heavy weight kerseys and velours in taupe and burgundy for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KHAKI.—20 pieces, all worsted, 16 ounces, O. D.; immediate delivery. Spring 7350.

KIMONOS.—Jobs in voiles, swisses, and plisse to close out, cheap. Chelsea 3650.

MIDDIES AND MIDDY SUITS, surplus of season, to close out. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 30 West 21st St.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

OXFORDS.—Ethan Allen suitings; also Garfield's tricotines. Mad. Square 1520.

PANAMA.—Quantity of 5933, 11433, 5889, 519; also wool panama; all leading shades; prices less than market terms to responsible party. Telephone Madison Square 8287.

PANAMAS, Pacifics, P. N. A., 36 pieces, $1.77½. Madison Square 4620, Ext. 4.

PIQUES.—White, 36 inches wide, narrow wale. Republic Textile, 244 5th Av.; Madison Square 3564.

PLUSHES, &c. — Chase's Nutria, Blumenthal's Prybiloff high-pile plush, Collins Aikman mercerized or plain cotton plush and imported 24-inch twill-back velveteen; also Peerless seal plush; below actual value. Phone Hydol, 5264-5 Madison Square.

PLUSHES AND BEAVERS.—H. & H. 200 Peco, Esq, Auffmordt, Salts beavers. Blumenthal's furriest beaver, Tingue 27-inch beaver; cheap. Greeley 4376.

POIRET TWILL.—Navy, black, good quality. Max Gottlieb, 225 5th Av. Telephone Mad. Sq. 4999.

POMPOMS.—American poplin, 09070 serge, velours, broadcloths, zibelines. Hochberg, Mad. Sq. 9837.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Whitmans 774 and Botany 11433; all navy. Stuyvesant 3240.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 8158, Chase's nutria. Spring 606.

RAINCOATS.—Will close out about 40 men's raincoats. Room 1006, 225 5th Av.

SATINS.—125 pieces of dress satins in raw at $1.57½ net, 10 days. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Avenue. Phone Madison Square 4547.

SATINS.—Messalines, black and colors. Republic Textile, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1508.

SATEEN.—15,000 yards black Hydegrade 5995, 28c. Nehemiah Gitelson. Canal 1766.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 10707, 535, W. F. X., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Jamestown 3302, many numbers Gera French serges, Lorraine, 8665; also gabardines, poplins, Panama, broadcloths, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Cheap for cash, 838 $2.90, 11433 $2.65, 54289 $2.37½, 7120 $2.65; Juilliards, 2086; Oxfords $1.60, 1210 62½c; R. W. S. 42 in., $1.27½; also large assortment broadcloths and velours. Phone Paragon, 5264-5265 Madison Square.

SERGES.—We offer a quantity of all worsted 6-4 serges, navy and black, $1.95 yard; also 6-4 cotton warp, worsted filling, $1.27½. Stafford Springs Worsted Co., 45 East 17th St.

SERGES.—809, 99, 3850, 9302, 4060, 4408, Brightwood poplin 4634 and 4860, crepe de chine 684, $1.15. First floor, 130 West 29th St.

SERGES.—11433, 54289, 7120, 809, 3850, 104, 99, W. F. X. 87 and others away below market price; terms. Gramercy 6544.

SERGES.—838, 1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 809, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7120, 7302, 3700; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Have to sell 7008 Gera Mill cloth. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th St. Farragut 2228.

SERGES.—3850, Stevens, $2.70, 30 days; M. D. S. L., wine, green, brown. Gramercy 845.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 5034.

SERGES.—0936, velours 544 and 1150. Call between 11-12, Madison Square 3578.

SERGES, Cotton Warp, 50-inch, 150 pieces, assorted colors; reasonable. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—Stevens 3850, 30 pieces, $2.82½; terms. Madison Square 4620, Ext. 4.

SERGES.—American 12075, 09070, 0609, 209. Chelsea 6018.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS for retailers; fancies, exclusive designs; also all the wanted weaves in plain goods under the market prices. The Moses & Samson Silk Corporation, 44 East 23d St.

SILK.—8 pieces puppy skin taffetas to sell, in light blue, pink, and turquoise. Chelsea 6024.

SILK NET.—42-inch, 50 pieces each; black, ivory, flesh. J. J. Wyle & Bros., 18 East 27th St.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK POPLINS.—Will sell Susquehanna black for cash. Call Gramercy 2744.

SILVERTONES.—Duotones, F. & H. 5771 Bolivia, Juilliards, 110 kerseys. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SILVERTONES.—All shades. Mad. Square 8930.

SKIRTS.—1,000 striped and plaid silks, to close out; also silk poplins and black taffetas. M. Zonis, 119 West 24th St.

SKIRTS.—1,000, all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—200 skirts, fancy material, at $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

SUITS of the better grade, in silvertone, F. & H. velour or broadcloth, serges, tricotine, and gabardine, at popular prices; some for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS.—American woolen poplin suits, Venetian lined, $16.50; other exceptional values in coats and suits. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Best value in silvertones, velours, and broadcloth. Louis Kessler, 12 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Our $16.50 and $10.90 specials cannot be beat. Call to see Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—High-grade new Fall samples to close out at a price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

TRICOTINES.—Have quantity 4718 Garfield, all colors, $3.67½. K. & D. Chelsea 9899.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSAH GINGHAM patterns to close out, Chauser, 45 West 27th.

TWEEDS.—Fisher & Kennedy, style 3400, all colors. Madison Square 4152.

VELOURS.—American; 50 pieces heavy weight Burgundy, brown, taupe, navy. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and brown, all wool; $3.50; good assortment. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS.—Best shades all wool, special value. Alden Woolen Co., 160 Greene St.

VELOURS.—American 0360 and Bobson 430, Burella 430. Stuyvesant 1624.

VELOUR.—Best shades, all wool; special value. Madison Square 2947.

VELVET.—Silk, black and colors; K. N.; also cotton velvet, below margin. New York Manufacturing Co., 600 Broadway.

VELVETEEN.—Lawrence's number 8084, straight back, black and colors, 29-inch wide. Spring 7350.

VENETIANS AND TWILLS. — Big assortment. William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

VENETIANS.—32-inch, black, marq. fin.; also Butterfield's; brown and taupe. Farragut 2541.

WASH SATINS.—300 pieces of wash satin in raw, at 97½c., net 10 days. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Avenue. Phone Madison Square 4547.

WAISTS.—Georgette, 200 dozen, hand made, embroidered, all colors, $36 per dozen. Arlington Waists, 97 5th Av., corner 17th. Stuyvesant 7251.

WASHABLE SATIN, Crepe de Chine, Radium Taffeta. M. M. Schwarzchild & Co., 257 4th Av. Gramercy 2202.

WASH DRESSES.—5,000 ginghams and voiles, close out in quantities only, jobbers, department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Gilbert's fancy cashmeres, Gilbert's 17470, Bahnsen 925, American 6234, Metcalf 451-10, Lymansville serges, and unfinished worsted, beach cloths and Summer goods. Progressive Textile Co. Phone Chelsea 9758.

WOOLENS AND PLUSHES of all kinds at lowest market prices. R. Smith & Co., Gramercy 1280.

ZIBELINE. — Juilliards 6717, in best Fall shades; reasonable price. Farr. 9075.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR on georgette waists; quantity work; steady. G. G., 204 Times Downtown.

Allied Industries.

MANUFACTURERS' agents are open for lines in cotton and silk piece goods, also a line of hosiery, to sell in Cuba exclusively. Jurick & Feinman, 132 West 27th St. Tel. 346 Farragut.

Help Wanted.

BUYER.—Housefurnishing goods and china buyer wanted by progressive, up-to-date department store, located in the Middle West; good opportunity for one with experience in these lines; state experience, &c. D 94 Times.

Situations Wanted.

FUR SALESMAN, large following in big cities, seeks position reliable, progressive firm. C 132 Times.

SALESMAN having attained sales record as high as known in his line, ambitious to change for opportunity; ten years representing present firm. B 84 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ......6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday ....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Children's Dresses for Fall.

There is a great deal of interest being shown just now in children's dresses for Fall. Quite an array of attractive models, combining graceful lines with durability, has been created. The guimpe dress is very much in evidence in most of the new lines. Many of these are of serge, with the guimpes of pongee silk. Shirred or pleated skirts are frequently seen. Bits of hand embroidery are used on collars; cuffs, and pockets for trimming. "Smart" little Empire frocks of plain taffeta or checked silks are gaining a strong following.

⁂

Are Reordering Riding Habits.

Summer riding habits for women have received a great deal of attention during the present season and are still wanted in small quantities for filling-in purposes. The total business in these garments so far is said to compare very favorably with any past season on record. The sleeveless smock and breeches type of habit is popular, but, as was more or less expected, various military designs have been the best sellers. Khaki-colored riding "suits," with mannish coats on military lines, have figured extensively in the season's trade, and are still mentioned frequently in reorders. Fine linens are popular for midsummer riding habits.

⁂

Want American Phonographs.

Local exporters with connections in South American markets are constantly receiving inquiries for phonographs made in this country. The lines sought range all the way from the cheapest grades, made to retail at $5 or less, up to those bringing as much as $300. Machines priced from $50 to $100 are sought in the largest quantities. According to the head of one big export house, American phonographs have established themselves permanently in the various markets along the east coast of South America. There is very little likelihood of the business in these sections reverting, he asserts, to its original source of supply—Germany—after the war is over.

⁂

Standard Color Card Favored.

The movement set on foot here some time ago to standardize colors in the women's apparel and allied industries is gaining ground steadily. The American standard color card, issued by the Textile Color Card Association, is being adopted very generally throughout these trades. One of the latest steps in this direction has been the acceptance of the card in question by the Conference Council of Garment Wholesalers and Retailers. The resolution adopting it also suggested that associations connected with the Conference Council should recommend the card to their members.

⁂

Women's Bloomers Selling Well.

Bifercated underskirts for women have never been more actively sought than they are now. Though for years these bloomers have been replacing underskirts quite generally in the West and the Middle West, not until this season has the demand in the Eastern markets been worthy of more than passing note. As a result of the increasing popularity of these garments, business for Fall is already approaching the high mark for any previous season on record. They are wanted in satins and taffetas, in the more or less subdued designs and colorings. Models made of the sheerer fabrics, such as crêpe de chine and georgette, are selling, but as a rule the more practical and durable bloomers are preferred.

⁂

Tax Collections May Be Costly.

Speculation as to what effect a luxury tax would have on sales in the local department stores is not nearly so keen as is speculation on the probable methods of collecting a tax of this kind and the expense to the stores of maintaining the collection system decided on. "This latter phase of the situation," said the General Manager of one of the large stores yesterday, "is more serious than the other. Unless the tax is made prohibitive, which I do not believe the present intention, it probably will not have any great effect on business in this city. However, the time, effort, and money required to collect the tax may prove a very serious item of expense to the stores."

⁂

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

The call for gray goods in the local market yesterday showed little change from that of the day before. According to the dictates of their business sense, mills either sold goods, principally for the near-by deliveries, at prices recently fixed by the Government, or they sold them subject to whatever revision may be necessary later on. Some concerns have covered themselves on these terms for the time being, and are again not interested in the market. Most of yesterday's sales were confined to standard printcloth constructions and specialties. The indications, however, were that there is a considerable demand for bag and other sheetings accumulating, pending the decisions of holders of these goods to let them go in quantities.

⁂

Some Retailers Not Awake Yet.

"In spite of the unusual conditions now prevailing in our industry," said a large manufacturer of dresses yesterday, "there are still some merchants who are not awake to the fact that this is a seller's market and that the scarcity of materials and the need for conservation in every direction have made certain old-time practices and abuses obsolete. A merchant in Pennsylvania, for instance, recently sent us an order on which was printed in bold type a clause to the effect that he reserves the right to cancel any part or all of the order at any time prior to the date of shipment. He also specified in his order a delivery date which is absurd in these times, and inserted terms which he could not possibly get. We have returned the order as entirely unacceptable, but I wonder how long it will take for some of these fellows to wake up?"

⁂

More Returns to be Checked.

The announcement by Textile Director Scott of the War Industries Board at the convention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association on Wednesday that the checking of the returned goods evil, which began with a time limit being put on consumer returns, would be extended to include the retailers and jobbers has been well received here. While for the most part absolving the wholesalers from serious participation in the practice, market comments yesterday agreed that the placing of a check of some kind on unwarranted returns by retailers was even more necessary now than in normal times. It was said that the general scarcity of merchandise had by no means reduced "retailer returns" to the extent that might be supposed, and that reshipment of returned goods is often requested by the stores. It was also pointed out that, with the mills as independent as they are now, it is the jobbers who are made the "goats" of the practice, as they cannot pass the returns on.

⁂

Raw Silk Markets Unsettled.

The Japanese raw silk market has suffered a further setback in price lately, largely due to the interruption of the regular cable service with the local market, which has necessarily curtailed transactions. As a result, prices are now back where they were a month ago. Visible stocks at Yokohama are estimated at 10,000 bales. The Canton market continues strong, and, impressed by the disappointing result of the third crop, holders are very firm in their price views. Shanghai also is firm, with prices tending upward, as a result of the high cost of cocoons. Not only is the cocoon crop short in some districts, but speculation by interests outside of the silk business has forced quotations up in other sections. While there is some inquiry here for the later deliveries, local business has, for the most part, simmered down to purchases of silks required for immediate use.

ARGENTINE CABINET CRISIS.

Premier Gomez Expected to Resign—Due to Internal Questions.

BUSNOS AIRES, Argentina, Wednesday, July 17.—It is expected in well-informed Government circles that the resignation of Domingo Salaberry, Minister of Finance, which was announced today, will be followed by the resignation of Elpadio Gonzalez, Minister of War, and Premier Ramon Gomez, who is also Minister of the Interior. It is even expected that the entire Cabinet may retire from office.

The Cabinet met tonight to consider the desirability of resigning in a body so that President Irigoyen might move more freely in the formation of a new Cabinet. The result of the meeting was not announced.

The crisis is due solely to internal questions, principally public expenditures.

SAY DRAFT IS AVERTED

But Irish Antis Urge Continued Readiness to Resist.

DUBLIN, July 18.—After another meeting of the Anti-Conscription Conference an official report was issued late last night stating that the result of the conference so far was satisfactory and successful. The anti-conscriptionists are entitled to claim, the statement says, that "they have succeeded, with the co-operation of the Catholic hierarchy, in saving the country from measures which would inevitably have led to terrible and incalculable consequences.

"For the moemnt the danger is averted, but not finally disposed of," the statement adds, "and all preparations made for dealing with the conscription menace should be carefully kept in existence."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; C. F. Houck, furniture; 37 West 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chamberlin-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; H. Johnson, Jr., dry goods; 20 East 46th; Collingwood.

ATCHISON, Kan.—Mangelsdorf D. G. Co.; Miss Koelsch, ready-to-wear; Mr. Mangelsdorf, general mdse.; 44 East 23d.

ATHENS, Ga.—S. J. Boley Co.; S. J. Boley, ladies', children's, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats, millinery; 598 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. V. Short, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Summerfield, Son & Co.; M. Summerfield, pants materials; York.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Rosenfield Dry Goods Co.; I. Bubenstein, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Miss M. Hoban, waists, petticoats, infants' wear; 99 John St.; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Farley-Marvey Co.; A. C. Farley, domestics; J. A. Walsh, wash goods; 108 Franklin.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; S. Johnson, silks, velvets; 243 Church; Latham.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. C. Stinehart, draperies; 2 West 37th.

BUTTE, Mon.—M. J. Connell Co.; C. U. Lorimer, coats, suits, dresses; 23 East 26th.

CARIBOU, Me.—L. J. Sherwood Department Store; A. B. Smith, garments, toys, general mdse.; Breslin.

CARLISLE, Penn.—Carlisle Garment Co.; S. I. West, mfrs. men's, women's, children's garments; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—S. L. Ruber & Co.; M. Broder, men's shirts, neckwear; Room 723, 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. W. Stattman, furs; 1,107 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—M. Englander & Co.; J. Bernstein, mfrs. skirts, girls' dresses; New Strand.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; Mr. Weaver, ready-to-wear hats; 621 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—H. Leopold Furniture Co.; A. F. Leopold, carpets, upholstery, furniture; Latham.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumles Co.; Miss K. Swinger, waists; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—H. L. Willing Co.; H. L. Willing, manufacturers pants, overalls, aprons; Hermitage.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; J. P. Gilmer, merchandise manager; Miss B. Krueck, art goods; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; E. H. Warner, gloves, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

EVERETT, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. M. Skinner, dress goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. E. Wandry, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets; R. L. Mims, representing; 1,150 Broadway; Somerset.

GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; C. T. Millis, ready-to-wear men's clothing, furn. goods; Continental.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Garbade, Eiband & Co.; Miss E. Schneider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Specialty Shop; Mr. Woodcock, juniors', ladies' Fall coats, suits; Room 1015, 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnock D. G. Co.; E. J. Hogan, piece goods; 256 Church.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; H. Levy, carpets; 1,150 Broadway; Longacre.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; L. L. Harris, fancy goods, laces, notions, embroideries; 1,150 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—J. Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss E. Richart, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, ladies' garments, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—W. Doerflinger; F. Phillips, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Flanders.

MANKATO, Minn.—L. Salet Department Store; Mrs. L. Wilcox, ladies' ready-to-wear coats, suits, dresses, waists; Prince George.

MEMPHIS—Jennings Furniture Co.; J. F. Hafely, draperies; Prince George.

MIAMI, Fla.—M. Rippa & Son; M. Rippa, women's, men's wear; Grand.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—J. A. Brown & Co.; J. A. Brown, ready-to-wear, petticoats; 1,133 Broadway; Longacre.

NEWPORT, R. I.—J. H. Kazanjian & Co.; J. H. Kazanjian, Oriental rugs, china, novelties; Park Avenue.

NORFOLK, Va.—The Spot; J. Green, coats, suits; 1,178 B'way.

NORFOLK, Va.—Willis-Crall-Smith Co.; J. Willis, carpets, furniture; York.

NORFOLK, Va.—Norfolk Pants Co.; M. Stern, manufacturer pants, overalls; York.

PAWNEE, Okla.—Marx Bros.; Mr. Marx, jobs Spring coats; R. 1015, 1,150 B'way.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. E. Leach, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.; Continental.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Miss L. A. Gannon, holiday novelties; 200 5th Av.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Kline & Lazarus; G. Lazarus, gen'l mdse.; Grand.

READING, Penn.—Titlow-Schuler & Co.; E. J. Titlow, notions, hosiery, underwear, gloves, laces, embroideries, ladies' neckwear, sweaters; Broadway Central.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. C. Stauffer, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas, women's hosiery; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

SACRAMENTO—Hale Bros., Inc.; Miss L. Bodefeld, millinery; 50 Union Square.

SALT LAKE CITY—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; Mrs. J. H. Proval, ready-to-wear, furs; 116 West 32d.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Harris Co.; Mr. Harris, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. H. Levy Bro. & Co.; A. B. Levy, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; W. F. Dolmetsch, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; 105 Grand; Herald Square.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.

STATESBORO, Ga.—Brooks-Simmons Co.; I. C. Mann, G. Simmons, general merchandise; Collingwood.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; A. Steedman, linens, white goods, hdkfs.; 395 Broadway; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, basement, silk, serges, jersey dresses; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; Mrs. R. E. Starkey, millinery; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros.; E. Meyer, ready-to-wear; Latham.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, waists, basement; 37 West 26th.

TACOMA, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. C. Emerick, dress goods, silks, velvets; 1,170 Broadway.

TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Brothers; C. A. McKay, silks, dress goods; 1,150 Broadway.

TOLEDO Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; V. A. Rice, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Peques & Wright; Mrs. S. M. Hostetter, millinery; Great Northern.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Pelletier Stores Co.; J. B. Walker, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

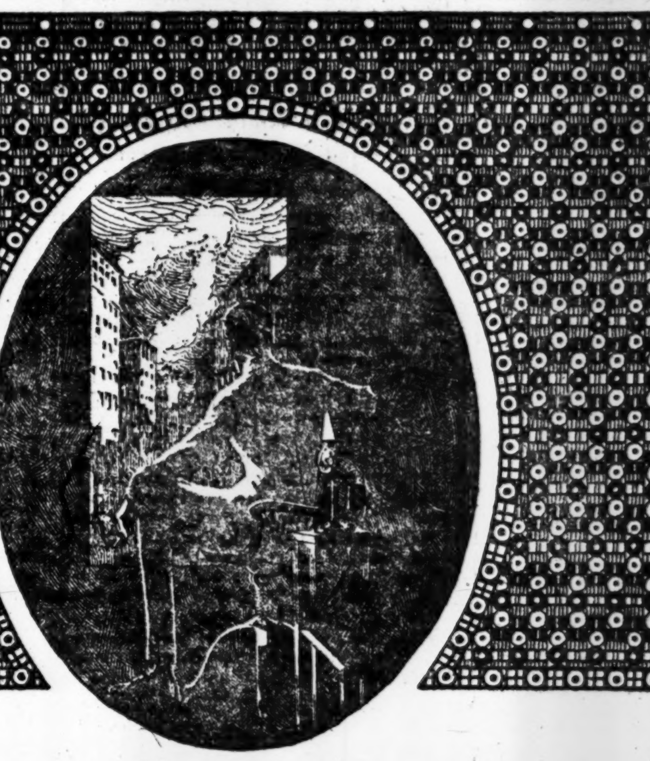
TRINIDAD, Col.—Jamieson Housefurnishing Co.; Miss M. MacGowan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—William H. Frear & Co.; R. E. Holohan, carpets, rugs; Herald Square.

VICTORIA, Tex.—A. & S. Levy; J. Levy, juniors', ladies' Fall coats, suits. Room 1015, 1,150 Broadway.

WELLSVILLE, Mo.—C. W. Reed & Bro. Merc. Co.; C. W. Reed, gen'l mdse.; Herald Square.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; G. J. Wallace, ready-to-wear, dress goods, linens, white goods; 72 Leonard.



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The words "Palm Beach" mean more to a Summer Suit than all the rest in the dictionary. When set thus in script, with the palm tree branches beneath them, they fashion a trade-marked design that stamps the garment in which it is sewn—*the coolest and the worthiest.*

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is a peculiar patented construction, the result of years of study and experimentation. The weave is porous and sanitary—the garment washable, durable, beautiful and shapely. Many shades, many patterns—agreeably inexpensive at good clothiers the world over.

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Lino Mulo Suiting
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These Imported Permanent Linen Finished Fabrics
do not get lighter in weight, coarser in texture,
turn yellow or get nappy *After Washing;*
retaining their mellow linen finish and snowy whiteness;
like pure Linen at a cotton price.
Unequalled for Women's and Children's Wash Suits and Dresses,
Maids' and Nurses' Uniforms, Stamping and Embroidering.
Pillow Cases, Scarfs, Table Tops and Doily Sets.
A. E. NATHAN CO., Inc., 66-72 Leonard St., N. Y.

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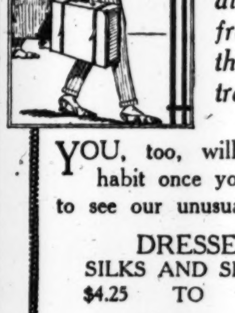
Buyers are assured of deliveries on
DERBY STYLISH STOUTS
Scientifically designed to fit stout figures.
Sufficient materials have been purchased and stocked at last year's prices to meet this season's demand.
See the line today.
Immediate Deliveries. 40 W. 32nd St., New York



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Original Creations
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NEW LOAN PLAN
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO., legally dissolved on voluntary application, and now in liquidation, request all who have an unsettled account against it, regular or consignment, to send statements for adjustment before Sept. 1, 1918, after which time we will consider ourselves absolved from all obligation.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET C. SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 24, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of very fine household furniture, such as bedroom sets, living room set, dining room set, piano lamp, desks, chairs, rocking chairs, glassware, silverware, rugs, pictures, curtains, mirrors, bookcase, etc.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON SCHAVANOW and IRVING ADELMAN, copartners trading as IRVING BOOTERY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 24, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 97 Essex Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's, women's and children's shoes, slippers, fixtures, etc.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
GUSTAVE J. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 781 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

ABE MILLMAN
Successor to
BLOOM & MILLMAN

The business previously conducted at the premises of 20 West 33rd St., Manhattan, as a partnership between Harry Bloom and Abe Millman, trading under the firm name of "BLOOM & MILLMAN," will hereafter be operated and owned solely by Abe Millman, at the above premises, continuing the manufacture of the "Joan of Arc" Smock, Middy Blouse and Children's Dress lines.
(Signed) ABE MILLMAN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Harry Bloom and Abraham Millman, trading under the firm name of "BLOOM & MILLMAN," has this day been dissolved. All unpaid bills should be presented at once to the undersigned at their place of business, No. 20 West 33rd St., New York City.
HARRY BLOOM (signed)
ABR. MILLMAN (signed)

U-S CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
ELECTRIC CLOTH CUTTING MACHINES
Phone: 9296-9297-6538 Spring
D. C. and A. C.
414-416 West Broadway
Straight and Round Knives

Auctioneers.

SAMUEL MARX,
Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St.
Tel. Farragut 9660-9661-9662.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EASTERN DISTILLERS DISTRIBUTORS CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 19, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, typewriter, typewriter desk, cabinets, desks, etc.
FREDERICK W. STELLE, Trustee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24721.—U. S. DIST. COURT., SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM WEINBERG, also known as LOUIS SPALLA, individually, and LOUIS FRIEDMAN, as copartners doing business under the name and style of WEINBERG & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on June 25th, 1918, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on August 1st, 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23973.—In Bankruptcy.—OSCAR KOOKSES, Bankrupt.

Oscar Kookses was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 5, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on August 1, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25643.—In Bankruptcy.—KALMAN BLOOM, trading as K. BLOOM & CO., Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 14, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on August 1, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING NEW YORK

July Offerings

OUR July list of bonds and short-term notes contains fifty-nine offerings of securities which are attractive at present prices.

It also gives condensed descriptions of twelve issues yielding from 4.35% to 6.47%.

This list should be of interest to you.

Send for AG-170

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United States Public Service Company
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To yield 7%

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FREE OF ALL NEW YORK STATE, ALSO FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

$65,000
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Reg. 4½% Water Bonds
Due Aug. 15, 1923
Price 97¾ and Interest
Yielding 4.50%

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Bonds and Short-Term Notes

Yielding About
5% to 7¾%

Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.

Write for List No. 1209
"Current Investment Opportunities."

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25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise Sharply in Market Which Enthuses Over the War News.

The outburst of enthusiasm with which the news from the French-American battlefront was received in financial circles yesterday demonstrated not only satisfaction over the expected counter-offensive but also the reaction from the tension of earlier days of the week. The stock market was bid upward in a more vigorous fashion than in many weeks, the more active issues scoring gains running from 2 to 4 points which were held, for the most part, to the close of business. While trading appeared to be largely professional, the tone of investment dealings both on and off the Stock Exchange contained more constructive developments than the Street had seen for a long time.

The position of foreign Government and municipal bonds began to improve with the receipt of the earliest dispatches telling of a great forward movement by the allied troops, and it was in these, perhaps, that the day's occurrences in France received their greatest emphasis. By moving upward from 92⅞ to 93⅝, the Anglo-French bonds touched a new high level for the year, and the City of Paris 6s recorded an extraordinary movement in their rise from 82⅞ to 85⅝, the latter quotations being not only the highest but also the final price. The other French "cities" bonds gained a point or so each. These advances were not so large as certain stocks scored, but they attracted especial attention because of their intimate relation to the ebb or flow of the German armies, especially the French municipal issues.

The sudden turn in the conflict crowded out the consideration of almost all other matters of financial import. A collateral result of the better feeling toward the securities of active belligerent countries was an increase in the buying of Russian bonds, the 5½s moving from 44¼ to 50 and the 6½s from 49 to 52. While the purchases of these issues may have been chiefly speculative, the natural supposition to be drawn from the allied success in France was that any substantial setback to German ambitions there could hardly help but have some effect in the other fields, and the purchases of the Russian issues therefore were not without value in describing Wall Street's feelings over the whole war situation.

The declaration of a dividend of 1¼ per cent. by the Buffalo & Susquehanna Corporation, brought attention to the attitude of the Railroad Administration to railroad dividends. The company had applied for approval on dividends of 7 per cent. a year, and the expectation was that a payment of 1¾ per cent. would be made in July. The Railroad Administration apparently desired to act with conservatism at this time, and it was made plain that the payment allowed was not to be considered as a precedent for future distributions.

Call money remained at 6 per cent. The foreign exchange market continued in its former dull course, unaffected by the news from France.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 18.—Trading on the Bourse today was active. Prices were unchanged.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

No Change in Rates for Call and Time Loans—Market Holds Firm.

The money market continues to rule firm. There was no change yesterday in the rates for call and demand loans. More than two weeks have elapsed since demand loans have been made at less than 6 per cent. Yesterday the Government operations, while large, did not cause any disturbance, and whatever money was put out brought 6 per cent. The time money market was rather dull.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	6	Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....5¾
4 to 6 months.....5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75\frac{45}{100}$	4.75\frac{45}{100}$	4.75\frac{45}{100}$	..
Cables	4.76$\frac{45}{100}$	4.76$\frac{45}{100}$	4.76$\frac{45}{100}$	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	..
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.75\frac{45}{100}$	4.76\frac{45}{100}$
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅜	5.69⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	80.00	80.25
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.30	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	54.375	51.875
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.80½	8.80
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	27.45	27.65
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.20	35.60
	Copenhagen	30.80	31.20
	Christiania	31.20	31.60
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	23.40	23.50
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.40	44.50
9.1826	Switzerland	8.96	8.92½
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.00	14.15
	500 rubles	13.90	14.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71	$4.71⅛	$4.70⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $643,219,519; balance, $68,790,835; United States Treasury credit balance, $415,861; Federal Reserve credit balance, $52,421,202.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 20.9375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,732,652	$8,732,652
Internal revenue— Income and excess profits tax	462,680,325	462,680,325
Miscellaneous	66,772,216	66,772,216
Miscellaneous rev.	8,630,289	8,630,289
Total receipts	$546,815,483	$546,815,483
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	110,561,145	110,561,145
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	170,348,232	170,348,232
Expenditures	657,376,628	657,376,628

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£254,000
Circulation increased	278,000
Bullion increased	530,771
Other securities decreased	4,394,000
Public deposits decreased	131,000
Other deposits decreased	5,621,000
Notes reserve increased	196,000
Government securities decreased	1,601,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.10 per cent.; last week it was 16.40 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	601,360	522,711	434,053
Year to date	78,334,306	110,259,972	91,723,834

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅝	17⅝	2,600	Advance Rumely	17⅝	18	17⅝	17½	+ ⅜
44	45	1,500	Advance Rumely pf	43	45	43	45	+2⅜
63	64½	700	Ajax Rubber	65	65¼	64	64	−1
3¾	4	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4	3⅝	3⅞	− ⅛
2¼	2⅜	1,300	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅞	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝	+ ⅞
82½	82¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
92½	93	810	Am. Agricul. Chem	92½	92½	92½	92½	− ½
48	48¼	11,400	Am. Can	47½	48⅝	47½	48	+ ½
93½	95	100	Am. Can pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1⅝
85	86	4,400	Am. Car & Fdry	84¾	85⅞	84½	85⅝	+1½
42	42¼	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	41	42⅜	41	42⅜	+2⅛
18¼	18¾	3,300	Am. H. & Leather	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18½	+1⅜
80	80½	2,400	Am. H. & L. pf	77½	80½	77½	80⅜	+3⅛
32½	33½	600	Am. Ice	32½	33	32½	33	+ ¼
49	50	100	Am. Ice pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	− ½
54	54½	200	Am. International	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅜
42	42⅞	700	Am. Linseed	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
80¼	80½	400	Am. Linseed pf	80	80½	80	80½	− ½
67⅝	67⅞	2,700	Am. Locomotive	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝	67¾	+1⅜
79	79¼	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77⅝	79⅝	77⅝	79⅞	+1⅜
74	74½	6,400	Am. Steel F'dries	71⅝	74½	71⅝	74	+2½
111	111⅛	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	111⅝	111½	111	111	− ½
125¾	126½	27,300	Am. Sumatra Tob.	122	127	121½	126	+6⅜
96	96½	1,710	Am. Tel. & Tel.	96½	96⅞	95⅝	96⅞	+1
59⅞	60	4,700	Am. Woolen	59½	60¼	59	60	+1
94	94⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	...
27	27¾	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	− ⅞
19⅝	19⅞	2,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	20	20	19¾	19½	...
68⅞	69⅛	17,000	Anaconda Copper	68	69⅛	68	69½	+1¼
15	30	100	Asso. Dry Goods	15	15	15	15	...
85⅛	85½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅜
104	105½	800	At. Gulf & West I.	105	105	105	105	+2
104	110½	800	Baldwin Loco	88	92¾	88	92¾	+5¼
55	55¼	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	54¾	55	54¾	55	+ ⅛
101½	..	100	Barrett Co. pf	102	102	102	102	...
1¼	1½	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ½
82⅛	86½	13,600	Beth. Steel, class B	82	83⅝	81½	83⅝	+2⅝
104¼	104¾	400	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	104½	104½	104½	104¾	...
26¾	27	800	Booth Fisheries	27	27	26½	27	+ ¼
39½	39⅞	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39⅜	39⅝	39½	39⅝	− ⅝
73	85	100	Bklyn Union Gas	79⅞	79⅞	79½	79⅝	− ⅞
121	122½	100	Burns Brothers	122½	122½	122½	122½	+1
12	12⅞	800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12⅞	12⅞	12	12	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	900	Butte & Superior	30½	30⅝	30¼	30½	+1
19½	20	300	California Petrol	19	19	19	19	+ ⅜
148½	149½	2,300	Canadian Pacific	147¼	149⅝	147¼	149⅝	+2⅝
34	35	100	Central Foundry	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34¾	− ½
69	69½	3,600	Central Leather Co.	68	69⅝	68	69½	+2¼
34	34½	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
84¾	85½	700	Chandler Motor	82½	85	82½	85	+2
56¾	57	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	57	56½	57	− ⅜
42¼	43	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	42½	42¾	42	42⅝	+1¼
75½	76	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76	76½	75½	75⅞	+ ⅜
92⅝	93	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	+ ½
24⅜	24½	2,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
63	64	200	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	63¼	63¼	63	63	+ ⅞
16⅞	17	800	Chile Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ½
40¾	41	1,200	Chino Copper	39⅜	40⅝	39⅜	40⅜	+1¼
31	32	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	32	32	32	32	...
47	47⅝	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	47¼	46	47¼	+2
33	33⅝	500	Columbia Gas & El.	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	...
45¼	45⅝	23,800	Corn Products Ref.	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	+1⅝
100½	101½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ⅜
67¼	67½	7,500	Crucible Steel	65½	67½	65½	67½	+2½
91⅜	91⅝	100	Crucible Steel pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
31⅝	31⅞	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ⅞
81	81½	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81	81⅝	81	81½	+ ½
160	162	200	Del., Lack. & West.	162	162	160½	160½	−1½
6½	7¾	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½	...
57⅞	57½	7,600	Distillers' Secur	55½	57½	55½	57½	+1⅝
8⅛	8¼	1,500	Dome Mines	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	− ¼
15⅝	15⅝	800	Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
32	32¼	700	Erie 1st pf	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	− ¼
90	92	100	Fisher Body pf	90	90	90	90	+ ½
29½	30	1,900	Gaston, W. & W.	29	30	29	30	+1⅛
47	48	100	General Cigar	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+1¼
47	48	50	Do., odd lot	48	48	48	48	...
147	147½	1,400	General Electric	147	147½	147	147½	+ ¾
152¼	156	8,600	General Motors	152¼	156	152¼	154½	+1½
81	82	800	General Motors pf	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	+ ¼
47⅝	47¾	1,900	Goodrich Co.	47	47⅞	47	47⅞	+1½
33¼	33⅝	3,500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32¼	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	+ ⅞
42½	43¼	300	Greene-Cananea	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
44¼	45⅝	1,100	Haskell & Barker	43⅞	45⅞	43⅞	45⅞	+1⅝
96¼	97½	100	Illinois Central	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	...
53¼	53⅝	5,590	Inspiration Copper	53	53⅝	53	53¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Interboro Consol	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅞
17	17¾	200	Int. Agricultural	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+1¼
60	61½	1,200	Int. Agricultural pf	59¼	60	59¼	60	+2
27⅝	27¾	2,100	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
98¾	99	14,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	98	99⅜	98	98⅞	+1⅛
30⅞	31	2,800	Int. Nickel	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+1⅛
37¼	37½	2,900	Int. Paper	37	37⅝	37	37¼	+1
61	62	100	Int. Paper pf., sta.	61¼	61½	61½	61½	− ⅜
32½	35	100	Jewel Tea	32½	32¾	32¼	32½	...
50¾	51¼	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	50	51	50	51	+2
33½	33¾	700	Kennecott Copper	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅛
89	90	50	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	90	90	90	90	...
84¼	84½	600	Lackawanna Steel	84	84½	84	84½	+1⅛
8½	9½	100	Lake Erie & West.	9¼	9½	9⅛	9⅝	− ⅜
19⅞	20	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	19½	20	19½	20	+1
25¾	26⅛	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25¾	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
116½	118	200	Louis. & Nash.	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
28¼	30	400	Maxwell Motors	28¾	29	28¾	29	...
55½	56	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	55½	56¼	55½	56	+ ¼
22¾	23	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅞
101	101¼	16,200	Mexican Petroleum	98½	101½	98½	101¼	+3¼
29½	30	300	Miami Copper	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ½
52⅞	52½	8,000	Midvale Steel	51½	52½	51½	52½	+1½
87⅝	88½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	88	88	88	88	− ½
24	24⅛	5,200	Missouri Pacific	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝
57¼	58	1,800	Missouri Pacific pf.	56	58½	56	58½	+2½
..	..	100	Montana Power	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+2⅜
95	98	100	Nat. Biscuit	97	97	97	97	+4
19	19¼	800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	19	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
103½	104¼	200	Nat. Lead pf.	104¼	104¼	104	104	+3⅞
5¼	5½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
20¼	20½	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
72⅛	72½	600	N. Y. Central	72	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ ⅞
38½	38¾	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
88	88½	400	Northern Pacific	88	88¼	88	88¼	+ ¾
38⅝	38⅞	8,200	Ohio Cities Gas	38	38⅝	38	38½	+ ¾
43⅞	44	1,300	Penn. R. R.	44	44	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
55	58½	100	Pere Marq. prior pf.	58	58	58	58	...
39	39½	900	Pierce-Arrow	39	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ¼
51⅝	52	500	Pittsburgh Coal	51¼	51½	51½	51½	+1½
35¼	35¾	500	Pitts. & West Va.	35¾	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅜
79	80	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	79	79	79	79	−1
66½	67¼	400	Pressed Steel Car	65⅝	67¼	65⅝	67	+2
99	100	100	Public Service N. J.	99	99	99	99	−1
61¼	61¾	8,300	Railway Steel Sp.	60	62	60	62	+2¼
98½	99½	25	Railway Steel S. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
24½	24¾	800	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
89¾	90	16,800	Reading x d.	88	90	88	89⅞	+2⅞
93⅞	94	11,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	92	94	92	93⅞	+2⅛
100	101	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
102½	104½	700	Royal Dutch t r.	101	102	101	102	+4
7	7⅞	200	Saxon Motor	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	− ¼
19⅝	20	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
16½	16¾	300	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¾
32	32½	1,900	Sinclair Oil Refin.	31⅞	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ⅞
63	63½	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	62	63½	62	63½	+2⅛
..	..	1,000	Southern Pacific	83⅞	84	83½	84	+ ⅞
120	150	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	125	125	125	125	−2
..	..	350	So. P. S. Sug. rgts.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+1
24⅛	24⅜	3,300	Southern Railway	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¾
62¾	63	375	Southern Ry. pf.	62⅞	63	62⅞	63	...
110	112	100	Standard Milling	110	110	110	110	...
46	46¼	900	Studebaker Co.	45¼	46⅜	45½	46⅜	+ ⅞
43	43½	400	Superior Steel	43¼	43½	43	43½	−1
19¾	20	1,300	Tenn. C. & C.	19⅛	20⅛	19⅜	20	+ ⅝
152	152½	2,100	Texas Co.	150	152½	150	152¼	+2⅜
66½	66¾	14,200	Tobacco Products	64¾	66⅞	64¾	66⅜	+3
40	44	100	Twin City R. T.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ¾
121⅞	122	5,800	Union Pacific	121⅞	122¾	121⅝	122	+ ⅝
40	40⅛	200	United Alloy Steel	40	40	40	40	+ ½
100½	101	9,100	United Cigar Stores	100	101⅝	99⅞	100¾	+1⅞
102	..	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	110	110	110	+6
127¼	129	500	United Fruit	127	127	127	127	+2¼
8½	9	100	United Rys. Invest.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ¼
16½	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
125½	126	4,600	U. S. Indus. Alco.	124	126½	124	125⅝	+2⅜
62⅞	63	3,700	U. S. Rubber	62½	63½	62¼	63	+ ⅝
104½	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	− ⅝
108⅜	108½	191,600	U. S. Steel	105	108⅝	105	108½	+3⅞
..	..	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111¼	111	111¼	− ½
83¼	83⅜	800	Utah Copper	81¾	83	81½	83	+2
50¾	51	3,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	49½	51	49½	51	+1¼
71	73	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	71¾	71⅝	71½	71½	...
11	11¼	1,600	Wabash	11	11⅛	11	11	+ ¼
41¼	41½	700	Wabash pf. A	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ½
25	25½	800	Wabash pf. B	25½	25¾	25½	25¼	+ ¼
14¾	15	1,000	Western Maryland	14¾	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅝
86	86½	400	Western Union Tel.	86½	86½	86½	86½	− ¾
43⅛	43½	1,700	Westingh. E. & M.	42⅞	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜	+ ⅝
42	43	200	White Motor	42	42½	42	42½	+ ½
61	61½	100	Wilson & Co.	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	+ ¾
20⅛	20½	3,700	Willys-Overland	19⅝	20⅛	19¾	20½	+ ⅜
35¼	36½	300	Wisconsin Central	36	36¼	36	36½	+1
59	60	1,900	Worthington Pump	58	60	58	60	+4

INCOME OF ROADS FALLS OFF

Figures for May Show Decrease of $15,796,187 from Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Operating income of 180 of the largest railroads and fifteen switching and terminal companies last May showed a net decrease of $15,796,187 compared with the same month a year ago, final reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission show. The total operating income was $76,978,941, while that of the May before was $92,775,128.

The net operating income of the roads for the first five months of the year under Government operation was $233,249,477, compared with $359,866,010 for the same period last year. Revenues from all sources totaled $1,689,635,916, against $1,548,526,077 for the first five months of 1917, but operating costs increased.

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.18	60.91	61.14	+.43
25 industrials	83.94	82.49	83.83	+1.53
50 stocks	72.56	71.70	72.48	+.98

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 18	72.56	71.70	72.48	+.98
July 17	71.69	71.38	71.50	−.17
July 16	71.75	71.23	71.67	+.60
July 15	71.32	70.48	71.07	−.53
July 13	71.69	71.55	71.60	+.04
July 12	71.78	71.45	71.56	+.09
July 11	71.92	71.22	71.47	−.68
July 10	72.62	72.06	72.15	−.22

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	72.82	July 1	70.48	July 15	72.48
1917	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.50
1916	87.04	July 6	82.14	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 29	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	60.08	July 7	57.51	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	74.32	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	72.48
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	79.97
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.57	−.02	−.07	−6.96
8 industr'ls	93.00	+.05	−.04	−2.10
6 pub. util.	68.85	−.02	+.08	−9.25
1 municipal	96.12½	+.12½	+2.00	−1.87½
40 issues	76.69	.....	−.01	−6.20

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 18	76.69	..	July 11	76.76	+.10
July 17	76.69	+.02	July 10	76.66	+.01
July 16	76.67	−.04	July 9	76.65	..
July 15	76.71	+.01	July 8	76.65	−.13
July 13	76.70	+.01	July 6	76.78	+.09
July 12	76.69	−.07	July 5	76.69	+.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	76.78	July 6	76.65	July 8	76.69
1917	83.77	July 2	82.61	July 9	82.71
1916	87.35	July 10	86.85	July 31	86.85
1915	82.57	July 1	81.94	July 9	82.15
1914	86.85	July 7	82.70	July 30	82.73
1913	87.21	July 30	86.30	July 14	87.21

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 9	76.69
†1917	89.48	Jan. 29	82.61	July 9	82.89
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62	May 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Cheer in Financial District.

The stock trading community felt better yesterday than on any preceding day since the United States entered the war. That is, the partisans of the constructive side of values did, and it would not be fair to say that the bears made their regret over possible profits lost stand higher than their pride in the great achievement of the American troops in France. Some of the hesitation and nervousness noted in security dealings on earlier days of the week was lost in the enthusiastic upward swing of quotations. There was not a banker in the Wall Street district who did not devote more time to study of the war dispatches than to his business for the day.

⁂

Union Pacific Bought for Cash.

More than 1,000 shares of Union Pacific was bought for cash in the morning, the orders said to come from a single buyer. The process of accumulating this block of stock at a time when offerings were rather light helped to move the price forward from 121⅝ to 121¾. The purchaser, by paying cash, insured delivery of the stock immediately instead of waiting over a day. It was reported that the stock was acquired by an investor who planned to leave the city for some time.

⁂

Railroad Shares Continue Quiet.

The railroad group as a whole profited in a small way only from the enthusiasm for industrial issues and foreign municipal bonds and Government obligations. Outside of a gain of about 2 points in Reading, the more prominent shares were quiet and firm, the advances being limited to fractions. An exception should be noted in the case of St. Paul, with a net upturn of 1¼, and Missouri Pacific preferred scored a rather sharp advance.

⁂

Seeking to Increase Steel Output.

The Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute met at the Steel Corporation's offices yesterday to consider ways for increasing production. The steel men are striving, with the Director of Steel Supply, to expand output and build up stocks, if possible, before Winter weather arrives.

⁂

Pays After Forty-four Years.

The M. & M. Journal, published by the employes of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, prints the following extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors: "A gentleman called at the bank today and handed in a letter from his father, with a statement of the father's indebtedness to this bank, which arose in the following manner: It appears that he was a member of a firm in 1837, and acceptor of a draft that was sent to this bank for collection. Before the draft became due the acceptors failed, and by mistake this bank omitted to protest the draft, thereby losing a good indorser. This bank was held for the amount of the acceptance. The acceptors, in compromise, paid 40 per cent. and we paid 60 per cent. of the amount. He hands us the 60 per cent. with forty-four years' interest, amounting to $12,304. In referring to our books we find about $3,000 charged to profit and loss with the name of the parties." Lest the reader think that this narrative relates to present-day honesty, it should be mentioned that the editor of the M. & M. Journal reproduced the Directors' minutes of the date of Feb. 19, 1881.

⁂

More Gold for Mexico.

Gold coin to the amount of $200,000 has been withdrawn from the local Sub-Treasury for shipment to Mexico.

⁂

Data on Municipal Bonds.

The Investment Bankers Association of America having appointed the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as the official depository for legal opinion and all documents giving information regarding municipal bonds, the trust company has prepared and just issued a pamphlet containing these data as of March 30.

⁂

Liberty Loan Payments.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York received yesterday the 35 per cent. installment payments on the Third Liberty Loan subscriptions. The bank officers were not in a position to give out the figures, but it is understood that the receipts were not very large, inasmuch as many out-of-town institutions only mail their remittances on the date of payment and the Reserve Bank does not receive their checks until a day later. A great many bank and individual subscribers no doubt elected to complete their payments and consequently the total receipts, when they are tabulated, will show close to $100,000,000. The final installment payment on the bonds, amounting to 40 per cent., is due Aug. 15. The Reserve Bank redeemed yesterday the maturing Treasury certificates of indebtedness, the total issue of which was for about $518,000,000. To meet the payments the Reserve Bank made further withdrawals of Government deposits.

⁂

Spot Cotton and Futures.

The official quotation for spot cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange has now been pushed up where it is not only at what used to be considered before the war the normal premium over Southern markets, but is considerably above it, thus reversing a situation which, last Fall and Winter, caused much head-shaking in cotton circles at an upset of fundamental conditions. Spot cotton in New York is now quoted at 34.10, and in Savannah at 30.25, and 30 cents flat in most other leading Southern markets. The normal premium, representing the average cost of shipment of cotton from the South to New York, would be only about a cent or a cent and a half a pound. But the futures are hanging further below spots than they did last Winter.

⁂

A Government Cotton Corporation.

Local cotton men yesterday appeared in general favorable to the scheme for a Government corporation to purchase surplus stocks of cotton, and probably all cotton for Government needs here and abroad, somewhat analogous to the Grain Coroartion, and to build new warehouses for the immense new crop that is on the way. While they feel that the cotton trade so far has stabilized itself remarkably well, considering the abnormal conditions with which it has had to cope, and has justified the Government in letting it alone so far, they are aware that as time goes on the pressure of public opinion may demand some measure of regulation, and they prefer to go part way in accepting a sane, simple, and moderate plan of regulation rather than punitive measures.

⁂

Another Dividend Cut.

Directors of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad yesterday declared the dividend which they had deferred for a month because of the uncertainties of the contract situation, but, like those of the "Panhandle," cut it, the quarterly distribution being authorized at 1¼ instead of 1¾, as was the last dividend paid. That is, the dividend is now 5 per cent. a year, instead of 7. The "Panhandle" was cut from 5 to 4 per cent. In each case the reasons were the same both for the deferring and the reducing of the dividend—Government restriction pending the contract settlement.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,079,000
Silver in hand increased	3,108,000
Notes in circulation increased	20,694,000
Treasury deposits increased	132,781,000
General deposits decreased	73,331,000
Bills discounted decreased	5,080,000
Advances decreased	7,034,000

Advances to the State unchanged at 18,900,000,000 francs.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$6,176,500	$2,771,500	$1,958,500
Year to date	816,486,000	548,088,950	583,354,410

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	99⅜	..
3s, c, 1918	99⅜	..
3s, r, 1946	83	..
3s, c, 1946	83	..
4s, r, 1925	106½	..
4s, c, 1925	106½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	59	64
Alb & Sus.	170	180
Am Ag Ch pf.	94	94½
Am B N	30½	35
Do pf.	40½	45½
Am B S	67	68
Do pf.	75	85
Am B S & Fdy	80	96
Do pf.	151	175
Am C & F pf.	104	110
Am Coal	46	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	70	80
Am Exp	83½	90
Am Lo pf.	98	99
Am Malt	5	6
Do 1st pf	43	44
Am Shipb	115	129⅞
Am Sm pf, A	86⅛	90
Am S & R pf.	105	106
Am Snuff	97	105
Do pf.	80	100
Am Sug R pf.	109⅜	112
Am S Tob pf.	98	100
Am T & C.	50	55
Am Tob	160⅛	165
Do pf.	93	96
Am Z pf.	52½	54
Assets R	1⅝	7
Asso D G 1st pf.	50	64
Do 2d pf.	40	59⅞
Assoc Oil	56¼	56½
A, T & S F pf.	82½	83½
A, B & A.	8	12½
Atl C L	91	..
A, G & W I pf.	64⅛	66
Bald Loco pf.	99	100¼
B & O pf.	55	57
Barrett Co	92⅛	94⅞
B'ch Cr'k	80	..
Beth Steel	83½	84
Do 7% pf	86	93
Brown Sh.	67	68½
Do pf.	97	103
Bruns Ter.	12⅞	14⅞
B, R & P.	70	74
Do pf.	100	107
Burns Bros pf.	110	118
Bush Ter.	..	97
But'k Co.	8⅞	10⅞
Cal Pack.	40⅞	41¼
Cal Pet pf.	60½	62
Cal & Ar.	67⅝	69⅝
Can So.	..	54
C, C & O.	..	26
Do pf.	..	50
Case (J I) pf.	80	86
Cent F pf.	45	47
Cent L pf.	103	104
C R R of N J	198	220

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	96⅝	96¾	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅞	97½	7.80
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	49	51	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	48	50	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	93	97	..
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.85
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅝	7.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6s	Feb., 1919	99½	99¾	6.25
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98⅞	99½	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98⅞	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	99⅜	99⅝	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	99½	99⅞	7.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	98½	98⅞	7.65
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	98	98⅝	7.65
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	97	97½	7.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	96½	96⅞	7.80
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	94⅛	94⅜	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	99	12.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	99⅞	7.16
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99½	99½	6.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99⅜	100¼	5.35
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98⅞	99½	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.45
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¼	97⅞	4.20
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅞	9.20
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1919	99⅜	100	6.00
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.90
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97⅛	97⅞	6.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	6.00
K. C. T. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	98⅞	99½	5.70
L. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95⅝	97⅝	8.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅝	98½	6.90
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	97	8.00
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¼	98¾	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100½	100¾	6.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100½	100⅝	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100¼	101	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100½	101	6.80
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	96½	97¼	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98⅛	7.50
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98⅛	98½	7.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97⅞	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅞	5.90
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99	99⅝	7.80
Wis. Edison	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94½	98½	6.75

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Spelter	8.70	8.85	8.70	8.85
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminum	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wed'day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	368	0	0	365	0	0
Tin, futures	368	0	0	365	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

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WOOL TRADE IN PERIL OF HEAVY SHORTAGE

War Service Committee of Industry Finds Reserve Stocks Dangerously Low.

WANT BETTER DISTRIBUTION

Needs of Government Can Be Met by Employing 40 Per Cent. of Nation's Weaving Capacity.

An official statement dealing with the raw wool situation issued yesterday by the War Service Committee of the Woolen Industry by Secretary J. J. Nevins warned the trade and the consuming public that authoritative statistics indicated the reduction of reserve stocks of wool during the year "to a figure dangerously low." It also was set forth as an "essential fact" that a wool shortage existed.

The committee's statement was interpreted in the wool trade as giving a negative answer to the optimists who have asserted that no scarcity in raw supplies existed, and that the shortage propaganda was spread for speculative purposes or other ulterior motives. At the same time the committee reports that there are mills entirely without wool, or nearly so.

"For several weeks and through many conferences with the War Industries Board," the statement said, "the War Service Committee of the wool manufacturing industry has been endeavoring to establish, so far as it can be done, a clear reflection of the existing situation in the woolen and worsted industry.

"It is at once evident that to do this is of the utmost importance to the Government, to the industry, to the allied trades dependent upon us, and to the consumer. Through the War Industries Board and the Shipping Board, the committee has before it the needs of the Government in terms of wool and cloth, and, secondly, the wool available from April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919.

"These figures indicate the reduction of reserve stocks of wool during the year to a figure dangerously low. Complete information before the committee establishes the essential fact of a shortage of wool. Thus the industry is confronted squarely with the necessity of conserving to the last degree the supply of raw wool now in sight."

The committee's statement said that a careful analysis of the needs of the Government indicated that, based on its own figures, its requirements could be met by the employment of less than 40 per cent. of the weaving capacity of the country. This leaves 60 per cent. of the weaving capacity to be employed on civilian fabrics. It was pointed out that the kinds and amounts of raw material to be employed in Government fabrics were established and would be provided for. The operation of that part of the machinery available for civilian trade, however, depends entirely on the balance of the general stocks of raw material and their distribution.

"From information in its possession," the statement continued, "the War Service Committee is satisfied that cloth and clothing in the hands of wholesale clothing manufacturers and stocks of clothing now in the hands of retailers preclude any danger of want of civilian clothing for many months.

"It has been established that the distribution of existing stocks of wool is very uneven, and that there are mills either entirely without wool or nearly so. With this in mind, an organization is in process of formation, through the War Industries Board and the War Service Committee, looking to arrangements for distributing new supplies of raw material in a way to take care of the needs and wants of mills. Announcement of the completion of an organization to deal with this phase of the problem will be made as early as possible.

"In conclusion, the committee ventures to repeat that the conservation of wool and the free use of cotton, shoddy, and other wool substitutes are the only solution of the present situation and the only course by which the 60 per cent. of the industry's weaving capacity for civilian cloths can be operated."

The War Service Committee of the Woolen Industry is headed by John H. Stevens of Massachusetts and other leading manufacturers and factors in the trade.

FOR INTERBORO NOTE ISSUE

Financial Experts Testify at Hearing Before Service Board.

Several financial experts testified yesterday in the hearing before the Public Service Commission on the application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for authority to issue $39,476,000 in 7 per cent. three-year notes, in order to raise enough money to pay for some of the subway and elevated railroad construction and equipment. It is the intention of the company, if it gains the authority sought for, to convert the notes at maturity into Interborough 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds at 87½, and to sell the notes, if possible to bankers, at 95½. Under the plan the public would be able to buy them at 98½ or 98⅝.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, one of the witnesses, was asked what he thought of these terms and he replied that they would be satisfactory to him. Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, replied to a similar question:

"I think the price a fair one when you take into consideration the fact that the banking syndicate will be expected to purchase the issue or part of it outright. Terms are likely to get worse before they get better."

Frederick H. Shipman, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, agreed with Mr. Kelsey, but he thought that the offering might be attractive to the public and to the bankers at 97. Mr. Shipman understood, he said, that the terms proposed had been suggested by J. P. Morgan & Co., and that the Morgan concern was deeply interested in the issue because of commitments under other issues.

Asked if the New York Life Company was in a position to take any of the notes, Mr. Shipman replied that he thought the general public would have to be relied on to absorb the greater part of the issue. The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 today, when it is expected that Jacob H. Schiff will testify.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William A. Read & Co. announce that a very large proportion of the $5,000,000 Minneapolis Street Railway Company, Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Company, first mortgage 5s due Jan. 15, 1919, has been extended by the present holders, who had until July 15 to accept the privilege of extension at a 7 per cent. rate from July 15, 1918 to January 15, 1922. The remainder of the 7 per cent. bonds not extended by holders of the maturing 5s have been sold by the bankers.

F. J. Lisman & Co., are offering at prices to yield from 6¼ to 8 per cent., ten long-term railroad bonds.

The new Steel and Tube Company of America which was organized with $15,502,940 of capital stock, all of one class, will increase its capitalization by $3,000,000. The shareholders have agreed to purchase the new stock for cash at par. The funds raised will be used for furthering the company's construction program.

William West & Co. announce that Victor M. Loweree has become associated with their bond sales department.

A. B. Murray has opened offices at 52 Broadway, where he will do a general investment business, specializing in unlisted and inactive securities.

NATION TO ASSUME CONTROL OF DOCTORS

Either to Enroll All in a Volunteer Corps or Provide Legislation to Draft Them.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Government is about to assume control of the entire medical profession in the United States to obtain sufficient doctors for the fast-growing army and at the same time to distribute those remaining to the localities or services where they are most needed for civilian work.

This mobilization is to be accomplished either by enrolling all doctors in a volunteer service corps under pledge to accept whatever service, military or civilian, that may be assigned to them by the governing body of the corps, or, if the voluntary plan is not successful, by legislation providing for drafting them into Government service. Medical officers of the Government believe compulsory conscription will not be necessary.

Organization plans for the Volunteer Medical Service Corps already have been made and enrollment started in a few States under authority of the Council of National Defense. Instead of enrolling in this corps only those physicians not suitable for military service, either because of age, physical infirmity, dependency, or institutional or public need, as planned at present, the Government is expected soon to throw open the membership to all doctors, and to bind them with a pledge "during the present emergency to accept service, military or civilian, wherever, whenever, and for whatever duty he may be called by the central governing board."

Under this project the army and navy would take those physicians and surgeons best fitted for active duty and who can be spared from civilian requirements. At the same time the Government would maintain a continuous survey of the country and assign doctors to those communities in which there are too few practitioners.

The practical operation, officials believe, would cause little of this relocation, however, since physicians who are needed in certain communities, hospitals, schools, or other essential civilian services would not be commissioned in the army.

Conferences of doctors were held today in Washington and a number of other cities to discuss the operation of the voluntary enrollment plan. A committee of army and navy surgeons also completed today recommendations for inclusion in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps all doctors, instead of only those disqualified for military service. Of the 143,000 doctors in the United States it is estimated that between 80,000 and 95,000 are in active practice, and 23,000, or about one-fourth, are in the army or navy. Nearly 50,000 will be required eventually for the army. The active practitioners remaining, together with those who have retired, but who can be persuaded to resume active work, must carry on the health maintenance work in this country.

It became known today that Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, Surgeon General Braisted of the navy, and Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service were considering a plan for commissioning all teachers in medical schools and assigning them to their present duties. This would constitute a means of preventing further disruption of medical teaching staffs, and at the same time recognize the public service of those men.

GERMAN HOPES IN MOROCCO

Spanish Project of Gibraltar Tunnel Pleases Cologne Paper.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 18.—The Cologne Volkszeitung notes with considerable satisfaction that the proposed Gibraltar tunnel is to be a Spanish undertaking and not British. Spain is right, the paper says, in making use of the war to secure her position, and if the project succeeds she will begin a new foreign policy, which she will continue to maintain. It shows a decided policy by the Spanish Government, the Volkszeitung remarks, and renouncement of the Liberals' policy under Romano, which would have given the whole of Morocco to France.

The paper enlarges on the whole Morocco question, saying that Morocco should remain Spanish. "All these questions," it says, "will be discussed at the peace conference, and Germany and Spain will have a mutual interest in not allowing French influence to be supreme in Morocco and in not being bound by the open door policy for economic undertakings. Morocco is a natural expansion ground for Spain."

If Spain acts energetically, the paper says, it may recover much which seemed irretrievably lost before the world war. [Germany's acute interest in this question is doubtless with a view to obtaining raw materials and the Spanish markets.]

300,000 WOMEN FARMING.

Number Working the Land in England More Than Trebled This Year.

LONDON, July 18.—More than 300,000 women are at present engaged on land in Great Britain, compared with 91,000 last year, Rowland E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, told the House of Commons today in discussing the estimate of the Agricultural Department.

There also is a large increase in the number of soldiers, German prisoners, and interned aliens doing agricultural work. The speaker added that the difficulty was that while the shortage of labor might be made good to some extent the quality could not be made good.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	.28
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.10
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.03	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.08	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.20	Union Con	.38
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.06	Mexican dollars	.77

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.90	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Cons	.20
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.56	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.25	Jumbo Exten	.07
Midway	.06	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.09
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.05
Rescue	.07	Union Amalg	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.52½	White Caps	.31
Tonopah Exten	1.67½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.05	Nevada Hills	.02
West Tonopah	.20	Packard	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.38
Atlanta	.03	Round Mountain	.15
Booth	.02	United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	4½	4¾
Dr. J'pot	4	5	McKinney	5½	6½
Elkton	3½	4	Portland	81	90
El Paso	12	15	U. Gold M.	13	14
Golden C.	163½	166	Vindicator	36	45
Granite	18	25	Rose Nicol	5	7

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	5¼	6	Iron Cap	21	21¾
B. St. Gas	7	8	Iron Bloss	35	40
Begole	50	60	La Rose	34	40
Black Hawk	1.00	1¼	Majestic	20	25
Bohemia	85	95	Mex. Mets	47	50
Bost. Ely	75	85	Moj. Tung	9	11
Bost. & M.	53	54	N. Baltic	90	99
Butte & L.	13	16	N. Z. & L.	15	17
Bost. & Ar.	1	2	N. Cornelia	18¼	18½
Crystal	22	23	Nev. Doug	50	52
Calaveras	75	1¼	Nixon Nev	44	45
Crown Res	15	25	Oneco	20	30
Cortes	5	15	Onondaga	20	30
Cham., old	5	6	S.W. Miami, part paid	1	1½
Chief Con	2½	2⅝			
Denbeigh	1	2	S.W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
E. & B. B.	2⅝	2¾	U. V. Ext	38¼	39½
Earl-Eagle	2	3	Victoria M.	33	40
Fortuna	2	5	Yukon Gold	90	1.00
Houghton	50	75			
Homa Oil	67	68			

GORE HOTLY ATTACKS WHEAT PRICE VETO

Asserts That Wilson Was Misled by the Statements of "Courtier Farmers."

REPROACHES COTTON MEN

Declares Southern Senators Inconsistent in Not Restricting Price of Their Staple.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President's veto of $2.40 wheat was attacked today by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who incidentally chided Southern Senators for refusing to stand by a high wheat price, while standing fast for a high cotton price.

"Courtier farmers, swinging the incense before the President, have told him that it is the essence of justice and fairness that the farmer shall receive 80 cents less a bushel for his wheat than he could get in the open market," said the Oklahoma Senator. "They whispered to him what was pleasing to his ear and did not tell him the truth. The truth is that in North Dakota wheat costs $2.19 and in Minnesota $3.01 to produce, while the farmer receives but $2.05 or $2.10."

Only a handful of Senators was present, as this was one of the two days of each week when the Senate meets during the recess interim. Senators Gronna and McCumber, both of North Dakota, Norris of Nebraska, Reed of Missouri, Borah of Idaho, and others from the wheat States heard the speech.

Aims Shaft at Fletcher.

Fletcher of Florida was the target of Gore's attack on cotton prices.

"Never will the Senator," said Senator Gore, turning to Senator Fletcher, "vote to reduce the price of cotton. I ask him to apply only the same principle to wheat. Would he be willing to have cotton at 22½ cents? Never."

Senator Fletcher drew Senator Gore's fire further when the Florida Senator rose and said:

"A man from the Northwest told me that any amount over $1 obtained on wheat is profit. I do not know that this is true, but it is what he told me."

Later in his speech Mr. Gore said, sarcastically:

"It might be possible to find some farmer in the South who expects office from the President, and who is willing to say that cotton is worth but 22½ cents."

The Oklahoma Senator dissected the reasons which the President offered when he voted the agricultural bill containing the wheat amendment. Then he said bitterly:

"The principles upon which the President bases his arguments have no more application than the Draconian Code or the nebular hypothesis."

Says Wilson Was Misinformed.

He also said he thought that the President, in the press of business, must have obtained his information from some one else, otherwise he would not have had "such a complete misinformation of the facts." This sentiment was echoed by Senator Gronna, who said:

"I am sorry that I must disagree with the President. I endorse every single word the Senator from Oklahoma has said."

Senator Reed, of Missouri, submitted figures to prove that the rise in cotton prices had been swifter than that in wheat. His table ran:

	Wheat.	Cotton.
1912	$0.76	$11.52
1913	.79 9-10	12.80
1914	.98 6-10	11.13
1915	.91 9-10	10.14
1916	1.60 3-10	14.45
1917	2.00	23.49

"There seems to be one thing about cotton and one thing about wheat," said Senator Gore. "Cotton is now around 30 cents. But wheat costs 80 cents more to make than is paid for it.

"There also seems to be one code of morals for the cotton men and packers and another for the wheat farmers. Now that the President has vetoed $2.40 wheat, there seems only one thing to do, and that is to reduce, by 25 per cent. from the prices of August, 1917, everything that the farmer buys. This seems to me doubtful wisdom, but it is the only remedy."

Talk of Cotton Price Fixing.

In connection with the Senate debate, the talk of some plan of fixing the price of cotton again sprang up. There are now in Washington three groups of men who are discussing this plan. One group, composed of spinners and Eastern bankers, favor a price-fixing plan, a warehouse system, and the purchase of the cotton surplus through Federal aid.

Another group made up of Southern bankers, who handle cotton securities, would like to see cotton stabilized as to price, if not too low. They would like to see a cotton corporation formed under Federal auspices which would purchase the surplus crop. The third group is composed of farmers and producers, who are unalterably opposed to price-fixing and against any Government regulation. They would favor a warehouse system such as was advocated by the Lever bill.

The three groups have had some conferences with Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board. He is said to favor a cotton price—if one is fixed—at somewhere between 22½ and 27½ cents.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CUBA RAILROAD—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
May gross	$1,186,421	$562,969	$681,003
Net	460,837	149,138	348,685
Sur. aft. chgs.	375,001	55,780	261,181
11 mos. gross	10,582,079	5,645,587	6,211,585
Net	3,848,732	1,552,983	3,109,619
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,354,186	551,565	2,314,953

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELEC. CO. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES FOR JUNE—

		Increase.
Gross earnings	$783,150	$20,158
Net opr. earnings	366,365	16,544
Total net earnings and other income	582,000	13,802
Surplus	172,894	26,168
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 1918.		
Gross earnings	6,096,573	389,143
Net opr. earnings	3,042,195	2,608
Total net earnings and other income	4,021,128	6,876
Surplus	1,880,183	34,527

DETROIT EDISON CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	$1,011,610	$868,760	$142,850
Net after taxes	255,181	230,747	25,434
Sur. aft. chgs.	149,700	146,492	3,208
Six mos. gross	6,692,832	5,997,504	695,328
Net after taxes	1,856,414	1,968,373	*112,959
Sur. after chgs.	1,250,635	1,460,317	*209,683

*Decrease.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.15	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.10
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'28	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.90	5.50
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Louis. & Nash	1918-'28	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.50	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.25
Missouri Pacific	1918-'26	5	7.25	6.25
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.40	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.40
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.50
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.35	5.85
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.40	6.00

Approve British Bank Merger.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times understands the Government has sanctioned the amalgamation of Lloyd's Bank and the Capital and Counties Bank and of the National Bank of Scotland and the London and River Plate Bank.

SHARP COTTON ADVANCE ON NEWS FROM FRANCE

Prices Carried Back Over 100 Points from Low Level of Week—Day's Gain 40-51 Points.

Several factors, of which the splendid news from France was only one, helped the local cotton market yesterday to continue its sharp advance, carrying prices back over a hundred points from the low level early in the week. Besides the general optimism, the technical position of the market, at least at the outset, was still highly unfavorable to the shorts, the weather news continued unfavorable to the crop, and the news from Washington, where a conference is discussing the formation of a Government cotton-buying corporation analogous to the Government Grain Corporation, was regarded as looking toward at least a maintenance of present price levels and removing the threat of arbitrary price-fixing.

July led the market again at the outset, fully 30 points over the previous night's closing being bid by worried short speculators in their eagerness to get out of the month without paying spot prices for delivery. As soon as trading was well under way, however, it was clear that the forward movement was still unchecked, and the new crop months, with October and December dividing the bulk of the business between them, came rapidly up alongside and finally passed July in the amount of their gains.

Not only short covering, but considerable new speculative buying, was believed to be sending the market along, while trade representatives also showed more willingness to buy than they have displayed for months at anything like the present levels. There was a fairly sharp recession in the early afternoon, caused by realizing from early purchasers, but their volume was not sufficient to check the movement long. A little later, with a new advance, several substantial stop-loss orders were uncovered on the short side, and the closing prices were practically at the high level for the day. The close was firm, up 40 to 51 points.

Spot quotations in the South have been little affected by the present bull movement, but spot cotton in New York is now quoted at levels only a little below those of last March, and within 2 cents of the high level of the year. The premium of spots over futures is much greater than it was during the big bull movement of the early Spring.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	29.00	29.16	28.85	29.10@29.15	28.70
Aug.	26.85	27.18	26.85	27.24@27.29	26.75
Sept.	..	26.20	26.20	26.63 bid	26.20
Oct.	25.42@25.50	25.76	25.35	25.73@25.75	25.30
Nov.	24.65@24.70	24.70	24.65	25.16 bid	24.72
Dec.	24.75@24.78	25.00	24.64	25.06@25.09	24.62
Jan.	24.47@24.48	24.89	24.46	24.86@24.89	24.33
Feb.	..	..	..	24.76 bid	24.25
March	24.33	24.77	24.33	24.76@24.77	24.25
April	..	..	..	24.76 bid	24.25
May	24.82 bid	24.70	24.50	24.76@24.77	24.25

The local market for spot cotton was 40 points higher at 34.10c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30c; New Orleans, 29.75c; Savannah, 30.25c; Augusta, 29.25c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 29.50c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	2,338	4,120	4,307
Exports		4,004	450
Exports, season	3,932,242	3,911,237	5,512,234
New York stks.	122,377	129,418	41,537
Port stocks	1,045,988	1,077,109	636,680
N. Y. arrivals	1,272	2,061	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling, old contract, 22.04d; good middling, new contract, 21.59d. Sales, 1,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 54,000; American, 29,000. Futures opened quiet, 8 to 10 points advance. Closed steady, 6 to 22 points advance on new, 10 points decline on old contracts. July, 22.17d; August, 20.97d; September, 20.07d; October, 19.60d; November, 19.32d. Manchester: Yarns firm, cloths quiet.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am.W.W. & E.1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Buff. & Susq.	1½	..	July 27	July 20
Cities Service	½	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do.	¾	Stk	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do. pf.	½	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Clinchfield Coal	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Gaston, W. & W.	$1	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
New Niquero Sugar	10	Ex	July 30	July 22
Do. pf.	10	Ex	July 30	July 22
People's Nat. G. & P.	50c	Q	July 25	July 20
Taylor-W. I. & S.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 24

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 10th, 1918.
Notice to Holders of
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
Purchase Money Bonds.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned as Trustee to pay and redeem twenty-eight (28) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued, The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, the Trustee will on August 1st, 1918, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:
1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190 and 1191,
and said bonds will on August 1st, 1918, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1918.

The usual certificate required under the Internal Revenue Tax Act must accompany the bonds.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1918.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 327 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

MUSKOGEE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY,
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, under the mortgage of the Muskogee Electric Traction Company, dated May 1, 1912, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of four thousand and seven and 15-100 dollars ($4,007.15), at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, July 26, 1918; on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., July 5, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

LOST AT SEA THROUGH ENEMY ACTION—Six shares Baltimore & Ohio Common stock Certificate No. A90256. Three shares Baltimore & Ohio Preferred stock Certificate No. B31511, both certificates registered in the name of Henry Thomas Hickman.
ADAMS, DAVIS & BARTOL,
45 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Colombia

Collections on Colombia handled at reasonable rates and receive the best attention. Satisfactory bills will be purchased or advanced against.

If you are interested in trade with Colombia, we will be glad to consult with you.

MERCANTILE BANK OF THE AMERICAS
An American Bank for Foreign Trade
Capital and Surplus $3,400,000
NEW YORK, - - 38 Pine Street
Paris, - - - 11 Blvd. Haussmann
Barcelona, - - - - - Canuda, 2

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Municipal Bonds

$21,000
Westchester County, N. Y.
5% Registered Bridge Bonds
Due Aug. 1, 1919-25 inc.
Exempt from personal property tax and legal investment Savings Banks and Trust funds, New York State. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
Opinion Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow.
Price to yield 4.45%

$59,000
Dade County, Florida
5% Causeway Bonds
Due Oct. 1, 1947-54 inclusive.
Accepted to secure Postal Savings Deposits. Payable at United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York City.
Opinion of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay of New York.
Price 100 & Int., yielding 5%

$50,000
McHenry County, N. D.
6% Seed Grain Bonds
Due March 1, 1921.
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits. Payable at American Exchange National Bank, New York City.
Opinion Hon. Chas. B. Wood of Chicago.
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WE WILL BUY
500 Anglo-Amer. Oil
25 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of Ind.
50 S. O. of N. J.
100 S. O. of N. Y.
25 Vacuum Oil
WE WILL SELL
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35 Crescent P. L.
Galena Signal Rights
50 Illinois P. L.
25 Prairie O. & G.
50 Swan & Finch
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
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You can now invest in our
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Paying 5½ per cent.
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Trust funds may now be invested promptly in GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES, in any amount, without the usual delays and loss of interest incident to finding single mortgages for funds awaiting investment.
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We have prepared *an interesting analysis* of the
American Telephone *and* Telegraph Company
New 7-Year 6% Convertible Gold Bonds

THIS IS *not the usual financial circular*, but a brief, concise guide for the investor, indicating the worth of the new bonds, measured by the market values and prices of other *A. T. & T. issues.* This pamphlet also shows the present equity, the comparative increase in debt and assets and the value of the conversion privilege carried by the new bonds, measured by the prices of the capital stock over a period of years.

Copies of this American Telephone & Telegraph Bond Analysis may be obtained upon application

The EQUITABLE TRUST CO. *of* NEW YORK
Bond Department 37 WALL STREET N Y

To the Holders of Certificates of deposit of
Central Union Trust Company of New York for
SIX-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES,
due July 1, 1918, of

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

and

To the Holders of the above Notes:

Over 94 per cent. of the above notes having been deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated June 21, 1918, the Plan set forth in said Agreement and in the Company's circular letter of the same date for the renewal or extension of the above notes has been declared operative.

The New Notes deliverable as set forth in the Plan, and the cash payable to Depositors who have elected to accept Offer (A) as set forth in the Plan, will respectively be deliverable and payable to Depositors under the above Agreement on **August 15, 1918**, at the office of Central Union Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon the presentation and surrender of the certificates of deposit held by said respective Depositors, with proper transfers thereof if registered otherwise than to bearer.

In order to afford holders of the above notes who have not already deposited the same the opportunity of becoming parties to the Plan, the time for the deposit of notes has been extended to **August 9, 1918**, after which date Offer (A) will be withdrawn as to all notes not then deposited, except with the approval in each case of the War Finance Corporation.

Dated, New York, July 16, 1918.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By T. S. WILLIAMS,
President.

Referring to the above notice, delivery of the New Notes and payment of the amounts in cash therein mentioned on August 15, 1918, will be facilitated if Depositors will deliver their certificates of deposit to the undersigned in advance of said date with instructions as to the delivery or shipment of the New Notes and of the checks for the cash payment to which they will be respectively entitled. Where delivery of New Notes and checks is not to be made at the office of the undersigned, specific instructions should be given as to the manner of shipment.

Dated New York, July 16, 1918.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

U. S. LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION

It is to the interest of stockholders of the common and preferred shares of the above corporation, whether owning stock outright or carrying same on margin, to communicate immediately with Box B-21, Room 211, 44 Broad St., New York.

WANTED
35 Bucyrus Co. Com.
150 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
25 Emerson Brantingham Pfd.
100 Emerson Brantingham Com.
100 Int'l Motor Truck 1st Pfd.
FOR SALE
25 General Ry. Signal Com.
23 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
40 Int'l Motor Truck 2nd Pfd.
150 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
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Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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C. W. Pope & Co.
Our weekly Market Letters present each week the facts as we see them concerning the investment position of the Sound Unlisted issues.
This letter is sent free on request.
Information of this class will be of help to you. Write us today and we will send the letter on trial for three months.
No Margin Business Accepted.
We Invite Personal Inquiry.
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SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

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Amer. Cyanamid Com. and Pfd.
Burns Bros. Ice 1st and 2d Pfd.
Empire Trust Co. Stock
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Federal Sugar Com.
Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
N. Y. Shipbuilding 5s
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Singer Mfg. Stock
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

Carbon Steel
Lima Locomotive
Poole Engineering
Gillette Safety Razor
Wright-Martin Preferred
Curtiss Aeroplane Preferred
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Bethlehem Steel 7s
All Maturities.
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Building Tel. Spruce 381
NEW YORK Equitable Building Tel. Rector 5354

Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
United Lt. & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

New York Shipbuilding
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Bonds & Stocks
Local to New York & B'klyn.
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

American Water Works & Electric
5s, 1934.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

Atlantic Fruit
Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
Amer. Graphophone 6s, 1930
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3317. 25 Broad St.
BORDEN'S COND. MILK COM.
SAFETY CAR HTG. & LTG.
HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
U. S. MORTGAGE & TRUST
NORTHERN OHIO ELEC. COM.
WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPR. COM & PFD.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway, Tel. Rector 9876, New York.

Buy
War Savings Stamps
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

OFFER WHARTON CO. BONDS.

$1,200,000 5-Year Convertible 6s to Yield 8.10 Per Cent.

Chandler & Co., Incorporated, are offering $1,200,000 Wharton Steel Company's five-year convertible first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at 91½ and interest, to yield 8.10 per cent. The bonds are convertible at par into common stock at the holder's option, at any time after two years. The authorized issue is $3,000,000 and the balance of the unissued bonds has been reserved to refund the $1,200,000 of two-year 6 per cent. notes due Dec. 28, 1919, and $600,000 is reserved for extensions and betterments.

The company has outstanding $3,000,000 of capital stock. It owns $500,000 of stock and $350,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Wharton & Northern Railroad Company, operating 23¼ miles of road. In 1917 the net earnings of the railroad amounted to 12 per cent. on its capital stock after the payment of all charges.

The sales of the Wharton Steel Company for the period from Feb. 10, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917, amounted to $4,215,027, and the net profits amounted to $886,784. The net income applicable for interest charges was at the annual rate of six and three-quarter times the interest requirements on the new note issue.

CUDAHY NOTES YIELD 7½%.

Syndicate Offers $10,000,000 5-Year 7% Notes at 98.

A syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. is offering $10,000,000 of Cudahy Packing Company's five-year 7 per cent. notes at 98, at which price the yield to the investor is slightly more than 7½ per cent.

The notes are secured by guarantees and pledges of the company, under the terms of which the quick assets, during the life of the notes, must equal at least 200 per cent. of the total notes outstanding. The net profits of the company applicable to interest charges for the last fiscal year were nearly four times the amount of that obligation. The average net profits for the last three years amounted to 3 3-10 times all interest charges.

The notes carry a sinking fund provision by the terms of which at least $1,500,000 will be retired in 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922, thus paying off at least 60 per cent. of the present issue before maturity.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—Thirty-three new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,105,000, were chartered today. They include:

Lillian Walker Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; L. Park, L. Walker, A. L. Berman, 501 5th Av.

Pana-Straw-La, Inc., Manhattan, make goods, wares, and merchandise, $250,000; S. Markatos, M. Whitebone, J. C. Crowley, 1,451 Lexington Av.

Liberty Sweater Works, Manhattan, $10,000; F. Liss, J. B. Finkelstein, L. Stimel, 763 Jennings St., Bronx.

Delivery Service, Manhattan, $5,000; M. Antkes, R. Schwartz, J. E. Ankus, 745 Riverside Drive.

The Eagle Wheel and Tire Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. B. Thiess, J. E. Harrigan, G. S. Gallagher, 672 St. Nicholas Av.

The Eagle Puncture-Proof Tire and Wheel Co., Manhattan, $450,000; same as preceding.

W. J. Byrnes & Co. of New York, Manhattan, trucking and freight forwarding, $100,000; W. D. l'Huillier, R. A. Prior, Jr., W. J. Byrnes, 52 Broadway.

Gilchrist System, Manhattan, amusements, lectures, and motion pictures, $10,000; C. C. Swift, L. J. Fisher, H. E. Tobey, 1,461 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

Alsace, Inc., Manhattan, theatrical, $10,000; J. J. Lazaroo, M. A. Schlesinger, D. A. Andrews, 105 West 40th St.

Sunrise Lumber Co., Manhattan, $30,000; F. A. Goldston, P. J. McDonnell, M. Goldberger, 178 2d St.

Nugent Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; J. J. Isaacs, E. S. Schwartz, P. Nugent, 44 Walton St., Brooklyn.

The Collins Stevedoring and Trucking Co., Rockaway Beach, $10,000; J. J. Collins, H. L. Ford, R. B. Perrineo, 870 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

Marine Stevedoring Co., Esophus, $100,000; F. Stannard, L. Delmonte, J. H. Michner, Jr., 515 West 110th St.

Mercantile Transport Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Kessler, I. O'Leary, I. Abramowitzo, 1,888 Crotona Parkway, Bronx.

H. S. Stevens & Co., Brierhill, St. Lawrence County, flour, feed and coal, $10,000; H. McEwan, Jr., C. J. Spaulding, H. S. Stevens, Brierhill.

E. A. Fay & Co., Waddington, St. Lawrence County, flour, feed and coal, $100,000; R. H. McEwan, Jr., C. J. Spaulding, B. H. Cirdwell, Ogdensburg.

The Ogden Corp., Binghamton, devices for motor vehicles, $100,000; F. W. Welsh, W. G. Phelps, W. H. Ogden, Binghamton.

North Atlantic Eng. Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; R. J. F. Gerstle, L. P. Garibuso, E. Williams, 515 West 187th St.

Republic Industrial Co., Manhattan, general contractors and mechanical engineers, $10,000; T. F. Dougherty, H. J. Schumacher, M. P. Murphy, 36 East 31st St.

Merit Binding Co., Manhattan, straight and bias bindings, $5,000; S. W. Phillips, D. Elson, C. A. Kanin, 769 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Forest Paper Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Pomerange, L. Aldeman, A. Wellberg, 34 West 17th St.

148th Street Garage, Manhattan, $50,000; S. Marxo, N. Rabinowitz, J. Kassell, 816 East 179th St., Bronx.

Benitor Rovira Co., Manhattan, cigars and tobasso, $450,000; B., J. B., and H. A. Rovira, 182 West 58th St.

Carver & Nate Co., Manhattan, hydraulic equipment, heating and ventilating, $10,000; F. H. Carver, C. D. Landry, E. F. Whittier, 533 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Well-Made Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Katz, J. Spiegelman, J. L. Grubel, 126 East 28th St., Brooklyn.

Franklin International Corp., Manhattan, jobbers and retailers hardwars, $10,000; E. and L. Edgber, L. Klein, 2,158 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Eighth Street Garage, Manhattan, $40,000; H. Davidowz, W. and C. Etra, 372 South St.

Adams Laundry Machinery Co., Troy, machine shop and foundry supplies, $200,000; F. P. Dolan, W. F. Seber, J. H. Broderick, Troy.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Leather Wear Co. of America, Manhattan, $10,000 to $75,000.

Crown Disc Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

Cronne Shirt Co., Hudson Falls, $50,000 to $200,000.

Kaufman & Roseburg, Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Lang Propeller Co. of America, Manhattan, stated capital to $50,000 and number shares of common stock, no par value, to 2,500.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Restoff Mining Co., Manhattan, $3,601,000 to $2,501,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

German Evangelical Lutheran St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn E. D. Brooklyn, to Evangelical Lutheran St. Mark's Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Weehawken Wrecking Co., New Jersey, $25,000; representative, S. Barris, 216 Eldridge St.

Titan Automatic Tool Co., New Jersey, $1,500,000; representative, P. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Castle Kid Co., New Jersey; new representative, M. J. P. Rossbach, 55 Franklin St.

M. Cohn & Co., New Jersey; new representative, W. G. Ellis, Owego, Tioga County.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Sutton Manor Realty Co., New Rochelle.
Lion Waist Co., Manhattan.
American Kalamein Works, Manhattan.
Salix & Co., Manhattan.
Wilson Office Furniture Co., Manhattan.
Spiegel, Jacobs & Spiegel, Manhattan.
The Turnau Realty Co., Manhattan.
Lillian Walker Productions, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Charters filed:

General Cement Products Co., Camden, $100,000; Thos. B. Hall, Camden; Giles S. Doty, Penns Grove; William A. Allison, Philadelphia.

Liberty Dextrine Refinery, Newark, $100,000; James T. Reid, East Orange; W. L. Ramage, West Orange; S. D. Bartlett, Bloomfield.

Union Co-operative Bakery of Roselle, Elizabeth, $25,000; Israel Wagner, William O. Grodnick, Annie Baker, and Joe Baker, Roselle.

New Jersey Lumber Mfg. Co., Farmingdale, $3,000; auto fuses. James F. Sweeney, Farmingdale; Maxim Mosson, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 18.—Charters filed:

Rockaway Rolling Mills Co., $7,500,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Bayon Pierre Land Co., $50,000; E. D. Adair, R. S. Houck, E. P. Becker, all of Scranton, Penn.

Rolle Castings Co., iron founders, &c., $25,000; Wray C. Arnold, M. Elliott, Frank J. Riers, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Robert L. Ream Co., rubber goods; $15,000; Frank M. McKelevey, Harry W. K. Smith, John T. Akers, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Fidelity Automobiles Service Ass'n, $10,000; Samuel J. Myers, Robert M. Wilbur, Hyman Shane of Philadelphia.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Matre Bercker Co. to Matre & Co., and increasing its capital stock from $70,000 to $200,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93⅞, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78⅞.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.60	1.55⅛	1.55¼	1.59¼	..
August	1.61½	1.55¾	1.56⅛	1.60	..
September	1.61½	1.56⅛	1.56⅝	1.60¼	1.61⅞

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 88½@89c; No. 2 white, 89c; No. 3 white, 88½c; No. 4 white, 87@87½c; ordinary clipped, 87½@88½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77	75½	75⅝	76⅝	70⅝
August	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅝	..
September	71⅞	70½	70½	71¼	56⅝

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	..	..	26.20	26.15	20.20
September	26.30	26.22	26.22	26.25	20.45
Ribs—					
July	..	..	24.45	24.40	21.22
September	24.80	24.72	24.75	24.72	21.40
Pork—					
July	..	..	45.30	45.25	40.40
September	45.50	45.27	45.40	45.35	39.65

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.27	8.27
August	..	..	8.27	8.27
September	8.40	8.40	8.39	8.42
October	..	..	8.46	8.47
November	..	..	8.53	8.54
December	8.61	8.61	8.60	8.63

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 20,733 packages. Supplies more liberal and feeling on the fine and fancy grades of creamery is fairly steady. Outside quotations are rather more extreme. Good demand for the secondary grades, while renovated, ladles, and packing stock are quite strong. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 45½@46¼c; extras, 92 score, 45@45¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43¼@44¼c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 41@43c; thirds, 39@40c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 36@41c; renovated, extras, 40c; firsts, 38½@39½c; lower grades, 35@37½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@37½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 30@32½c.

EGGS.—24,202 packages. The market is dull, and while strictly fine to fancy qualities are sustained in price, there is decded weakness on medum grades. Many of them are being sold a little below recent obtainable prices. On much of the supply of Western current packed stock, and even some stock which does not show the high quality necessary to attract the very best class of trade, there are offerings to shade prices fully 1c per dozen. The full range of values, however, is without change. Good dirties and checks hold firm. Nearby white eggs are in large accumulation; most of these are more or less defective, and while strictly fancy goods have some movement at sustained prices, leading to an unchanged range of quotations, the average of sales is lower and there is strong pressure to clean up. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46c; regular packed extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed firsts, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 37@40c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; undergrades, 26@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@54c; ordinary to prime, 45@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@51c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 50@51c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 43@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@46c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Forecast:
N. C.—Showers Fri.; fair Sat.
S. C., Fla., and Ga.—Showers Fri. and Sat.
Ala.—Showers Fri; cloudy and showers Sat.
Miss.—Cloudy Fri.; fair Sat.
Tenn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ky. and Ind.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair.
Mich.—Fair and warmer Fri.; cloudy Sat.
Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat.
La.—Fri. fair in s., probably showers and cooler in n.; Sat. fair.
Ark.—Fri fair; Sat. fair, warmer.
Okla.—Fri. and Sat. fair, rising temperature.
E. Tex.—Fri. fair, cooler in n. e.; Sat. fair.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞
4½s June, 1965	100⅞	101⅛	101
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101½	101
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101½	101
4½s Mar., 1957	101	101½	101
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95⅞	96¼	96
4¼s April, 1963	95⅞	96¼	96
4¼s Mar., 1964	95⅞	96¼	96
4¼s Mar., 1962	95⅞	96¼	96
4¼s Sept., 1960	95⅞	96¼	96
4s May, 1959	91	91½	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91½	91
4s May, 1957	91	91½	91
4s Nov., 1956	90⅝	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1955	90⅝	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93¾	92½
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82⅝	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81⅜	82½	82
3½s May, 1954	81½	..	81¾
The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1919-1920	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
3½s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1918	4.75	..	4.60
6s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
200	Cities Service	205½	204	204	205½
100	Cities Service pf	74½	74¼	74¼	74¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	73
Am. Gas & Electric	80½	83
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	36	39
Am. Light & Traction	184	187
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	95
Am. Power & Light	40	45
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	69
Am. Public Utilities	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11½	13
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & L.pf.	85	90
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	68	73
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt.	20	22
Com. Pow., Ry.& Lt.pf.	44	46
Conn. Power pf.	79	83
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	50	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	74
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	91	93
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Miss. River Power	14	17
Miss. River Power pf.	42½	..
Northern Ohio Electric	15	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	55	65
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56
Northern States Power	40	43
Nor. States Power pf.	80	82
Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	35½	37
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	82
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	15
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	42	46
Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	58½	61
Southern Cal. Edison	78	80
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	96	98
Standard Gas & Elec.	4	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	25
Tampa Electric	100	104
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	3	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14½	16
United Light & Rys.	29½	31
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	62	63
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Western Power	13	14½
Western Power pf.	50	52
West. Church & Kerr.	60	66
West. Church & K. pf.	76	80
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	96	..
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	67	70
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	90½
Cities Service deb. 7s	101	102
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	88½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	86½
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78½	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	87	90
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	93½	97
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	79	84
Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	88
Puget Sd. Tr., L.&P. 6s	100	..
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Utah Securities 6s	85½	87
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Coal	85¼	85¼	85¼
64	Cosden	6½	6½	6½
25	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Con. Power	96½	96½	96½
30	Davison Ch.	35	35	35
155	Houston Oil	78½	77	77
100	Do pf	75	75	75
50	Tube	75	75	75
100	United Rys.	20	20	20
25	W., B. & A.	29	29	29

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	City 3½s	91	91	91
2,000	Ga.Ry.& E.5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
$1,000	Wash., Balt. & A. 5s	82½	82½	82½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	50	50	50
200	Alaska	3⅞	3¾	3¾
60	Allouez	51	51	51
185	Ariz. Com.	14¼	14	14¼
5	Anaconda	69	69	69
91	Cal. & Ariz.	69	67⅞	69
1	Cal. & Hec.	460	460	460
20	Davis-Daly	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
275	Island Cr'k	62	61	62
100	La Salle	2½	2½	2½
10	Mayfl'r O.C.	3 1/16	3 1/16	3 1/16
50	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾
70	N. Butte	14¾	14½	14¾
260	Old Dom.	43	42½	43
15	Osceola	52	52	52
160	Pond Creek	18¼	18	18¼
5	Quincy	70	70	70
20	Seneca	11	11	11
525	Shannon	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	St. Mary's	52	52	52
50	Sup. Cop.	5½	5½	5½
430	Trinity	3 1/16	3	3
150	Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	U. S. Smelt.	43½	43½	43½
2	Do pf.	43½	43½	43½
335	Utah Con.	10	9⅞	10
50	Utah Metal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Wolverine	29	29	29
300	Wyandot	50c	50c	50c

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Bos. & Alb.	132	132	132
80	Bos. El.	72½	72	72½
103	Bos. & Me.	34½	33	34½
15	Bos. & L.	83	83	83
70	Mass El. pf.	18	18	18
280	New Haven	38¾	38½	38¾
5	Old Colony	95	95	95
2	West End	49½	49½	49½

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Ag. Ch.	94½	94½	94½
2	Amosk'g pf.	78½	78½	78½
100	Am. Pneu.	50c	50c	50c
5	Am. Sug. pf.	111	111	111
853	A.T.& Lt.	97	96	97
24	Am.Wool.pf.	94½	93¼	94½
25	A.G.& W.I.	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1,053	Booth Fish	27	26⅝	26⅝
2,120	Cent. Steel	13½	12⅞	13¼
20	Edison El.	137	137	137
2,365	Fairbanks	42	40	42
16	Gen. Elec.	147¼	146¾	147¼
140	Island Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20	Mass. Gas	85½	85½	85½
4	McEl'n 1st pf	90	90	90
37	Mergenth'r	114¾	114	114
5	Reece But.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5	Swift	106½	106	106
2	Do war'ts.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
150	Un. Fruit	128	126	128
10	Un. Drug 1st pf.	49	49	49
590	Un. Shoe	40	39½	40
20	Do pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼
170	Ventura Oil.	7½	7⅝	7⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C.B.& Q.4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96
2,000	U.S.Smelt.6s.	95	95	95
12,000	Lib. 3½s	99.64	99.34	99.40
$11450	Do cv. 4s	94.10	93.80	93.84
1,900	Do 4s	94.04	93.74	93.84
11,750	Do 4¼s	96.04	95.74	95.84

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Booth Fish.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
25	Cudahy	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
125	Com. Edison	101	100½	101
20	Dia. Match	105½	105½	105½
50	People's Gas	44	44	44
14	Qua. Oats pf.	96	96	96
435	Sears-Roe	140	139	140
50	Stew.-War.	59½	59½	59½
352	Swift	106	105⅝	105⅝
1,968	Union Carb.	58¼	57⅞	58¼
10	Wilson pf	94½	94½	94½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Chicago Ry. 1st 5s	81	81	81
$22,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	90	90	90
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	92½	92	92

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
20	Am. Milling	11	11	11
55	Elec. Stor.	54⅝	54	54
500	Gen. Asph.	34½	34	34
10	Do pf.	69	69	69
142	Ins. N. A.	26¼	26	26
3,639	L. Sup. Cor.	21⅜	21	21¼
33	Lehigh Val.	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
217	Phila. Elec.	24½	24⅜	24⅜
55	Phila. R. T.	27½	27⅛	27⅜
29	Ph. Nat. Bk. warrants	85	80	85
140	Union Trac.	38½	37¾	38½
49	Un. Gas Im.	65	65	65
50	War. Iron	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
$1,000	City 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	Eq. I. G. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
12,700	Liberty 3½s	99.60	99.20	99.60
1,000	Do 1st 4s	93.96	93.96	93.96
19,300	Do 2d 4s	96.02	95.70	96.00
3,750	Do 2d 4¼s	93.96	93.96	93.96
$6,000	Nat. P. 4-6s	29	29	29
11,000	Ph.El.1st 5s.	93	93	93
2,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
3,000	Un. Ry. tr. ctf. 4s	57¼	57¼	57¼
1,000	Welsbach 5s	94	94	94

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Atlantic Refining	975	995	970
Borne-Scrymser	445	465	445
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	93	91
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	330	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	440	460	440
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	193
Galena Signal Oil	124	128	124
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	140	125
Illinois Pipe Line	164	168	164
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98	94
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	14¼	13¾
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200
Northern Pipe L.	104	108	104
Ohio Oil	320	324	320
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	32	35	32
Prairie Oil & Gas	508	515	495
Prairie Pipe Line	260	264	260
Solar Refining	310	320	310
Southern Pipe L.	180	183	180
South. Penn. Oil	265	270	265
S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	220	223	220
Stand. Oil of Ind.	610	620	605
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	527	530	525
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	275	278	273
Stand. Oil of Ohio	400	410	400
Swan & Finch	93	97	93
Union Tank	98	100	97
Vacuum Oil	335	340	335
Washington Oil	30	34	30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks were buoyant in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Exchange. Under the impetus of a vigorous and sustained buying movement, inspired by the good news from the battlefront, prices advanced from two to four points throughout the list. Final quotations were about the highest of the session.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Allis-Chalm.	34¼	34¼	34¼
850	Am. Can	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛
50	Am. C. & F.	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
150	Am. H. & L.	18⅜	17	18⅜
10	Do pf.	79	79	79
20	Am. Linseed	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜
20	Am. Loco.	67	67	67
680	Am. S. & R.	79½	77⅞	79¼
1,580	Am. Su. Tob.	126⅛	121⅛	126⅛
10	Am. T. & T.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
120	Am. Woolen	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
150	Am. Zinc	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
530	Anac. Cop.	69¼	68⅝	69¼
3,560	Bald. Loco.	92⅝	88½	92½
10	Balt. & Ohio	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1,430	Beth. St'l B.	83⅝	81⅞	83⅝
20	B'klyn R. T.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
20	Butte C. & Z.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
90	Butte & Sup.	31	30⅜	30⅜
60	Can. Pacific	148⅛	147⅛	148⅛
130	Cent.Leather	69⅜	68⅞	69⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
40	C.,M.& St.P.	42⅛	42	42⅛
70	C.,R.I.& P.	24⅛	24	24⅛
20	Chile Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
20	Chino Copper	40¼	40	40¼
90	Col. F. & I.	47	46⅛	47
850	Corn Prod.	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜
1,420	Crucible St'l	67⅝	65⅝	67⅝
10	CubaCaneSu.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
140	Dist. Secur.	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛
50	Erie	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
120	Do 1st pf.	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	33⅛	33	33⅛
290	Inspir. Cop.	53⅝	53	53⅝
20	Int. Mer. M.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1,240	Do pf.	99⅛	98⅛	98⅝
50	Int. Nickel.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
100	Int. Paper	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
10	Lack. Steel.	83½	83½	83½
50	Max. 2d pf.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1,140	Mex. Petrol.	101⅛	98⅞	101
850	Midvale Steel	52⅛	51⅞	52⅝
550	Mo. Pacific.	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛
20	Nev. Consol.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
150	N. Y. Cent.	72¼	71⅝	72⅛
220	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛
80	North. Pac.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
150	Ohio C. Gas.	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
50	Ont. Silver	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
90	Pennsylvania	44⅛	44	44⅛
10	Pitts. Coal	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
40	Ry.St'l Spgs.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
10	Ray Copper	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1,460	Reading	90	87⅞	89⅞
750	Rep. I. & S.	94	91⅜	94
70	South. Pac.	84⅛	83⅝	83⅝
10	South. Ry.	24	24	24
540	Studebaker	46⅛	45⅜	46⅛
170	Tenn. Cop.	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
10	Texas Co.	151	151	151
250	Tob. Prod.	66⅜	64⅜	66⅜
150	Union Pac.	122⅜	122	122⅜
190	Un. Cig. St.	101⅝	100¼	101⅛
550	U. S. Ind. A.	126⅛	124⅛	125⅝
360	U. S. Rubber	63⅜	62⅛	63
52,380	U. S. Steel	108½	105	108⅝
30	Va.-Car. Ch.	50⅜	50	50
80	Westing. El.	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛
160	Willys-Over.	20	19⅞	20
	*LIBERTY BONDS.			
$2,600	Liberty 3½s.	99.88	99.86	99.86
500	Do 1st 4s.	94.64	94.64	94.64
3,600	Do 2d 4s.	94.80	94.60	94.62
550	Do 1st 4¼s.	94.44	94.44	94.44
1,350	Do 2d 4¼s.	94.82	94.78	94.82
2,200	Do 3d 4¼s.	96.88	96.76	96.78

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Exp.	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
1,500	‡Burns Bros. Ice	31	30½	31
750	‡Car L. & P.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1,000	Chev. Motor	135	132	133
450	‡Cit.Serv.old	205	200	204
700	‡Cuprite Sul.	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	‡East. Vend.	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
500	‡Gen. Asph.	34½	34	34½
350	‡Gil. S. R.	96	95	95½
30	Grape-Ola	¾	11/16	¾
275	Do pf.	1⅜	1 3/16	1⅜
200	‡Kirby Lum.	16¾	16½	16¾
50	‡Do pf.	60	60	60
100	‡Lima Loco.	45	45	45
500	Mar. of Am.	3	3	3
6,000	‡Maxim Mu.	7/16	⅜	7/16
650	‡Pa. C. & C.	32¼	31¼	32
200	St. Jo. Lead	14½	14½	14½
1,500	Smith M. T.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	Submar. Bt., v. t. ctfs.	16¾	16⅝	16¾
1,235	‡Thiogen	6	5⅞	6
300	‡U.S.L.& H.	2⅛	2	2⅛
3,000	‡Un. Motors	33⅝	32¾	33⅛
2,000	U. S. S'ship.	6	5⅞	6
300	Un. Z. Sm.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	10⅝	10¼	10¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	‡Ill. Pipe L.	165	165	165
7,000	‡Pierce Oil	17½	17¼	17½
10	‡Prairie P.L.	261	261	261
10	‡Std.Oil,N.J.	527	527	527

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,200	†‡Am. Ventu.	17	16	17
5,000	†‡Appalach.	9	7	8
5,000	‡Barn'tO.&G.	⅜	5/16	⅜
500	‡Cosden	6½	6⅛	6½
3,100	‡Crystal Oil, (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,900	†‡Esmeralda.	6	6	6
500	‡Federal Oil.	2½	2½	2½
4,000	‡Glenrock	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2,500	‡Houston Oil	79	77	77½
10,200	‡Imper. Con.	⅝	9/16	⅝
5,000	‡Isl'd O.& T.	4⅛	4	4
500	‡Kinney Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Merritt Oil.	26	25	26
2,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅜	1⅜	1 7/16
100	‡Midcont.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3,000	†‡Midwest	105	101	104
50,000	†‡N. W. Oil	72	62	71
1,000	†‡Okla. Oil	2	2	2
1,500	Okla. P.& R.	7½	7⅜	7½
7,000	Okmulgee	4½	3⅞	4½
480	‡Penn.-Ky.	5	4⅞	5
4,000	Penn. Gaso.	¼	¼	¼
1,600	‡Penn. Pet.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,500	†‡Picardy Oil	25	15	20
1,600	‡Red Rock	⅝	9/16	⅝
6,520	†‡Rice Oil	20	17	20
700	‡RoyalDutch Pet. rights.	19	18	19
400	‡Sapulpa	8⅛	8	8⅛
1,500	Sequoyah	11/16	⅝	⅝
7,400	‡South.O.&T.	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
500	†Southwest	40	40	40
1,100	‡Stanton Oil.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
2,000	†‡Texana	70	50	70
5,000	†‡Tuxp. Star.	2½	2	2
5,000	‡Unit. West. Oil, new	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
700	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	3¼	3⅛	3¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,400	†Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	50	46	49
1,250	†‡America	70	68	70
1,500	‡Am.Tin & T.	½	7/16	7/16
3,800	†‡AminaMin., (a pros.)	39	40	40
1,200	†‡Atlanta	3⅛	3	3⅛
4,500	Big Ledge	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	†Bos. & Mon.	54	53	53
500	‡B'dshawCop.	½	½	½
3,500	†‡Caledonia	46	45	46
3,700	‡Calu.& Jer.	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
500	Canada Cop.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
2,000	†Cashboy	5½	5¼	5½
2,200	‡Cerb.Sil.M. & M.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
75	‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
600	Con.Ariz.Sm.	1⅞	1 13/16	1 13/16
750	‡Con.-H'st'd.	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	†Copper Val.	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Cress.Con.G.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	‡Denbigh M.	2⅛	2	2⅛
700	Dun.-Ariz.C., (a pros.)	⅝	11/16	11/16
1,000	†El Sal. Sil.	76	76	76
5,000	‡Emma Con.	19	17	18
1,000	‡EurekaC.M.	1 13/16	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	†‡Fort. Con.	30	30	30
2,000	†‡Gold. Mer.	2½	2¼	2½
900	†‡Gold R. M.	½	7/16	7/16
5,000	†‡Hat. G. M., (a pros.)	40	40	40
340	Hecla Min.	4¼	4	4⅛
15,000	†‡H.M.& M.	32	30	31½
8,700	†‡Int. Mines	10	9	10
2,500	‡Jer.-Pres.C.	1/16	1/16	1/16
5,700	†‡Jim Butler	58	57	58
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	9	8	8
4,100	†‡LibertySil., (a pros.)	60	55	60
150500	†‡Lone S. C.	10	6½	10
2,000	Louis. Cons.	½	½	½
2,000	†‡Marsh M.	5	5	5
700	Mason Val.	4	4	4
10,000	‡Mon. Chief.	7	6½	7
4,000	†‡Moth. Lode	37	36	37
10,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	2	1½	2
4,000	†‡Nat.Z.& L.	17	15	17
8,000	‡Ohio Cop.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
9,025	‡Onon. Min.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
45,000	‡Pac. Tun.	2	1¾	2
1,000	‡Rex Con. M.	8½	8½	8½
300	‡Ray Her. M.	4½	4	4½
300	‡Red War.M.	½	½	½
5,400	†‡Roch. Com.	42	40	42
700	Senorita Cp.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,800	‡Sil.Fis.Sil.	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,000	Sil.K.of Ariz.	11/16	11/16	11/16
2,000	†‡Sil. Pick.	3	3	3
100	St'd Sil.-L.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	Stewart	17	16	17
1,000	†‡Success M.	10	10	10
300	‡Sup.Cop.M., (a pr.)	3½	3½	3½
1,500	Ton. Exten.	1⅜	1 5/16	1⅜
1,000	†‡Troy-Ar.	12	12	12
2,000	Tuolumne C.	1¼	1 3/16	1 3/16
550	Un. Eastern.	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	Unity G. M.	4½	4⅜	4½
3,500	†‡U.S.Lead & Z., (a pr.)	29	27	28
4,500	†‡Ward Min. & Milling	14	11	14
500	W. E. Con.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
5,600	Wh.Caps M.	34	32	33
1,000	†White Caps Ext., (a pr.)	5	5	5
2,000	†Wilbert M.	8¼	8¼	8¼

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	‡Am. T. & T. 6s. w.i.	94⅛	94	94
2,000	‡Armour & Co. 6s, '23	95¼	95¼	95¼
10,000	Do 6s, '24	95¼	95¼	95¼
20,000	‡Beth. Steel 5s, 2-yr.n	99⅝	99½	99⅝
50,000	‡Beth. Steel 7%, '20, w.i.	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
35,000	‡Beth. Steel 7%, '21, w.i.	98⅜	98	98⅜
5,000	‡Beth. Steel 7%, '22, w.i.	97¼	97¼	97¼
$50,000	‡Beth. Steel 7%, '23, w.i.	97	96½	96⅝
12,000	‡B.R.T.n.7s.	95¼	95¼	95¼
50,000	‡Ca.P.6s,'24	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10,000	Fed. F. L. 5s, w. i.	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
25,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr.n.'19.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, '20	100	100	100
75,000	‡Rus.G.5½s.	50	44½	48
10,000	‡Rus.G.6½s.	52	48½	52
50,000	‡Un. P. 6s, w. i.	98⅝	98½	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Wednesday sales in U. S. Lead & Zinc were 2,500 at 28, not from 26 to 29, and 200 Island Oil & Transport at 3⅞.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Air. Reduc'n.	67	73	67	73
Am.-Br. Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Do pf.	22	30	22	30
Am. Writ. P.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Atl. Fruit.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Brit.-Amer. Tob., coupon	16¼	17	16¼	17
Do, regist'd	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Carwen Steel.	7½	9	7½	9
Carbon Steel	111	115	111	115
Charcoal Iron	8	8½	8	8½
Do pf	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
Cramp Ship.	81	84	81	84
Cuprite Esmeralda	⅝	1	⅞	1⅛
Curtiss Aero.	39	39½	39	39½
Do pf.	65	80	65	80
Emer. Phono.	1½	2	1½	2
Free. Texas.	30	31	30	31
Gen. Asph.pf.	70	72	70	72
K.,T.& R.pf.	18	21	18	21
Key. T. & R.	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Lake.Tor.Boat	4	4½	4	4½
LakeTor.B.pf.	4	5	4	5
L. Val. C. S.	82	85	82	85
Man. Transit.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)				
Mitch. Motors	32	36	32	36
N. Y. Ship.	39	41	39	41
N. A. P. & P.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
N. Y. Trans.	19	19½	19	19½
Poc.-Logan C.	3	3¼	3	3¼
P'lsen Wire.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Stand. Motors	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
St.L.,R.M.&P.	35	..	35	..
Steel Alloys.	5½	6	5½	6
Strom. Carb.	23	27	23	27
U.S.L.& H.pf.	2½	3	2½	3
Un. Profit S.				
U. S. Aero.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Wright-M. pf.	62	65	62	65
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	⅜	½	⅜	½
Boston-Wyo.	18	20	18	20
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Drillers Oil.				
Elk Basin Pet.	5	7	5⅞	6⅞
Hanover Oil.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Int. Petrol	14	14½	13⅝	14½
Okla. Oil pf.	3½	4½	3½	4½
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s, 1924	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	65
American Brass	220	224	219
Atlas Powder	173	177	173
Do pf	90½	92	90½
Babcock & Wilcox	111½	118	111
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	62	65	60
Du Pont	275	280	275
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	240	245	242
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	120	124	120
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	55	56	55
Scovill Mfg	450	470	460
Thomas Iron Co.	25	35	25
Winchester Arms	700	825	700
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
American Cigar	97	100	97
Do pf	85	90	85
Conley Foil	190	210	190
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	167
MacA. & F. pf.	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	130	140	130
R. J. Reynolds, A.	230	260	230
Do B, common	205	225	185
Do pf	100	108	109

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Northdale in an Exchange Transaction—Continued Demand for Private Houses.

Upper west side apartment houses continue to hold investment interest. The Normar Real Estate Corporation, Max N. Natanson, President, has sold to the Flow Realty Company, Henry L. Wolff, President, the Northdale, a six-story elevator house at the southeast corner of Northern Avenue and 179th Street. The structure, which contains sixty apartments, covers a plot 92 by 100. It shows an annual rental of about $23,000 and is assessed at $145,000.

In part payment the purchaser gave the five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 104th Street, on a lot 20 by 100, which is assessed at $33,000. The entire transaction involved about $225,000, according to J. C. Hough & Co., the brokers in the transaction.

Private Dwelling Sales.

George P. Hall sold to an investor 254 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 16 by 102.2, located between Broadway and West End Avenue.

Harry Aronson, operator, resold 365 and 367 West 117th Street, two three-story private dwellings, each on a lot 16.8 by 100 11; also, to James L. Van Sant, represented by John R. Davidson, the three-story and basement dwelling at 512 West 149th Street, 15 by 100, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Annette Villary purchased from Kate F. Hayes 514 Madison Avenue a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 95, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifty-third Street.

Tenement Deals.

I. Abrahams purchased from the 514 West Fiftieth Street Corporation, Charles L. Lawrence, President, 514 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.5.

Synagogue Ownership Change.

The Congregation Beth David Anshei Wilna has purchased from the Congregation Shearith B'nai Israel Corporation the synagogue property at 22 East 113th Street, on a lot 20 by 100.11.

Bronx Sales.

Chester J. Byrns sold to a client of Samuel Cowen 376 East 137th Street, a four-story double tenement on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the seller took a dwelling at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Brooklyn.

Wolff & Stillman sold for the John B. Bradley Company the two-family house at 342 Sixtieth Street. The John B. Bradley Company also sold through Charles A. Erickson the detached house at 7,405 Twelfth Avenue.

Newspaper Man Buys Home at Hollis.

Harry T. Smith, connected with The New York Times, has purchased from W. D. Losee, the builder, the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling in Irvington Street, near Chichester Avenue, Hollis. The house is just being completed. Mr. Smith, who is now a resident of Washington Heights, will take possession on Aug. 1.

Queens Borough Sales.

The John B. Bradley Company has bought a tract on the Douglas Manor Association's property at Douglaston, L. I., for improvement.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for Stafford C. Edwards to Minnie Schwebel of Bayonne, N. J., the frame cottage with plot 125 by 40 feet at 343 Sharon Avenue, Hart Park.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Mrs. Justine Hartung the dwelling at 272 Targee Street, Stapleton, to Jacob J. Schweitzer, who will occupy.

Bonnie Manse, Held at $125,000, Purchased by Dr. G. H. Dowsey.

Bonnie Manse, the residence of Charles E. Finlay at Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., has been sold to Dr. George H. Dowsey for occupancy.

Surrounding the house, which is of pure Colonial design, are three acres of parked land with numerous outbuildings. The property was held at $125,000. Mr. Finlay, who developed Kensington, will begin the erection of a new home for himself in that section.

New Jersey.

The American Felt Company has bought four houses at Picton, adjoining Rahway, N. J., from the M. H. & A. Wolfe Realty Company. These houses are adjacent to the mills of the felt company, on which it recently expended $300,000 in extensions. The houses were needed to accommodate families of new employes.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased the entire building at 456 Broome Street, containing about 15,000 square feet, for the Amsel Construction Company of Brooklyn, to Reilly, Mullener & Co. This building was recently purchased and is being altered to meet the requirements of the tenant.

The Duross Company leased for the Trinity Corporation the store and basement at 25 Barclay Street to B. Kominsky for a term of years.

Charles G. Keller has leased for Joseph L. Buttenwieser the plot at 223 to 227 East Twentieth Street, containing 7,000 square feet, to the West Side Lumber Company.

The Cross & Brown Company leased the store and basement at 170 West Broadway and 23 and 25 Worth Street to the Brocklehurst & Potter Company; also the store at 1,838 Broadway to the Westcott Motor Car Company; the entire building at 208 West Seventy-seventh Street to Frank Barber; the store and basement at 108 and 110 Duane Street to the Tavares-Kalb Company; the store and basement at 1,862 Broadway to Smith-Harries, Inc.; the entire building at 422 to 426 West 116th Street to a client for seven years, at a total rental of $35,000 and taxes, and also arranged a transfer of the lease on 152 Chambers Street for a term of fourteen years, and sub-leased the store and basement to the Richardson Corporation.

Recent Buyers.

C. F. Waterbury is the buyer of the five-story American basement residence at 84 Riverside Drive, near Eightieth Street, reported sold last month.

Gustave A. Herz is the buyer of the block front on the south side of 215th Street, between Seaman Avenue and Park Terrace.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

108th St, 327 and 329 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Mary Kaufman et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $34,767.41; taxes, &c., $755.91; to the plaintiff for $33,500.

12th St, 413 East, n s, 173 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against J. J. Heffernan et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $31,818.75; taxes, &c., $646.50; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

156th St, 960 East, s s, 100 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, against H. C. Hinkelday et al.; Carey & C., attorneys; due, $8,898.45; taxes, &c., $204.60; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $8,000.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

The Government of Brazil has issued an edict announcing the lease for extraction and export of MONAZITE, found on the seacoast of Brazil, and on the land included on the shores and belonging to the Union, stating that the Consulate General will receive the proposals until August 6th next, up to 2 P. M., at his office, No. 17 State St.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Building.

South St, 378, for a one-story storage and warehouse, 100x140; Jackson Bros., Church and Chambers Sts, owners; W. B. Wills, 1,181 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

Grand St, 380, to a four-story moving picture theatre and office; A. Silverman, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

60th St, 55 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; Edward Rosenwald Estate, owner; R. B. Bowler, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 315.9 ft s of 145th St, runs w 10.8 x s w — x w — x s — x e 55.1x n 44.3 to beginning; John J. Moonan to Hy P. Wilson, 409 West 146th St 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner, 67th St, 100.5x100; Kath. B. Laupheimer to Strauss Building and Realty Co., 73 East 90th St, prior mtg $270,000, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $85,000

GREENE ST, e s, 187.4 ft n of Prince St, 38.1x100; Botan Realty Co. to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, due as per bond; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St $33,000

GREENE ST, e s, 150.6 ft s of Prince St, 37x100; same to same, due as per bond; attorney, same $33,000

MADISON AV, e s, 74 ft s of 28th St, 24.8x100; Helen T. Hopson et al. to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place, 3 years, interest as per bond $44,000

PEARL ST, n w s, 67.10 ft s w of Platt St, runs s w 122.5 x s w 0.8 x n w 6.10 x s w 24.1 x s e 77.9 x 50 x n e 29.9 to beginning; Jeremiah F. Donovan to Agnes C. Richter, Boonton, N. J., prior mtg $30,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 85th St, 27.5x92.4; Joseph S. Ward to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, due July 1, 1923, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $45,000

WILLIAM ST, e s, 80.9 ft s of Fulton St, 49.5x —; The 134 William Street Co., Inc. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, prior mtg $450,000, due as per bond $75,000

69TH ST, s s, 62.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.6x67.11; Harvey D. Gibson, 52 East 69th St, to Henry P. Davison, Locust Valley, N. J., 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, White & Co., 14 Wall St $57,000

89TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Josephine W. Kenny to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due as per bond $5,000

90TH ST, s s, 216.6 ft w of West End Av, 16.6x100.8; Paul Fenn to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond $9,000

115TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.10; Charles J. Imperatori to Suzanne Imperatori, 245 West 102d St, prior mtg $25,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 2 Rector St $9,500

Bronx.

LOT 7, map of Unionport, 108x105; Nicholas Hahn to Richard Morrison, 3,446 Station Place, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,300

WASHINGTON AV, 1,376 and 1,378, e s, 50.3x120; Jay Tee Bee Holding Co., Inc., to Areco Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, prior mtg, $33,000, July 17, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway..$6,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,380 and 1,382, e s, 50.3x120; same to Morris Bergman, 607 Greene Av, Brooklyn, et al., prior mtg $33,000, July 17, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney $6,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Marie A. De Graff to Julie F. House, 258 West 73d St, July 15, due July —, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. House, 258 West 73d St $1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,761, (mtg $3,150;) Cath. Coffey, 78 East 130th St, to Earl A. Smith, attorney, 555 West 172d St; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY, (mtg interest of $1,000;) same to Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, 22 William St; attorney, same $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 452.2 ft s of 127th St, 80x95, (mtg $140,000;) Metropolitan Impt Co. to Francis M. Jencks, 1 Mount Vernon Place, West, Baltimore, Md.; attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway $1

WEST END AV, 8 East, corner of 61st St, 25.5x100; Lillie B. Lilienthal to Mayer S. Bernheimer and another, trustees of Simon Bernheimer; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway $15,500

3D AV, 1,346, (mtg $27,000;) Lewis Dusenberg to Minnie D. Jacobs, 333 Central Park West; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $150

7TH AV, 2,234, mtg $14,000, now $11,000; American Mortgage Co. to E. Louise Sands, 11 East 84th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $11,000

8TH AV, 2,100, mtg $22,500; Sarah King to Bennett J. King, 12 East 50th St, and another, trustee for Edward J. King; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $19,478

36TH ST, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 15x—, (mtg $15,000;) Sarah N. Hallock to Alfred N. Beadleston & another, trustees; attorney, Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway..$1

46TH ST, 604 West; Elizabeth K. Dorling to William R. Ferris, 632 75th St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St....$2,500

96TH ST, 113 West, mtg $24,000; Albro Akin and another, trustee for Sarah Akin, to Anna Sands, 11 East 84th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $18,200

SAME PROPERTY, same mtg; same to E. Louise Sands, 11 East 84th St; attorney same $6,080

70TH ST, 306 West, (mtg $8,000;) Louis Nordlinger & another, trustees Jacob D. Nordlinger, to Abe E. Nordlinger, 51 East 87th St; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

136TH ST, 161 West; Mary Foley to Chas. Wynne, 321 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1,450

163D ST, 535 and 533 West, mtg $4,250; Berent C. Gerkin, 67 East 87th St, to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and Isaac Scharsch, 38 West 97th St; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St $100

163D ST, 539 and 541 West; same to same; attorney same $100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,483; June H. M. Lynsky to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 119 East 80th St; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St $3,000

CROTONA AV, 1,840; American Mortgage Co. to E. Louise Sands, 11 East 84th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St. $6,519

JEROME AV, w s, 400 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; American Mortgage Co. to E. Louise Sands, 11 East 84th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $9,000

JEROME AV, w s, 62.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x114.8x100x115.2; Hugo Gerber, executor, to Charles Kurth, 729 Kelly St, one-eighth part; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $1,000

JEROME AV, w s, 62.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road; Hugo Gerber, executor, to Charles Kurth, 729 Kelly St, one-thirty-sixth part; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co..$500

SIMPSON ST, 1,003 to 1,007; Owners Syndicate Co. to Julius H. Zieser, 660 Greene Av, Brooklyn; attorney, John B. Prine, 63 Wall St $3,000

SUMMIT AV, s s, 169.8 ft e of Concourse, 25x100; Charles E. Gleason and another, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $3,000

TAYLOR AV, 1,240; Emma A. Valentine to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St $4,000

140TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x100.10; American Mortgage Co. to E. Louise Sands, 11 East 84th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $1

142D ST, 446 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Selma Frankel, 695 10th Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $2,500

158TH ST, 566 East; American Mortgage Co. to Bankers Trust Co., trustee, 14 Wall St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co..$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Charles a Sherman, executor; attorney, same $3,019

162D ST, 426 East; Star Holding Co. to John L. Thomas, 200 West 125th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $1

204TH ST, 315 East; John C. Travis, trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $5,050

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Bronx.

3D AV, — s, 52 ft s of 176th St, one-story garage; Roseff Realty Corporation to William Daly, 1,326 Fulton Av, 20 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Joseph Kopinto, 80 Maiden Lane ....$800 to $1,100

148TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, runs w 90.4x n 94.5x n w 28.3x e 67.8x s 99.11; Arkay Garage Corporation to Samuel Marx, 816 East 179th St, 10 years, from Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, D. Freiberger, 32 Broadway ....$3,700 to $3,800

DIVIDENDS.

TAYLOR-WHARTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company for the three months ending June 30, 1918, has been declared payable August 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on July 24, 1918. The Preferred Stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on August 1, 1918.
W. A. INGRAM, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NUMBER 5.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1918, payable August 31, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15, 1918.
F. H. HARVEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 9th, 1918.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, for fifty-one days ending July 31st, 1918, and payable August the 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 25th, 1918. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from July 26th to August 1st, both days inclusive.
J. R. PETERS, Secretary.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1918, to stockholders of record July 19, 1918.
($) S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington, Del., July 2, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1918. Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed July 20, 1918, and reopened at 9 o'clock A. M., August 1, 1918.
LELAND LYON, Treasurer.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held July 18th, 1918, a dividend of One Dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on August 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1918.
ANDREW W. FRANK, Treasurer.
Dated, New York, July 18th, 1918.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of Texas Power & Light Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1918.
H. M. ARNING, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW YORK, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held July 17th, 1918, a regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. was declared payable on August 1st next to stockholders of record of July 20th, 1918. The transfer books will be closed from the latter date to August 1st, 1918.
SNOWDEN McGAUGHY, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC CO., INC.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending July 21, 1918, has been declared payable August 15, 1918, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on August 10, 1918.
HARRY E. TOWLE, Secretary.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
BOSTON, MASS.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 86 & 87.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, and a special dividend of $1.00 per share, has been declared, payable on September 1, 1918, to shareholders of record August 1, 1918.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, 55 John Street, New York City, July 17, 1918. A dividend of five per cent. (5%) has this day been declared.
C. J. HOLMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

MERRITT OIL
The position of this issue, by reason of late developments in drilling, is carefully discussed in current number of our weekly
MARKET REVIEW
NO. "311"
(Mailed free on request.)
Among others treated are:
Houston Oil | General Asphalt
Aetna Explosives | Burns Bros. Ice
Merritt Oil | Pierce Oil
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U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, August 2d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one evening gown and one wool shirt. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, August 1, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, July 17, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

THE KAISER AT HEADQUARTERS.
The Kaiser leaving the headquarters of General von der Marwitz on the western front (one of the most recent pictures of him received here) appears in the current issue of Mid-Week Pictorial. 24 large pages of most interesting photographs, etched in rotogravure. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 67th St, 100.5x100; Strauss Building and Realty Co to Katharine B. Lanpheimer, 1,150 Hancock St, Brooklyn, mtg $27,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Katharine B. Lanpheimer to Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., Springfield, Mass., mtg $355,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 899.6 ft n of 150th St, 179x75.10; Candler Holding Corp. to Nicholas R. Jones, 50 Vanderbilt Av, Brooklyn........$100

FRONT ST, 65, s e s, 94.9 ft s w of Old Slip, 20.6x86.10; Preferred City Real Estate Co. to Denison Realty Corporation, 92 William St, mtg $15,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GREENE ST, e s, 150.6 ft n of Prince St, 75.1x100; Greenwich Savings Bank to Botan Realty Co., 35 Nassau St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

HOUSTON ST, w s, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 25x96; James O'Malley, referee, to Isaac Fry, 736 St. Nicholas Av, and Mary Fry, 2 East 127th St.; attorneys, Horwitz & R., 115 Broadway........$12,000

MADISON AV, w s, 20 ft w of 127th St, 19.10x85; Louis Recht to Isaac H. Blanchard, 108 High St, Orange, N. J., mtg $5,700; attorneys, Smith & Bowman, 38 Park Row........$1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 51.3 ft n of 105th St, 17x70; Chas. Levy, referee, to Eliz. F. Gregory, 166 West 76th St; attorneys, Smith & Bowman, 38 Park Row......$8,000

PEARL ST, n w s, 67.10 ft s w of Platt St, runs n w 122.5x s w 0.8x n w 6.10x s w 24.1x s e 77.9x50x n e 29.9 to beginning; Preferred City Real Estate Co. to Jeremiah F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $30,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $30,000..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jere F. Donovan to George Richter, Boonton, N. J., and Denison Realty Corp., 92 William St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner 85th St, 27.5x92.4; Elias C. Vail et al to Jos. S. Ward, 596 West 152d St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

1ST AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 96th St, 25x80; Donald B. Abbott, referee, to Howard Huntington, Plainfield, N. J., executor of Azalia C. Huntington; attorneys, Kneeland, H. & H., 43 Cedar St........$9,000

47TH ST, n s, 549.6 ft w of 5th Av, 23x100.5; James G. Bennett to George E. Pollock, 37 West 47th St........$1

51ST ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Emil Frick and another, executors of John M. Roesch, to Barbara Pospini, 1,376 1st Av; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St........$6,200

69TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Mary D. Humphreys, individ. and as exr. of Edward W. Humphreys, to Lillie B. Hyde, 903 Park Av; mtg $60,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; R. Duane Humphreys to same, quitclaim; attorney, same.......$1

69TH ST, s s, 62.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.6x67.11; Henry P. Davison to Harvey D. Gibson, 52 East 69th St; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St........$100

81ST ST, n s, 218.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Elmira Morrow to John Morrow, 168 West 81st St, mtg $10,000; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau........$100

85TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x97.6; John H. Rogan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Cary & C., 59 Wall St........$15,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 2,338, e s, 25x100; Henry A. Friedman, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$6,800

AVENUE B, s w corner of 2d St, Unionport, 108x105; Richard Morrison to Nicholas Hahn, 1,441 Ferris Place, mtg $1,300, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway........$100

IRVINE ST, 882, s e s, 25x100; David Lazar to Fannie A. Sauweine, 926 Southern Boulevard, mtg $7,425, July 15; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St........$100

LOT 209, map of Pugsley estate; Frances Metz to John Gallagher, 214 East 34th St, June 28; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St........$100

PALISADE AV, w s, 743 ft n of South Av, 138x360x138x354; Myrtle L. Buckner to Thomas A. Buckner, Riverdale, N. Y., July 17; attorney, H. H. Bottome, 346 Broadway........$40,000

139TH ST, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Annie Krug, individually and as executrix, to John Krug and another, 352 East 139th St, mtg $11,000, July 17; attorney, L. S. Marx, 42 Broadway........$100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 54 to 58; Henry S. Crawford against Lulu Benedict, owner; Julian Benedict, owner and contractor..$25

29TH ST, 115 East; Master Builders Co. against Hudnut Realty Co., owner; W. H. South, contractor........$19

114TH ST, 98 to 106 East; Melrose Plumbing Co., Inc., against Archie Realty Co., owner; Joseph Sagovitz or Sager and Samuel Shapiro, owners and contractors; Superior Contracting Co., Inc., contractor........$1,300

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

46TH ST, 23 West; Cerussi Marble Works, Inc., against Jules Mayer et al., July 12, 1918, by deposit........$110

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,310; Jacob Rutenberg against Margaret E. Rich et al., April 2, 1918........$98

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,635 and 1,637, two actions; Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y. against Manhattan Investing Co. et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

3D ST, 236; Achilles H. Korn against Henrietta Fisher et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wollman & Wollman.

3D ST, 220; George Foster against Simon Levy, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Goldfein & Weltfisch.

25TH ST, 240 and 242 West; Structural Engineering Corp. against Edward T. Kennard et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, W. E. Godfrey.

63D ST, 116 East; Putnam County Savings Bank against Fanuel Furst et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

Bronx.

LOT 44, Parcel 18, map showing subdivision of estate of William B. Ogden, situated at Highbridge; Peter Brady against P. W. P. Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. White.

LOTS 682 and 683, map of Lohbauer Park, 24th Ward; William D. Hyam against William Peters et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, V. J. Stahl.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 165 ft n of 181st St, 33x150; Henry Becker against Rachel Avignone et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. T. Hanlon.

3D AV, w s, 148 ft n of 167th St, 25x141.5; Martin J. Browne against Amelia Cooper et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. S. Cohen.

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93D ST, 259 WEST.—Five-story American basement; 3 baths. See caretaker.

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FOR RENT.—Three or four rooms, kitchenette, bath, apartment, in private house; heat, light; garage; convenient golf, boats, clubs; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot; situated Greystone-on-Hudson, overlooking Palisades; high-class proposition. Telephone Morningside 3488.

Attractive surroundings, close to nature; hills, woods; mile above the Hudson; hour N. Y. C.; furnished bungalow, bath, suitable large family, party of bachelors, or students; terms very reasonable. Phone Schuyler 6293.

Delightful, cool, stone house, 2 miles Bedford; real country; 17 rooms, 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; dining room 30x20; $900 balance season, desirable family. Address Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

For Sale—New house, brick and stucco; six rooms, bath; improvements; ten minutes depot; $5,500; easy terms. Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Home for Sale,
Bayonne, near Greenville, N. J.

Detached, 6 large, light rooms and bath; laundry and extra toilet in basement; large attic; fireproof garage; all modern improvements; Butt lot, 50x100; one block from station, 24 minutes from N. Y.; train or trolley service, all night; price $7,500. Address C. F. Raichlen, 87 3d Av., Brooklyn.

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Kearny.—Six-room house; 30 minutes from Broadway and 33d St., 5 minutes from three car lines, 5 minutes from tube; $2,700. W. Toft, 311 Ann St., Harrison, N. J.

Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,200; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 45x150, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Rent $25; little farm for Erie commuter; 50 minutes city; right at trolley and station; all improvements, conveniences. William Tyndall, Waldwick, Bergen County, N. J.

Good 7-room house, city water, 5 acres, plottable; 50 apple, 65 other fruit trees, 17 grapes, 70 roses; $8,000. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750. easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Montclair.—Residence, 10 rooms, two baths; $75; convenient Lackawanna. 257 Midland Av.

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my 6-room and bath stucco house at Beechhurst, L. I. Property fully improved; 1 block from station; 3 to L. I. Sound and bathing beach; will sacrifice this beautiful home $5,000 on very easy terms; unable to finish repairs. Apply at Beechhurst Office, or telephone 1056 Flushing.

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The premises, consisting of an entire floor, 25x90, and occupied as a tailoring establishment for five years, can be leased at an exceptionally low rental.

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Four-room bungalow, furnished, conveniences, on lake or beach, about hour out; rent under $250 for season. Address N. E. Lindquist, Gregorian Hotel, New York.

Small, moderate priced cottage or bungalow; near water; three adults. W 350 Times Downtown.

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176th St., north side, between Morris and Walton St.; plot 50x125. S 272 Times Downtown.

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BRICK buildings, heavy construction, on railroad; contain 100,000 square feet, on two floors; good help section, and accessible to Manhattan. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn; phone Williamsburg 72.

Modern mill, construction sprinklered, 2-story factory building, 51x166; separate boiler, engine room; garage and stable; power and electric plant; ground, 100x166, with "L" 56x150. Box 40, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

Two old Colonial cottages, fine improvements, $7,000; large garages; subway. W 359 Times Downtown.

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6¼ lots, ample space for twelve bungalows, at Edgemere, northeast corner Ocean Av. and Beach 55th St. Particulars, Room 503, Gaiety Theatre Building, New York.

Fourteen minutes out, Forest Hills; owner will sell this month his beautiful tapestry brick English dwelling, with garage, on large corner plot, for $19,000. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

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Build in Caldwell; big tract, $25 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,005, City Hall Station, New York.

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Responsible party wants long-term leases, apartments. J. P., 45 Times Bronx.

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Small farm, poultry, vegetables, fruit, shade, outbuildings; hour out; easy terms. Small Farm, Box 214 Times Downtown.

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$6,500 will buy the best commuter's farm I know for that figure in the suburban zone; 15 acres; State road; house, all improvements; barn, fruit, &c. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

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IN HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING, 50 Church St., New York City, very desirable office, two rooms, No. 1956; available immediately; rent $61.25 per month; just vacated because of war conditions. Apply Renting Office, on premises.

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Loft for light manufacturing, 252 West 31st St.; size 25x34; good light and air; rent $35; also five-room apartment, top floor, $28. Goldstone, owner, 89 Park Row.

Furnished private office, $25.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Building for Storage.—Space for 60 rooms; rent reasonable. Ward, 2,720 Decatur Av., Bronx.

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Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

Sublet, light loft, 25x50; low rent; theatrical district. Apply Tailor, 312 W. 40th St.

Offices, $25 to $50; 80-story building. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service, Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft, with power, suitable for woodworker. 501 East 70th.

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5TH AV., NEAR PLAZA.—Unusually attractive apartment, beautifully furnished; 12 rooms, 5 baths; owner formerly at Hotel Plaza. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.

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31ST, 19 WEST.—A beautiful studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath, every modern improvement; day and night elevator and maid service. Phone Madison Square 3680.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt. 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

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APARTMENT, smartly furnished, delightfully cool; special rate for war workers. Telephone Greeley 2835.

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APARTMENTS and houses, furnished and unfurnished; all localities. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

MADISON AV., (56th.)—Northeast corner; attractive studio, bedroom, bath; on roof.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four room, charmingly furnished, season, year. Columbus 3974.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

31ST, 19 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; day and night elevator and maid service; every modern improvement. Phone Mad. Sq. 3680.

44TH, WEST, Near 5th Av.—Superbly furnished studio apartment; two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath, living room 25x28; short or long lease. Telephone 6437 Murray Hill mornings.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Hotel Patterson; 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 and up; 3 rooms and bath, $25 and up; 4 rooms and bath, $35 and up.

59TH TO WASHINGTON SQUARE AND GRAMERCY PARK.—Apartments, (all sizes); handsomely furnished, $75—$125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

64TH, 10 WEST.—In small French family, comfortable suite, parlor and bedroom adjoining bath; private entrance; telephone. Perrenot.

67TH ST., 33 WEST.—Studio apartment, five rooms, including graphic studio; leave linen, silver, piano, &c.; immediate possession; rent to Nov. 1, $300 month. Seen by appointment only. F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St. Phone Schuyler 3800.

67TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, maid's room if desired, completely and charmingly furnished, chintzes, fireplace, window boxes, new grand piano, silver, linen. Tel. Columbus 1405.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Manager.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up, 2, 3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, 116 WEST.—Very unusual two rooms, bath; single room, bath; restaurant, maid service. Apply Apartment 4D.

72D TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $70-$125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

73D ST., 126 WEST.—Will sublet two-room furnished apartment and bath; 12th floor; 7 windows, south and west frontage; very comfortable for hot weather; 3 months at $110 per month. Call any time, Apartment 1204. Phone Columbus 4500.

73D, 170 WEST. — SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. COLUMBUS 3547. APT. 8-B.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Housekeeping room, $6; large, $8, $10; suite, $15; 10 baths.

75TH, 57 WEST.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, long or short lease, two large, light, airy rooms, bath; maid service; will also sell furnishings complete. Superintendent.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished two rooms, bathroom, suite; electricity, phone; reasonable.

80S WEST.—Five rooms, two bedrooms; bargain. Telephone Columbus 3974.

81ST, 1 WEST.—Sublet to Oct. 1, two beautifully furnished rooms; immediate possession.

83D, 165 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, 7th floor; 3 months or less, $125; references. Ling.

80S, WEST END.—Seven rooms; baths; artistic furnishings; season; year. Columbus 3974.

89TH, (near Riverside.)—Three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; twin beds, piano; airy; $75. Riverside 6068.

92D, 288 WEST.—Sublet handsome three-room housekeeping suite; $15. Apt. 5E.

93D ST., 316 WEST.—Handsomely furnished five rooms; large, light, airy; bath, shower; modern; adjoining Riverside Drive; 96th St. subway express; immediate possession to Oct. 1, or longer; summer rates. Apt. 12.

113TH, 617 WEST.—High-class, beautiful 5-room apartment overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Moody.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, fine elevator apartment, Riverside Drive; by appointment.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Apartment to sublet, furnished; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent, The Poinciana.

122D ST., 303 WEST.—Bachelor suite; also large room; elevator. Morningside 2306 M.

141ST, 3,456 BROADWAY.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms; immediate possession. DO. Vanderbilt 1450.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Five large rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

ADMIRABLE APARTMENTS, three and four rooms, completely, nicely furnished housekeeping; Summer rates; $7 weekly; $28 monthly upwards. (Phone 5722 Morningside.) Normandie, 403 West 127th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—A lady called from city will sublet newly furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath and kitchenette. Apply Donohue.

EXCELLENT selection of choice furnished apartments at reduced Summer rentals. Apply BERLOCK CO., INC., 48 West 49th St. Tel. Bryant 7152.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Five rooms, all outside, artistically furnished; possession at once; rental $50; 422 West 115th, adjoining Columbia University; to be shown by appointment only. Snyder. Telephone 886 Cortlandt.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (in the 80's.)—Apartment of 9 rooms, 3 baths, completely and newly furnished, most beautiful decorations, wonderful view of river; seen by appointment. Phone Schuyler 8171.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64.—Rio Vista Studio Apartments, non-housekeeping; one, two, three room suites, furnished, unfurnished; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two rooms, bath; overlooking Hudson; spacious, exceptional. Academy 2675.

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath,
with and without kitchens,
completely furnished,
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete hotel service, including
maid service, gas, electricity, &c.
Special monthly rates.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

15TH, 224 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single flat, 7 large rooms, rent $65-$80.

27TH, 142 EAST.—2 to 6 room elevator apartments; cheerful, elegant rooms; excellent service; convenient location. $35-$75.

47TH ST., 1 EAST.—Large top floor studio; north light, three windows south; bathroom and kitchenette; small hall; rent $50. Apply on premises, or William Sittenham, 35 West 37th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

48TH ST., 126 WEST.—Studio apartments, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; large skylight; rent $1,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, INC., 127 East 34th.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

59TH to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $75 to $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine rooms, two bathrooms; living room 16 by 22; no dark rooms; modern elevator house, unusual transit facilities; rents $1,200-$1,660.

72D TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor; $55.

90'S, WEST END.—High class apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, to October, 1919; sacrifice $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25.—Near drive, 160th; 6 rooms. Apt. 55, Superintendent.

PLACID HALL,
RIVERSIDE DR., S. E. COR. 151ST.
HIGH-CLASS 6-7 ROOMS, $87.50-$95.
Also two room and bath non-housekeeping front apartment, $40.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—6 large, light, airy rooms, bath; sublet; must see this to appreciate; $75. 6E.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 824, (Cor. 151st St.)—Five exceptionally light, airy rooms, with bath; $50; elevator; possession Aug. 1. Apt. 54.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,656.—Seven rooms; modern; possession; southern exposure. Telephone 2060 Tremont.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath; electricity; small apartments.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity; all conveniences; $5; another $4.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double rooms, single room, with or without bath; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; references.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; gentlemen; $11, $12.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; gentlemen; $11, $12.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Large room, facing park; $6 per week.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large cool room, private bath; also small; electricity; reference.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, in quiet home.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Lovely cool front; also back parlor; water; business people.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, running water; Summer rates.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, centrally located; conveniences. Telephone Circle 3993.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites.
SUMMER RATES.

61ST, 38 WEST.—Parlor, with bath; also other large rooms; convenient and reasonable.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable furnished rooms with private family.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Room, private bath, ground floor; other rooms; Summer rates.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Cosy room, bath, for one or two people; also after Aug. 1, large room, hot, cold water, and smaller rooms; private family.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive front room; large closets; water, electricity; moderate; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Large, airy room; modern improvements; see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike double and single rooms, suites; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; every convenience; elevator; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Our standard of desirable guests the best; our standard of service the same; dogs and automatic musical instruments inhibited; privacy, comfort, and rigid cleanliness assured; references exchanged; special rates to permanent guests.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room with private bath; telephone, conveniences.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 68 WEST.—Bright, clean 2 rooms, kitchenette; "L," subway express; reasonable.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near park, newly furnished residence, rooms, bath, electricity; $5-$12.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Large, small room; telephone; electric light; running water.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 302 WEST.—Cool Summer spot; large room, private bath; small rooms.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone; board optional; electricity.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private telephone.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without bath; Jap service.

74TH, 37 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, electricity; large, small rooms, $4, $6, $10.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms, front basement; electricity; $4.50, $6, $10.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; home atmosphere; Summer rates; references.

75TH ST., 84 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; shower; elegant house.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Double rooms; large twin beds; electricity; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH 134 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with running water; adjoining bath.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near park; all conveniences; moderate rates.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms, kitchenette, maid service, $3 up.

76TH, 147 WEST. — Artistic home; large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; $5-$8.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, running water, private house, telephone.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive, cool room, kitchenette adjoining; Summer rates.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water; telephone, electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy rooms, running water, adjoining bath; phone, electricity.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms; private house. Schuyler 7297.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive large cool room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, phone; suitable two.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, private bath; also small rooms; electric light.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, large, small rooms; electricity; ideal location.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Central Park.)—Single, double suite, private bath; elegant home.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home, large cool rooms, electricity, near park; references.

82D, 50 WEST.—Large room with beautiful bathroom; electricity; French spoken.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, electricity; every convenience; board optional; references.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double room; southern exposure; near Riverside; references.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity, telephone.

85TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished suite, connecting bath, $12, or attractive room, lavatory, $5. Jennings. Schuyler 8655.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, $8; also smaller; breakfast privilege, telephone, private.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Very large studio room, kitchen, private bath; exclusive; $50.

86TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, medium rooms, bath, electricity; subway, "L."

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large room, private bath, southern exposure; breakfast optional.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, all conveniences; references.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; other rooms; well-kept house; references.

89TH, 216 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; reference required; price reasonable. Phone 3802 Riverside.

93D, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

94TH, 169 WEST.—Nice, light, airy rooms, running water; convenient cars.

94TH, 85 WEST.—Large room and bath; modern, private house.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, front basement, kitchenette. Phone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Special Summer rates; well-furnished room, bath; telephone; gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

110TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, twin beds, running water, closet, 3 windows; home cooking. 6600 Morningside, Apartment 3N.

111TH, 536 WEST, (Apartment 66, Broadway.)—Beautiful, large, front room, $9; private family.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

122D, 509 WEST.—One, two rooms, use kitchen; elevator, telephone. Anderson.

139TH, 624 WEST.—Large, light bedroom; adjoining bath; near Riverside Drive; $3.50. Goold.

140TH, 55 WEST.—Four-room furnished front apartment; two months. Richter, Circle 466.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

143D, 527 WEST.—Large, small room; running water; twin beds. Apartment 2.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; south, east exposure; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

207TH, 666 WEST.—Bright furnished room, suit one or two. Apartment 4-E.

BROADWAY, (110th.)—Superior home; accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Large outside room, all modern conveniences; bachelor quarters. Mayer.

In exclusive apartment home, will rent several desirable rooms, running water or private bath; exceptional opportunity. Academy 3238.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (111th St.)—Elegantly furnished rooms, (2 or 3,) or suite with or without kitchen; all front; Victrola; $35, $65; ideal for bachelors; private telephone. 5183 Circle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offer large room, facing Riverside Drive, well furnished. Apartment 6B. Phone Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (79th-80th.)—Beautiful large, light rooms, private house; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; private house; service.

WEST END, 344, (76th.)—Select house; beautiful front rooms; private bath; electric light.

WEST END AV., 387.—Desirable front room; private family.

Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only; Christian family; near station. Box 36.

New Jersey.

7TH ST., 315 NORTH, (Newark, N. J.)—Two nice front rooms with private family; home surroundings; southern exposure; bath; telephone, piano; terms reasonable. Mrs. M. Mergott.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants comfortable modern room with all conveniences; Park or Madison Av., between 70th and 106th Sts., or west side; state full particulars and price. Box 2, 1,515 3d Av.

MAN and wife would like large double room, with bath, in good neighborhood, where they can have breakfast and their three-year-old boy can get all meals and be looked after during their absence. B 72 Times.

Bachelor desires cheerful, modern room; private family; light breakfast preferred; convenient commutation to 34th St. essential. Address "Bachelor," Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

Widower and son desire two rooms; care, bath privileges; preferably no other boarders; shady grounds; commuting. B 78 Times.

LARGE room and kitchenette for couple and child, age 3, about $6 weekly; references. C 111 Times.

Gentleman desires to share expenses of rent and board with small, congenial family having inexpensive apartment. B 96 Times.

Two soldiers stationed here desire furnished room with private family convenient to downtown. R 320 Times Downtown.

Furnished rooms; bedroom, sitting room with piano; also bath; must have separate entrance. B. R., 207 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; also small room; meals.

BOARD little girl, about 3 years; superior care; highest references. C 137 Times.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike. including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON ARMS,
58th St., West, 41, 43, 45.—Elevator.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.).—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single, double rooms; board optional; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, handsome front and rear rooms, private baths; also small room; good table.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One small, medium room, newly decorated; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Rooms overlooking park; southern exposure; refined house; home table.

84TH, 114 WEST.—First-class table board accommodation with private American family. Hanley.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room, running water, electric lights; gentlemen or married couple.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Refined home; elegantly appointed second floor, also small room; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (corner 104th St.)—Special rates for July and August; now booking Fall season. Hotel Elite. Exceptional rooms and board. Elevator.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors; board optional; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals; bath; $30; single, $10.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"THE WILLOWS," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; splendid accommodations; outdoor sports; furnished cottages; hour from Wall St. Phone Tottenville 1270.

Westchester County.

Large double and single rooms, spacious, handsome home, to refined people; excellent home cooking; extra large verandas; references. 65 W. 2d, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Phone 1142.

MISS WORDEN'S School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers; yearly, season, thorough instruction, outdoor life; moderate. Phone 4679.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL and cottages; refined, convenient; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers. Telephone 3344.

Long Island.

French private family offers board to 2 or 4 persons in their beautiful, large, modern house; vegetables and flower gardens; also double garage; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; the best table; references. Inquire Mme. Bayart, 135 West 56th St., New York.

LONG ISLAND.
Two rooms in bungalow by sea, meals, maid, all conveniences; bathing. For information, 'phone Riverside 7522.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—High-class family hotel; week-end and season parties accommodated; rates reasonable.

New York State.

Board, farm, Ulster County. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

South Orange, 151 Scotland Road.—Pleasant rooms, with board; beautiful location; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

Retired New York physician, living alone, offers one or two men, who would appreciate it, a quiet, comfortable home; modern conveniences; amid refined and beautiful surroundings in the Catskills. Address The Farm, Palenville, N. Y.

PRIVATE CAMP; excellent board, fishing, boating; references. Camp McIntyre, Fort Ann, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Lady having delightful country home, commuting distance, offers accommodations to refined people desiring quiet, restful atmosphere; extensive grounds, garden, excellent cooking; accessible country club and private beach; terms, $25 per week single; $45 for two. Mrs. Hallam, Rowayton, Conn.

A few boarders taken in a quiet, refined home in Litchfield County; $15 per week. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

A private family, (Christian,) having a charming country house and large farm offers accommodations to a few refined people for the Summer; appointments first-class; terms, $18 to $25 each guest per week. Devonshire Farm, Norwalk, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

Couple desires room and board, six weeks with private family; moderate; commuting distance. Reply with particulars. C 144 Times.

Couple desires room and board, six weeks with private family; moderate; commuting distance. Reply with particulars. C 114 Times.

Couple, child 7, in refined, private family, (preferably no other boarders;) spacious, shady grounds; commuting. Goldberg, C 167 Times.

Institution or private family to care for man completely paralyzed. Address Box 18, Bayville, Long Island.

Widow and son want board; Far Rockaway or Edgemore. E., 2,045 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Cost and system expert. Freybourg, 242 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 1406.

ASSISTANT BUYER wishes position in cloak and suit department; capable, energetic young woman, at present employed. Address L 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Experienced controlling accounts; salary $15; permanent position desired. W 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING EXPERT.—Capable taking full charge office work; best references. S 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable business woman; best references. C 189 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young lady desires position in office; best references. Experienced, B 97 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced beginner, stenographer, typist, wishes position. Jirau, 1,110 Washington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored; good seamstress; designs Fleek system; $3 a day. Phone Harlem 2047.

ENGLISHWOMAN wishes position as secretary and foreign correspondent; experienced stenographer and typist, knowledge French, German, Italian, and Spanish; highest references. Z 268 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE, graduate, city license, hospital training, desires patients; references. Houseman, 241 West 42d St. Tel. 7157 Bryant.

NURSE.—Child's; experienced; excellent reference. 52 Arch St., Greenwich, Conn. Phone 53-R.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady with two years' high school business training; neat and efficient; moderate salary. Clerical, B 89 Times.

SECRETARY.—Thoroughly efficient stenographer and capable secretary to professional man; seven years in exacting position; no commercial experience; willing to go to Washington; $35 weekly. B 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—One who knows how to use common sense and good judgment; $9. M. S., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; 8 years' experience; thoroughly competent, reliable; American; best references; salary $22. S 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; high school graduate; trustworthy; no clock watcher; $20. G. T., 1,699 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, fully experienced, desires substituting; $20-$25. W 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience; good business education; refined Christian; $20. S 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Conscientious; several years' experience; Sabbath observer; salary $20, W 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST desires work at home; charges moderate. B 101 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, General Office Assistant.—Capable handling busy board; $12. S 276 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced and capable young lady desires position; interview appreciated. S 284 Times Downtown.

TYPIST desires work to do at home. D 87 Times.

YOUNG LADY, educated, efficient, excellent typist, desires position; short hours. C 194 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, well educated, light colored, would like position of responsibility. P 645 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 West 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and Auditor, for last 6 years office manager, expert systematizer, manufacturing specialist, full comprehension cost accounting, 20 years' varied experience, several years public accounting, open for permanent position with manufacturing or commercial concern; salary $3,000. Auditor, 27 Sayre St., Elizabeth, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, determined to make real progress, would sever present connection and become associated with another large organization, whose officers are men who know how and when to recognize the right man. Post Office Box 490, City Hall Station, New York.

ACCOUNTANT and executive, 32 years old, desires position in about 60 to 90 days with live concern where there is chance for advancement; college graduate and A1 man; 12 years' experience in wholesale grocery business; will start at $50 week. C 188 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, above the average, broad experience in constructing, analytical, and costs; financial, statistical, and tax reports; good organizer. Do you need a man that knows how? C 185 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer, supervisor, 20 years' experience, wishes to connect with well-established firm; investigations, income tax reports, practical knowledge of law. B 100 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—PUBLIC.
Books opened and closed; audits, financial statements, &c. F. O. Martin, 46 West 24th, Room 1430, City.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, junior at N. Y. U., desires position with C. P. A. or any firm, with chance of advancement. C 195 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 32, thoroughly experienced, can take full charge large office; salary $35; best references. C 198 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, university graduate, special engagements solicited, tax reports. Accountant, Barclay 7811.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT desires connection with C. P. A.; nominal salary. B 85 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER hats, men's furnishings; $35 weekly. Jiran, 1,110 Washington Av., Bronx.

AUDITOR, for past 11 years with one concern, 20 years' varied experience, open for permanent position with manufacturing or commercial corporation; best of references; $60 per week. W 321 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR-OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 32, draft exempt, employed, desires permanent position; best references; salary $2,000. Z 291 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER.—Has been handling inspection, transportation, war and navy material for eight months; now open. C 100 Times.

ATTENDANT-VALET.—Wanted, position as attendant-valet; also experienced in driving auto. C 104 Times.

AM ready to connect with responsible house, preferably in foodstuff lines, who can use a man with New York and export merchandising experience; can accept full charge above departments; none but absolutely first class houses need reply and no salary consideration under $5,000 a year. W 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, exempt, thoroughly experienced, modern methods, trial balances, statements, controlling accounts, conscientious, efficient worker; $30. S 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, competent office executive, 31 years, desires change of position; excellent references; salary $35. A 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or shipping clerk, on sales books; experienced; married man; in war essential business; salary, $38. P 646 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, capable office manager, expert accountant, broad commercial experience, (32,) desires responsible position; A1 references. Commercial, 492 Grand St.

BOOKKEEPER, 28 years; draft exempt; 9 years' experience; understands credits, general trial balances and financial statements. C 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, accurate; three years' experience; can begin immediately; $20. W 295 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Part time; $2.50 week up. Kissler, 278 Columbus Av. Columbus 3107.

CHAUFFEUR, (33.) — MARRIED; AMERICAN; 12 YEARS WITH PRIVATE FAMILIES; ROLLS-ROYCE, RENAULT, CRANE, SIMPLEX, CADILLAC; REFERENCES. WRITE J. LEONARD, 139 EAST 31ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CHAUFFEUR, Norwegian, 33, married, no children, desires position; long experience on high-grade cars; prefers Pierce Arrow; highly recommended; $35 a week. Nolan, 201 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, seven years' experience Packard, Pierce-Arrow, and Locomobile, desires position, city or country. M. Frankel, 124 West 54th St. Circle 1740.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on any car, careful driver; strictly temperate; good appearance; furnish best reference. Price, 224 West 22d.

CHAUFFEUR, married, experienced, intelligent, good appearance, with references, wishes position with family, city, country. Arnold, 1,039 Third Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young American, one year's experience, good appearance, excellent references, seeks position, city, country; salary $20. C 178 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city, country, careful and strictly temperate; reasonable salary. C 177 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Danish, single, 30 years, high-class cars; first-class references. C 179 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—3 years' experience; A1 references; draft exempt; private, city or country. Herson, 126 Hanover Av., Elmhurst, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; private family; best references. Joseph Lavazoli, 170 West End Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 19, with 2½ years' mechanical and driving experience; private preferred; A1 references. Joe Schweit, 220 East 78th.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, neat; experienced, careful driver. Smith, 223 West 133d St. 6924 Morning.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; private; experienced on all cars seven years; draft exempt. Alex Pastor, 204 West 96th. Riverside 6264.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married; ten years steady position. R. Romeo, 147 West 54th St.; Circle 2471.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, gentlemanly, expert mechanic all cars; highest testimonials. Phone Columbus 9416.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 12 years' experience, thoroughly reliable, highly recommended; makes own repairs. Finn, 206 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, careful single man; good mechanic, 5 years' reference. C 196 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position, private family; good references. K., 1,464 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, country; graduate Y. M. C. A. Chauffeur, 315 East 27th.

CLERICAL.—Man seeks clerical or similar work evenings, 4 to 9. B 95 Times.

CONCERN in foodstuff line outside New York desiring capable representative for New York and export fields, will do well to communicate with S 263 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER, experienced, capable executive, accountant, manage office, correspondent, collections. C 41 Times.

DENTIST, registered, experienced, desires position with ethical practitioner; draft exempt. P 647 Times Harlem.

FUR SALESMAN,
LARGE FOLLOWING IN BIG CITIES, SEEKS POSITION RELIABLE, PROGRESSIVE FIRM. C 132 TIMES.

LAWYER, 39, business experience, desires employment with mercantile firm where future more important than salary. S 280 Times Downtown.

MAN WISHES A POSITION WITH A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN OR INDIVIDUAL; 17 YEARS WITH PRESENT FIRM AS SALESMAN AND MANAGER; BEST OF REFERENCES. C 135 TIMES.

MAN, 32, college graduate, former school Principal, desires position in executive capacity; references. Rubel, 829 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

MANAGING SALESMAN, 33, married; A1 references; now employed. Mercantile preferred. D 99 Times.

NURSE, 35, thorough hospital experienced man, desires position in institution, private or industrial plant; highest references. Address Nurse, 9 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—A capable young man, (17,) office assistant, knowledge of bookkeeping, seeks position with advancement. W 342 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Capable executive with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, can handle large business independently, desires responsible position with opportunity; expert bookkeeper, correspondent, salesman, credits; highest credentials. Executive, 326 Woolworth Building.

OFFICE MANAGER who has had twenty years' experience in accounting, office management, etc.; capable executive; owing to change in management seeks A1 connection; an opportunity to prove worth paramount to salary. W 316 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced, capable executive, accountant, check credits, collections, correspondence. C 40 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER EXPERT, FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR FOR STUDIO HOME PORTRAIT WORK, WOULD LIKE CONNECTION WITH GOOD STUDIO. X. Z., 3,325 BROADWAY.

POSITION wanted in reliable export firm doing South American business by Colombian familiar with business there; best references; salary not principal consideration, but to make connection to represent house in future abroad; speaks English. Reply B 88 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — American, 37 years old, seeks connection private secretary afternoon and evening, business or private; fluent French, Spanish; best city references. C 142 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, draft exempt; highest rate expert stenographer; 1,800. L. P., 105 Times Bronx.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE.—Philadelphia man with thorough, practical knowledge of printing industry desires position by Aug. 1; also business school graduate and accounting student, efficiency, etc.; aged 28, married, one child; fourth class in draft. Address W. H. F., 610 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Penn.

RAILROAD MAN, past middle age, desires to make a change; 25 years' experience, agent, clerk, and operator; prefers some other line of business. B 94 Times.

SALESMAN, educated, experienced man, (40,) desires situation; manufacturer or jobber; salary least essential where opportunity exists to purchase interest if make good. C 191 Times.

SALESMAN.—Road man with auto selling specialty wishes staple line in or around New York City; draft exempt. H. B. Gaines, 170 West 109th St.

SALESMAN, exempt, educated, selling experience four years, wishes position with future; salary and commission only. W 346 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having attained sales record as high as known in his line, ambitious to change for opportunity; ten years representing present firm. B 84 Times.

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience, wishes side line for department stores; references. T. M., 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, clean cut, 9 years' road experience, wishes reliable line. B 80 Times.

SALES AND EXPORT MANAGER, affected by war, seeks connection with essential industry; best references. W 204 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Man with knowledge electrical apparatus wishes position where previous experience is useful. W 356 Times Downtown.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, assistant export manager; Spanish-American gentleman desires position; speaks English; experienced export trade; references. C 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced; high school graduate; knowledge of Spanish; $14. S 286 Times Downtown.

WANTED
A JOB IN A REAL BUSINESS.
I am 22 years of age, draft exempt, I have 6 years' office experience, correspondent, steamship ticket and money order agent, typewriter, knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references. W 314 Times Downtown.

WANTED for Chicago and vicinity, by resident salesman there, textile lines of men's, boys', ladies' or children's wear or kindred lines; highest references. Pfaelzer, care Latham Hotel, 28th and 5th.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, good appearance, legal and commercial training, desires connection with progressive business concern in line of business that offers good future to an able and ambitious young man; Class 5 draft. S 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) familiar with details of office routine, good typist, knowledge of stenography, export experience, desires position with "real" opportunity; $20. B 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, having executive, office, and selling experience, desires connection with reliable concern. B 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19-20, desirous of starting in vocation where future is assured; $16; best references. C 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, well educated, knowledge of bookkeeping; draft exempt. W 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) Christian, 3 years' experience, stock, shipping and order clerk; state salary. Borrell, 445 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 28, wishes to work on Saturday, Sunday, or evenings; willing worker; can do anything. B 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, office experience, wishes clerical position. S. G., 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position; clerical experience; also useful in other branches; best of reference. W 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants position drive Ford; private family preferred. B 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires good paying position. B 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN in auto repair shop. Box 142, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

Closing Hour for Business Opportunity Advertisements

Business Opportunity Advertisements intended for publication in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be received in the Times Building before 4 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Salary $25-$30; also assistant, $18-$20; state experience, nationality, religion. S 299 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED OPERATOR, WANTED FOR A MOON-HOPKINS BILLING MACHINE; MUST BE CAPABLE. D 28 TIMES.

BILL CLERK, experienced, rapid and accurate, to make out bills on typewriter; state age, religion, experience and salary desired. R 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, wanted; young lady, with good knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; neat, accurate, and quick at figures; in answering state education, experience, religious denomination, and salary required; this is a good, permanent position in New York office; congenial surroundings; reliable and growing corporation. Apply L. J. Hall, President, Box 146, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND ASST. CASHIER by insurance company; must be thoroughly experienced and quick at figures; in answering state religion, experience, and education; first-class references required; salary to begin, $20; advancement. S 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for accounts receivable ledger; good opportunity for one familiar with trial balances and the checking up of remittances; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 666, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY; MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY, FOR WHOLESALE LADIES' DRESS HOUSE; EXPERIENCED ONLY NEED APPLY. H. K. LANG & CO., 139 WEST 29TH.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, with contracting, building, or manufacturing experience; pay rolls, job costs; quick and accurate; state experience in full, references, and salary; permanent. D 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced in cloak and suit trade preferred.
Apply in person.
GEO. G. WOOD CO.,
105 MADISON AV.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, residing in Paterson, N. J., or vicinity; must know principles of double entry and controlling accounts; write fully, stating qualifications, salary expected. Z 294 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience, to go to Stamford, Conn.; 30 years of age or over; pay $40 a month, board and room. Call 146 East 28th St., today, 3:30 P. M., for an interview with lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, in large corporation; must be good penman and understand taking off trial balances; state age, experience, reference and salary expected. P 629 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must have knowledge of typewriting and stenography; for export house; experienced only need apply; state age, experience, salary, and references. R 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable of taking entire charge complete set of books, trial balances, controlling accounts; Saturdays and Jewish holidays closed. Smith Bros., 130 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, man or woman, for work in club; good steady position and good pay. Write full particulars to Club, 804 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, in cloak and suit trade; double entry, controlling accounts; to take full charge of office. S., G. & L., 40 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Must be thoroughly experienced in double entry and controlling; experienced in cloak and suit house preferred. Hirsh & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge stenography; must be good penman and able to take trial balance; not afraid to work; permanent; state all particulars. C 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in large wholesale house; must be experienced, accurate, and good at figures; salary $15. Address, in own handwriting, R 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, must have A1 references, general office work, including stenography; good salary. Equity Press, 52 Duane St.

BOOKKEEPER, must be competent and have wholesale clothing experience; state references, age and salary. D 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, private banker's office; must be experienced with controlling accounts. W 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Private office; full or part time. Hotel Monterey, Broadway and 94th St.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
DRESSES AND COSTUMES,
have permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models, (size 16.)

CHAMBERMAIDS. — Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLEANERS. — Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.
Young women, well educated, with or without experience, in our accounting department; capable, loyal, enthusiastic workers are assured permanent positions with advancement; salary commensurate with demonstrated experience and ability. Apply by letter only.
ROBERT GAIR CO.,
Front and Washington Sts., Bklyn.

CLERK.—Bill or profit, who has had wholesale grocery experience; good opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Profits, P. O. Box 666, New York City.

CLERK.—Entry clerk on purchase record cards. Call Room 10, 18th floor, 165 Broadway.

COLLECTOR.—Law office wants refined, educated young woman, pleasing personality, under thirty, bright, snappy, and energetic, to visit clients, collect accounts, and generally assist at collection matters; $20 weekly; rapid advance if deserved; write fully age, status, experience, references. S 289 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted by Gentile dress goods house; beginner or one having some experience. D 89 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — EXPERIENCED; MUST BE STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; WELL VERSED IN GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE; CAPABLE OF EVENTUALLY TAKING CHARGE OF SMALL FORCE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR HUSTLER; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. R. S. 114 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young woman capable of dictating forceful, collecting letters and conducting general office correspondence. Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be experienced. Chas. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St., city.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR,
EXPERIENCED.
FOR PLANT DOING
GOVERNMENT WORK,
ALSO
STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN,
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVES.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

ENTRY AND FIGURING CLERK.
Must be experienced and quick and accurate at figures; in answering state experience, education, age, and religion; salary to begin, $15 S 295 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Large chemical corporation, engaged on Government contracts, wants exceptionally capable woman to install and manage file system in purchasing department; must have long experience and be a good systematizer; state full particulars and salary wanted. C 158 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady for filing correspondence and substituting at telephone switchboard; previous experience unnecessary. Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., 8th St. and Grand St., Hoboken, N. J.

FILE CLERK, thoroughly efficient, in office of wholesale clothing house; must also understand switchboard; good chance for advancement. Apply Light & Slesinger, 24 Washington Place.

FILE CLERK, assistant, one familiar with follow system; temporary position for the next four weeks. D 88 Times.

FOREWOMAN, by manufacturing jeweler, experienced in jewelry line, giving out work, obtaining prompt delivery of orders from factory to stockroom; give references and wages; splendid opportunity; hours 8-6. F. B., 222 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FORELADY OF PACKING DEPARTMENT. APPLICANTS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF FILLING, LABELING, AND WRAPPING CHEMICALS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE FEMALE HELP; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID INCREASE WHEN ABILITY IS DEMONSTRATED. CALL OR WRITE
CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
632 FLUSHING AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FRENCH.—Lady desires to learn good conversational French; apply by letter, stating fee expected. K. Lowsley, 858 7th Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER
ON RETAIL LEDGERS AND INSTALLMENT ACCOUNTS.
PERMANENT POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
ALSO
50 SALESWOMEN
FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
APPLY AT ONCE,
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER
ON RETAIL LEDGERS AND INSTALLMENT ACCOUNTS.
PERMANENT POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
AMBITIOUS GIRLS,
20 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, TO DO SHOPPING FOR OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS; THIS IS HIGHLY INTERESTING WORK, UNDER PLEASANT CONDITIONS, AND WILL LEAD TO ADVANCEMENT IN PROPORTION TO EFFORTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
require 100 packers, 50 labelers, and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing department; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent positions; good pay.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ALL DAY, 85 10TH AV., AT 15TH ST.

GIRLS
WANTED IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; MUST KNOW BOOKKEEPING AND BE ABLE TO OPERATE ADDING MACHINE; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING AND STATE SALARY EXPECTED. BOX B. B., 104 EAST 14TH.

GIRLS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT, NEAT, ACTIVE GIRLS REQUIRED IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; $9 PER WEEK TO START. ADDRESS BOX 12, STATION V, NEW YORK.

GIRL, about 19, high school graduate, good at figures; opportunity to receive valuable business training in large publishing house; $8 start, with every chance advancement. McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

GIRL for general housework; three in family, including baby; good wages for right person. Z 284 Times Annex.

GIRLS wanted for telephone operators; state age, references, experience, salary. W 360 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Business woman wishes to share her living quarters with middle aged woman in exchange for care of same. Apply Barney, 329 West 83d.

HOUSEWORKER for Summer for small cottage at Bellport, L. I.; 1¼ hours from city; no laundry; best wages paid. 227 Riverside Drive. Tel. 4127 Riverside.

JEWISH institution needs women of education to supervise groups of Jewish children in cottages in which they live; knowledge of household management essential; board, lodging and $40 monthly; advancement. 470 West 145th Street.

LADY with executive ability, qualified by experience to take charge of the mailing and filing section of a reliable corporation; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 817 Times Downtown.

—MODEL, (SIZE 16,)
for showroom in dress house.
JOHN TRAINA,
65 WEST 30TH.

MODEL (SIZE 16)
for showroom in dress house, steady position; you will like to work here.
BRILL, ABRAMS CO.,
35 WEST 32D.

MODELS.—Several stylish young ladies, sizes 16 and 36, for a cloak and suit house; long season assured and highest salary paid. R. A. Day Co., Inc., 1,115 Broadway.

MODEL, SIZE 18, TO TRY ON DRESSES AND SKIRTS; HIGHEST SALARY PAID; LONG SEASON. PRAKIN & LEBOFSKY, 44 WEST 28TH.

MODEL, experienced, to try on coats; size 16. Apply all week, Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

MODELS.—Fall, stylish, size 16, for coat and suits. Millar Mandel & Co., 38 East 30th Street.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
ON DRESSES.
GREENBERG-WEINER, 31 WEST 27TH ST.

MODEL, SIZE 15, CLOAKS AND SUITS; LONG SEASON. MERIT CO., 1,333 BROADWAY.

MODEL, stylish, size 36, for coat and suit house; good salary. I. N. Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d.

MODEL.—Size 16, experienced on dresses; steady, good pay. Hahn & Benjamin, 37 West 37th.

MODEL, STYLISH, STOUT, SIZE 42½, FOR SUITS. M. GROSS & CO., 1,182 BROADWAY, ROOM 806.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED IN SUIT HOUSE; GOOD PAY. SINGER BROS., 11 EAST 26TH.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nursery governess wanted; prefer refined young woman capable of taking charge of two little girls, 4 and 6 years; also willing to help mother with infant; wages $40 to $65 per month, according to experience. Phone Montclair 1249, or write Mrs. Roberts, 52 Franklin Place, Montclair.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today, at 3 P. M.

NURSE, experienced, for three children, in Summer home at seashore. Warren, 114 West 17th St. Telephone Farragut 296.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRES
ASSISTANT CASHIER.
ONE ACCUSTOMED TO DEPARTMENT STORE ROUTINE AND EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING OF PAYROLL; STEADY POSITION, WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE CLERK in large uptown furniture warehouse to wait on customers; initiative and good personality only requirements; state age and salary expected. D 61 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER AND SALESWOMAN, with financial experience; must be good correspondent and able to sell personally; a splendid opportunity; give references, experience and salary. R 310 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY for dress, coat, suit, and waist department; excellent salary; half day Saturday. Apply Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES; $2 day as extra on Saturdays. Call today, Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY
TO EXECUTIVE, WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT, WHO CAN COMPOSE GOOD BUSINESS LETTERS; PLEASANT OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA,
BROOKLYN.

SECRETARY.—General manager of manufacturing corporation desires secretary, who must be good stenographer and must be able to take care of statistical work in connection with production; must not be afraid of work and must be punctual; Underwood typewriter used; office hours from 8:30 to 5:30; only such having above qualifications need apply; state terms. D 96 Times.

SEWERS, experienced, for ribbon novelties. Krueger, 395 4th Av., corner 28th St.

STATIONERY CLERK.
Large manufacturing concern needs first class stationery clerk, one who has had experience keeping stock and records; give full particulars about yourself and state salary desired. R. G., 346 Times Downtown.

STENCIL CUTTERS, experienced on tin point stencils, prominent fashion publishing house; $12-$15, with opportunity advancement, depending on ability; state experience. K. V., Box 163 Times.

STEM MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER.
BANK REQUIRES SERVICES OF STENOGRAPHER FOR DEPARTMENTAL WORK; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; IN APPLYING, STATE EDUCATION, AGE, EXPERIENCE AND MINIMUM SALARY REQUIRED. S 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, New York office of San Francisco firm; must be high school graduate, quick to comprehend, good command English, rapid worker. Apply Saturday morning, 200 5th Av., Room 807.

STENOGRAPHER (1) wanted for work in Washington, D. C.; salary $100 a month. Apply, between 12 and 1, Friday, July 19, American Social Hygiene Assn., R. 1105, 105 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER, who is good typist; permanent position. Write, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; must have had some business experience; permanent position; state salary expected. Address C. D. P., P. O. Box 460, City Hall Station, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER wanted busy law office; must be experienced; answer fully as to salary, &c.; advancement. W 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly expert in law office; apply by letter, stating age, nationality, qualifications and salary desired. Room 83, No. 26 Exchange Place.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, for clerical work in large publishing house; state experience, age and salary expected. Z 297 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, by large lithographic firm; must be experienced, neat, accurate, and rapid; steady position. William Steiner Sons & Co., 257 West 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; young lady as secretary to chemist in laboratory of dyestuff concern. Apply F. F., Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 stenographer wanted by large wholesale house. Call Friday morning between 8 and 10, 410 Broadway, second floor.

STENOGRAPHER (lady) in publisher's office; give full particulars as to experience and salary expected. Permanent, Box 654, Post Office, City Hall Station, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER; one who can assist in office of a large publishing house; salary, $10; state age and experience. A 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for high-class publishing house; must be neat, accurate, and capable worker. 461 8th Av., 18th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education and two years' experience essential; pleasant offices; steady employment; $18; write fully. D 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted by wholesale clothing house. Nathan Crivers & Bro., 801 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; no beginner; salary, $15-$17; rapid advancement. Occidental Traders Corporation, 105 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER, junior; good opportunity for advancement; ribbon manufacturers. Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; bright young girl; one acquainted with office routine. Apply Lafayette Importing Co., 392 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Substitute; must be experienced. Chas. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St., city.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; must take rapid dictation. Apply Room 34, 40 Cedar St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, rapid, accurate, and reliable; office assistant; $15. Salz Bros., 71 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, for substitute work; salaries $3 to $4 per day. Employment Department, 374 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted. B. Weinstein, 198 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted in publishing house. Call 2201 Woolworth Bldg.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted in large wholesale office; pleasant surroundings; permanent; desirable position with advancement; salary about $12 to start. C 193 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist; bright and energetic. Apply A. Schwartz & Co., 20 West 33d Street.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced; relief only; clerical work. McCall Co., 236 West 37th Street.

STOCK GIRL,
EXPERIENCED, FOR HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY HOUSE; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED.
ARNOLD, 11 EAST 49TH ST.

TUBULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

TEACHER of elementary grades and social worker for small groups of children at orphanage who are kept apart from others; no contageous diseases; day and a half off weekly; board, lodging and $40 monthly. 470 West 145th Street.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.
Require young women, 16 to 25 years of age, to learn Automatic Telegraphy. The training period is from 6 to 10 weeks, during which monthly salary (payable weekly) is $40 to $45, with immediate increase on graduation. Semi-annual bonus. Promotion and further increases in salary to those who excel. Advancement is rapid. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

TYPIST, EXPERIENCED ON REMINGTON BILLING MACHINE; HOURS 8-5:15, SATURDAY 1 P. M.. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND WAGES. BOX 63, 1606 ST. JAMES BLDG.

TYPIST, rapid; good advancement. Room 7002, 114 Liberty St.

USHER.—LIGHT COLORED GIRL WANTED; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GOOD SALARY. APPLY AUDUBON THEATRE, 165TH ST. AND BROADWAY, 11 A. M.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED
Competent, experienced
Stenographers,
Bookkeepers & Accountants,
Typists,
Switchboard Operator,
Clerical Help,
Office Boys.
The Gas Defense Division, Chemical Warfare Service, will consider applicants for positions now open in New York City as above stated. Excellent opportunities for advancement. Mr. Boyd, 5th floor, 19 West 44th St. Bring references as to ability and character.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to fold nightgowns, petticoats, &c. Levy & Ganis, 195 Chrystie St.

YOUNG LADIES wanted, stenographers and typewriters, having had at least two years' experience; must be graduate of commercial high school or public school and business college; salary according to experience; in replying state age, reference, experience, education, and number of letters written per day and salary. W 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted for office work, filing and indexing; in reply state age, experience, and salary desired and reference. W 363 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work and tend switchboard for night duty. Apply after 10 A. M., Fleischman's Baths, Room 401, 47 West 42d St.

YOUNG LADY, refined, of good appearance, to take charge of showroom 5 days weekly; $12 to start. Daisy Waist Co., 3 West 30th St.

YOUNG LADIES for clerical work; also for checking and filing stencils. Pictorial Review, 9th floor, 22 West 39th.

YOUNG WOMAN, FOR CHECKING BILLS AND ATTENDING TO OTHER MINOR DUTIES IN OFFICE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED, R. C., ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH.

YOUNG WOMAN, over 21, for file department in large insurance office; good opportunity for right person; salary not over $50 per month. Reply fully, stating age, experience, nationality. W 357 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, familiar with telephoning, as clerk in broker's office. Address, giving references and experience, stating terms. D 91 Times.

VOUCHER CLERK, with steamship experience preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, salary desired. W 352 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher. M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; open all Summer.

FRENCH ACTRESS, graduate of the Conservatory of Paris, member of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's company, would teach French to few apt pupils. Apply by mail, Miss Marcelle Bague, care Sarah Bernhardt's Company, 1,555 Broadway, New York.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more?
Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 74 Broadway.—Stenographers-secretaries, 1 at $30, 5 at $25; many other stenographic positions; high-class clerks, $20; college girls, typists, $18; file clerks, switchboard operators. Register free.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, commercial, $25; bookkeeper-stenographer, $30; several, $20; established 1899; the present deluge of splendid paying permanencies is without precedent.

STENOGRAPHIC-SECRETARIAL, $25; advertising, experienced preferred, well-poised, dignified, refined, and neat; Christian firm. Call, Herbert L. Furman, private agency, 51 East 27th St.

SECRETARY, stenographers, English birth, $30-$35; experienced bookkeeper, $30; secretarial stenographers, (2,) $30; ledger clerks, (3,) $23; junior stenographers, $23. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, permanent and temporary, $15-$20; bookkeepers, $20-$30; ledger clerks, $12-$20; file clerk, $15; typists.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $20; comptometer, Yonkers $18, city $20; office assistant, wholesale grocery experience, $23; dictaphone, $18. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15, $25; bookkeepers, $20; other openings. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACETYLINE WELDER.—Experienced. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant wanted by manufacturing concern doing Government work; must be thoroughly experienced and qualified to take complete charge of cost system; good salary. W. F. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant wishes to make arrangement with C. P. A.; proposition of exceptional merit; applications confidential; references exchanged at interview. Address R 311 Times Downtown.

ANALYZER AND LAYOUT CLERK.
Experienced man, able to read blueprints and analyze costs.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CELRK; must be strong, active, industrious, well recommended, acquainted with docks, piers, and railroads in New York and Brooklyn; state full particulars as to past experience and salary desired. W 369 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT COST ACCOUNTANT — Excellent opportunity for advancement. Reply, stating salary and references, D 79 Times.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK MECHANICS
for general overhauling and repair work on Pierce-Arrow trucks; good wages; light, airy shop.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

A LARGE downtown food house has opening for the following:
A buyer for confectionery department,
Stock Clerk,
Order Clerk,
Excellent opportunity offered for advancement, with good salaries to competent and experienced draft exempt men. R 315 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS WANTED.
BANK IS IN NEED OF SEVERAL LIVE, ENERGETIC CLERKS EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING STATEMENT SHEETS; ONLY MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 35, WHO ARE DRAFT EXEMPT, WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. M 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERK.—Bank desires man, American, draft exempt, with experience in foreign exchange; state qualifications and salary expected. P. O. Box 703, City Hall Station.

BILL OR PROFIT CLERK who has had wholesale grocery experience; good opportunity; state age, nationality and salary desired. Profits, P. O. Box 666, New York City.

BILLING MACHINE CLERK.—Young man; understands running machine; state experience. W 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER; one can take charge manufacturing office, shirt house; closed Saturdays, open Sundays; state age, reference, salary. R 319 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN awaits the young man who has had all-around experience in bookkeeping and office procedure, covering a period of at least 3 years. Must be capable, alert, well educated. Salary commensurate with ability to meet requirements. D 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER
experienced in cloak and suit trade preferred; apply in person.
GEO. G. WOOD CO.,
105 MADISON AV.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to open and close books, out of town; essential labor; permanent; good prospects. Apply auditor's office, Hotel Plaza, 5th Av. and 59th.

BOYS.
AMBITIOUS OFFICE BOYS, 17-18 YEARS OF AGE; PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES OR THOSE HAVING ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL PREFERRED; LARGE INSURANCE BROKERAGE, CHRISTIAN CORPORATION, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK ADVANCEMENT TO BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, WELL-MANNERED BOYS OF GOOD HABITS; ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING REFERENCES, NATIONALITY; SALARY TO START, $9; BOYS DESIRING POSITION FOR SUMMER ONLY NOT WANTED. W 340 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, bright, active, for steamship office; excellent opportunity for advancement. W 313 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER.—A widely circulated and influential daily newspaper wishes to engage the services of a business manager of capacity, character and experinc, on with advertising experience preferrd. Address Z 289 Times.

BUYER.—Housefurnishing goods and china buyer wanted by progressive, up-to-date department store, located in the Middle West; good opportunity for one with experience in these lines; state experience, &c. D 94 Times.

CHAUFFEURS, (3,) wishing t work into commercial life; must be courteous, neat, careful, industrious, and exempt from military duty. D 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; good wages to right party. Apply 1,493 Broadway at 3:30, Suite 512.

CHEF, with highest references, small family; state all experience, age, and salary required. D 72 Times.

CHEMIST TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF LARGE FACTORY MANUFACTURING DISINFECTANTS; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. WRITE CHEMIST, ROOM 611 WORLD BUILDING.

CLERK WANTED.
CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING ACCEPTANCES, DISCOUNTS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER GENERALLY; MUST BE ENERGETIC, OF GOOD PERSONALITY, AND DRAFT EXEMPT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; ONLY THOSE POSSESSING ACCURACY AND SPEED WILL BE CONSIDERED. V 392 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, experienced in making up preliminaries and final entries for the collection of drawback claims; salary according to ability to handle the work. Call between 10-12 A. M. and 2-4 P. M. Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

CLERKS wanted, male; those having some experience in accounting work preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Apply to F. J. Peck, care of American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, ninth floor.

CLERK wanted for work in accounting department of insurance company. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, R 318 Times Downtown.

CLERK for engineering office in chemical works, familiar with stores, supplies and fittings; hours 7 to 5:30, noon Saturdays. Apply 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK, experienced in custom house work, wanted by importing house. Answer, stating salary required, Box 301 Times, 2 Rector St.

CLERK, experienced, for office of large Bronx concern; must be well recommended, accurate, and good worker; state age and experience. C. C., 29 Times Bronx.

COLLECTORS.—Three men under 45 wanted by prominent insurance company on salary and commission. Call at Room 2, 953 3d Av., corner 57th St.

COLLEGE STUDENT or teacher for vacation; splendid experience; $234 for three months; commission also. Write to X., 303 Fifth Av.

COPY HOLDERS wanted for night proofroom; good pay and steady work. Apply 8th floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th Street.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, capable of dictating forceful collecting letters and conducting general office correspondence. Davis & Lawrence, 10 Christopher St.

COUPLE wanted; colored man to bechauffeur, and woman to do housework. Call between 11 and 1, Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COUPLE.—Cook and chauffeur, handy man; good reference. New Rochelle, T. S., D 57 Times.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRY CLERK wanted, familiar with making up Custom House entries; in replying state age, experience, and salary desired; must be draft exempt. W 361 Times Downtown.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRY CLERK wanted, familiar with entrance and clearance of vessels; in replying state age, experience, and salary desired; must be draft exempt. W 362 Times Downtown.

DOCK SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, wanted by a large steamship company; must be thoroughly competent to take full charge of pier, employing and directing dock clerks, arranging berths for steamers, &c.; will only consider applicants with previous experience and having knowledge of New York piers; A1 references required. Answer, stating nationality, former employment, and salary expected. W 307 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.
MANUFACTURING CONCERN ENGAGED ON INSTRUMENT WORK FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNERS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY OR TOOLS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SAME; TO THE RIGHT MEN THIS REPRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY, PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; LOCATION, NEWARK, N. J.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. "S. J.," 124 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
WILPUTTE COKE OVEN CORPORATION,
469 5th Av., N. Y. City,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A FEW DRAFTSMEN EXPERIENCED IN BY-PRODUCT COKE OVEN AND BENZOL PLANT WORK, OR THOSE HAVING HAD CHEMICAL PLANT OR STEEL MILL EXPERIENCE.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN.
Construction, architectural, structural steel, heating, and piping draftsmen and layout men wanted for heavy steel and concrete construction work for the Government in vicinity of Philadelphia; apply stating age, experience, salary expected, and when available; give references. Address Wilson, 179 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, who has had 1 or 2 years' experience. Elevator Supply Co., 15th and Willow St., Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—We have a good opening for a man experienced in power plant work, factory maintenance, piping, layouts, &c. In your application state your age, nationality, education, experience, and salary expected. Apply in person or write to Employment Bureau, The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN.
Mechanical designer jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. D 90 Times.

DRAFTSMAN-DESIGNER.—Experienced on semi-automatic machinery; permanent position; long established, growing concern. Potdevin Machine Co., 1,221 38th St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Structural draftsmen required on Government contract. Apply Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Av., New York City, 13th floor.

DRAFTSMAN OR CIVIL ENGINEER wanted, field work, Jersey City; state age, experience and salary. Pre-Cast Concrete Co., 1,270 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN.—EXPERIENCED MEN, USED TO LAYING OUT SWITCHBOARDS FOR POWER AND LIGHT; ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY; 15 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL; TAKE QUEENSBORO SUBWAY AT 42D ST. AND GET OFF AT 11TH ST. METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., EAST AV. AND 14TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
We require a technical man who has had experience in making tests on small electrical apparatus. Answer by letter only, addressing Mr. W. E. Brill.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
463 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS; experienced. Apply chief engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ENGINEER, experienced; night work; $100 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Who can take charge from caller. M 398 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR
for building construction; must be experienced in all trades and capable of making up complete estimates for all types of buildings; state experience, salary xpected, and when available. D 80 Times.

FARMER or farmer and wife for gentleman's farm; experienced only; good opportunity. D 97 Times.

FIRE BRICK SALESMAN
wanted with acquaintance in fire brick trade; salary and commission. B 87 Times.

FLOOR SALESMAN.—Young man; sell notions; state experience, salary expected. W 253 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN for department doing manufacturing and assembling of small steel machinery, experienced in handling help, preferably married man above draft age with some toolmaking experience; plant located near New York. Write fully, giving age, experience, knowledge, salary expected, &c. G. G., 291 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN SHIPPING CLERK.
Young man, draft exempt, who has knowledge of foreign shipping and familiar with steamship companies' methods and Custom House routine, making out applications for licenses to ship, and a general knowledge of shipping.
INTERNATIONAL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

GARDENER.—First class, that understands care of horses and willing to do it. Telephone 346 Bryant or call at 10 in the morning, for Mr. London Wallick, Hotel Wallick, 43d St. and Broadway.

GAUGE AND TOOL MAKERS,
first-class men only, for our Edgewater (New Jersey) plant. Steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
MECHANICS
FOR GAS AND ELECTRIC TRUCKS.
APPLY GARAGE, 513 WEST 24TH ST.

HOUSEMAN; $60 per month. Apply Housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOL MAKERS,
78C PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.
Employment department will be open 1-5 P. M. Sunday to interview applicants for these positions only.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
50 SALESMEN
FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
ALSO
SALESMEN FOR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
APPLY AT ONCE
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 5TH FLOOR.

LATHE HANDS—FOX—(6.)
Must know how to use micrometer and read blueprints.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LEDGER CLERK wanted to do evening work, beginning 5 P. M.; permanent position; must be neat and accurate. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experienec, reference, and salary desired. Z 287 Times Annex.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 350 Times Downtown.

LUMBER HANDLERS wanted; 40c. per hour. Apply Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

MACHINISTS
WANTED AT ONCE;
GLEASON BEVEL GEAR
CUTTER OPERATORS,
LO SWING LATHE HANDS;
TOOLROOM MILLING MACHINE HANDS,
UNIVERSAL GRINDER HANDS,
TOOLROOM LATHE HANDS,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Long Island Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Hunter's Point Av. Eight minutes to plant.

MACHINIST—FOREMAN
For Important
GOVERNMENT WORK.
FIRST-CLASS FOREMEN
wanted in the
LATHE AND MILLING
MACHINE DEPARTMENTS
of an OLD ESTABLISHED CONCERN
located in NEW YORK CITY.
ONLY COMPETENT MEN with several years experience need apply.
Address Box W 370 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Must be experienced and competent bench hands; standard railroad wages. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. shops, Morris Park and Van Nest Aves., Bronx.

MACHINISTS.—Must be competent and experienced machine hands; standard railroad wages. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Shops, Morris Park and Van Nest Avs., Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
100 FIRST-CLASS MEN,
WHO ARE COMPETENT
TO READ BLUEPRINTS AND THE USE OF MICROMETERS.
73c PER HOUR
FOR THOSE WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE THEIR ABILITY.
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK ONLY.
MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
BULLARD AND JONES & LAMSON TURRET LATHES,
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BORING MILLS,
ENGINE LATHES,
PLANERS AND VISE HANDS.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF STREET,
CORNER GRAND.

MACHINIST for instrument work. Kny-Scheerer Corp., 404-410 West 27th.

MAN wanted, large manufacturer with branches in all large cities wants man with retail sales experience, 32 to 45 years of age; unlimited opportunity. Z 276 Times Annex.

MAN wanted; thoroughly competent party as head accountant and manager with cigar manufacturing concern. Address A. E., 90 Times.

MANAGER for gents' furnishing store out of city; a live wire, all-around man; must be able to dress windows, card writer; good salary to right party. Apply to Astor Hotel, Room 335, 6 to 7 P. M.

MANAGER for telephone sales department, one with investment experience; give full details in first letter. Address Telephone, 273 Times.

MARINE ENGINE DRAFTSMEN
WANTED.
LARGE CORPORATION OF LONG STANDING. LOCATION NEAR NEW YORK CITY. TECHNICAL GRADUATES. GOOD SALARIES AND CONDITIONS.
Z 205 TIMES ANNEX.

MASTER MECHANIC WANTED.
First-class master mechanic required; a man capable of taking entire charge of maintenance in machine shop and foundry; must have first-class Massachusetts engineers' and electricians' license.
Write or call Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass.

MASTER MECHANIC wanted in repair shop of chemical works; one familiar with this class of work only; control of 135 men; must be American; good salary; give experience and when available. Z 275 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
with experience on design and layout of elevating and conveying machinery, plumbing, heating, and ventilating work, on construction of two large plants; give experience and salary desired. C. L., 234 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN; acquainted with sugar machinery preferred. Apply in person at 50 Broad St., Room 737.

MEN.—Wanted, a number of high-class, educated men to act as section superintendents in large United States Government shell-loading plant; applicants must possess ability to handle men and must present reference showing actual experience in this line; this work presents an unusual opportunity for the right men to engage directly in war work and help win the war, send your references and a detail of your experience with your application; these positions pay well and you will be paid during your course of instruction; good chance of advancement is open to the men who show up best. Apply by letter. Z 296 Times Annex.

MEN wanted to train for leadership in our organization; it will be necessary for men to learn business with supervisor department of girls; men might be willing to work for department from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. for $22 per week; we require men over the draft age, or who have been placed in class 3D; do not answer unless you are willing to work under above conditions. D 55 Times.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
Positions open for experienced men with good wages, premium and overtime; modern sunlight shop, with new equipment of machines and tools; individual steel lockers, washstands, shower baths, restaurants, etc.
GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS
FOR
STEADY MEN.
AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.,
56TH ST.,
BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.,
BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS,
experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment and good working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large chemical factory, Brooklyn, age 16 years up; wages $10 week to start; excellent opportunity. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY.—General office work; business experience unnecessary. Cooper Hewitt Elec. Co., 8th St. and Grand St., Hoboken, N. J.

OFFICE CLERK in large uptown furniture warehouse to wait on customers; initiative and good personality only requirements; state age and salary expected. D 60 Times.

OPERATORS WANTED.
Several Hollorith tabulating machine operators.
STANDARD SHIPBUILDING CORP.,
SHOOTERS ISLAND,
STATEN ISLAND.

OPERATOR on Underwood typewriter for temporary work; day or evening. Jas. J. O'Shaughnessy, 1,915 Amsterdam Av.

PACKER. — Experienced; salary $15; bring references. Mulford, 34 Spruce St.

PAINT ROOM FOREMAN wanted for concern manufacturing toys of wood and metal; applicants must be experienced in the mixing of paints and the handling of men and materials for production in large quantities. Apply Arden Manufacturing Corp., 450 East 148th St.

PLANT LAYOUT ENGINEER.
WANTED, ENGINEER WITH EXPERIENCE TO SUPERVISE PLACING OF MACHINERY IN LARGE BROOKLYN FACTORY MAKING INTRICATE APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT; PERMANENT POSITION DURING AND AFTER THE WAR; GOOD OPENING FOR CAPABLE MAN. G. P., 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

POLISHER.—Experienced. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

PORTER wanted who has had some experience in a tea packing concern; steady position and good opportunity for right man. Apply Mr. Saunders, 483 Greenwich St., City.

PORTER wanted, colored, good and steady position; references. B. Weinstein, 198 Avenue A.

PORTERS wanted for bagging mail, good pay and steady work. Apply 8th floor, McGraw, Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRINTER.—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST PRINTER ON SMALL GORDON PRESSES IN PRIVATE PLANT OF LARGE DRYGOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; STEADY EMPLOYMENT, EASY HOURS; WE PAY FOR ALL HOLIDAYS. BOX 12, STATION V, N. Y.

PRINTER.—Wanted, for out-of-town shop, printer to take charge of printing department, with two cylinders and one job press; must be able to do composition as well as press work. For further information call Hunters Point 4281. Mr. Wetz.

SALESMEN, if you are now making less than $75 a week a large financial house offers all experienced salesmen a chance to make $75 a week or more, selling high class securities on a commission basis. If you are a real, red blooded salesman call from 10 to 12 or 2 to 4 and ask for D. E. Sutliff, 10th floor, 1 Wall St.

SALESMAN. — Large corporation, publisher of leading technical magazine, desires services for special circulation work of good man with sales experience who wishes to make permanent connection and has ambition for promotion; must have good education and character; references must be first class; American; 21-45; salary $20 and expenses to commence. D 65 Times.

SALESMEN.
SAMUEL BERNSTEIN & SONS OF 30 WEST 20TH ST., MAKERS OF SAMSON BOYS' WASH SUITS, HAVE SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE TERRITORIES OPEN FOR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE RETAIL TRADE. APPLICATIONS WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; SALARY OR COMMISSION.

SALESMAN wanted, energetic and reliable, for the following States: New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to sell Silk Tubular Ties, Mufflers, and Silk Belts on commission basis; could be handled as a side line. Reply stating what territory you cover, with reference, in strict confidence, Z 293 Times Annex.

SALESMAN and live men for side line; opportunity to make $1,500 to $2,500 yearly selling our special accident, sickness, and automobile policies; great demand for same; costs only $10 for year's insurance; big commission. Call or write for particulars. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED. — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED TO LIVE SALESMAN KNOWING GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND ACQUAINTED WITH GOVERNMENT WORK; COMMISSION BASIS. B 82 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—A real opportunity to make some big money; sales experience in our line not necessary; if you are a man who can follow instructions your success in a big way is assured; financial institution securities; commission. R. 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN. — Italians, young, ambitious married men for established grocery trade; clean record and first-class references absolutely necessary; must live in Brooklyn; commission. Call. D. Kleckner, 258 Pearl St.

SALESMAN,
who is thoroughly acquainted with corset buyers to handle well advertised brand of corsets; strictly commission basis.
H. W., 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN,
one who has call on drug trade, to handle well advertised line of shoulder braces and abdominal belts; strictly commission basis.
B. A., 394 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN for well-known line of silk underwear and boudoir caps for the city; only thoroughly experienced will be considered; commission. D 15 Times.

SALESMEN WITH FORD CARS TO SELL FORD ACCESSORY; $14 TO $21 COMMISSION DAILY. O. P. SELLS & CO., 1,884 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN for I. C. S. work; salary $20 and commission; must be live wire; good personality. Daily 10-12, Room 117, 317 West 125th St. Mr. Gelman.

SALESMAN.—New idea in advertising two-year calendar on single card; costs less than others; lively seller; conserves paper; liberal commission. R 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on men's leather belts; commission. United Belt Co., 483 Broome St.

SALESMAN, experienced, controlling soap trade, for the sale of liquid soap; salary and commission. Room 308, 253 Broadway.

SALESMAN on silks, experienced and posted on cutting-up trade; salary or commission. Mad. Square 6143.

SALES MANAGER.—An investment security house with branches in principal cities wants a real live sales manager, preferably one who has handled men selling high-grade dividend-paying securities; should be capable of closing prospects by correspondence and able to build up and manage selling force here and throughout the country; investment knowledge not essential; we will pay the right man liberal salary and an overwriting commission which together should amount to $10,000 a year, or more; give full details of present and past positions with references, which will be treated as confidential. Wall St. P. O., Box 27.

SAMPLE CLERK.—Sample department dress goods house requires experienced man; American preferred. D 53 Times.

SECRETARY.—General manager of manufacturing corporation desires secretary, who must be good stenographer and must be able to take care of statistical work in connection with production; must not be afraid of work and must be punctual; Underwood typewrietr used; office hours from 8:30 to 5:30; only such having above qualifications need apply; state terms. D 95 Times.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.
POSITIONS OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED MEN, WITH GOOD WAGES; PREMIUM AND OVERTIME; MODERN SUNLIGHT SHOP WITH NEW EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES AND TOOLS; INDIVIDUAL STEEL LOCKERS, WASHSTANDS, SHOWER BATHS, RESTAURANTS, &C.
GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS
FOR
STEADY MEN.
AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.,
56TH ST. BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.,
BROOKLYN.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS wanted by large firm of certified public accountants in New York requiring at least three competent accountants who are qualified as seniors by reason of previous experience in public practice or specialized training in auditing, cost accounting, financial investigations, or preparation of tax returns; salary $3,500 to $5,000; write fully, giving details of education, technical and executive experience, &c.; replies will be held in strict confidence. S 287 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.—Young man; 18; making himself useful; mercantile house. M. 400 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING and STOCK CLERK wanted for electric motor stock. Allis-Chalmers Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; state salary; give references. W 367 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, with cloak and suit experience; state age and salary. Z 288 Times Annex.

SHIPPING SUPERINTENENT, thoroughly experienced, to take charge of shipping and receiving in large notion house; good salary and future. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

SIVERSMITHS.—Steady position. Victor Picard & Co., 7 West 45th St.

SKILLED SIGN PAINTERS AND SHOW CARD WRITERS.—TWO FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTERS AND CARD WRITERS WANTED AT ONCE FOR PATRIOTIC WORK IN HARTFORD, CONN.; JOB WILL LAST UNTIL SEPT. 1; NO BOOZE FIGHTERS OR AMATEURS NEED APPLY. WRITE IMMEDIATELY, NAMING WAGES EXPECTED, TO GEORGE B. CHANDLER, CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish, is wanted by large export house for branch office in South America; the opportunities for advancement are good and a salary of $125 a month with expenses of trip will be paid; applicant should be above draft age, single; and only those giving full details as to nationality, education, experience, and references will be considered. S 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.
Wanted, thoroughly competent, well recommended young man, under draft age, familiar with general office work in large mercantile concern. Reply, giving full particulars, in confidence, and salary desired, D 83 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—EXPERIENCED RIBBON STOCK CLERK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. WERTHEIM BROS., 19 EAST 24TH ST.

STOCK CLERKS wanted, with automobile experience. Gramm Bernstein Co., 617 West 56th St. Ask for Mr. Shanahan.

STOCK and SHIPPING CLERK wanted for silk jobber; must have experience. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

STOCK ROOM CLERK.
Man to keep stores of raw and finished materials for machine and tool manufacturing plant located in Newark; only those experienced need apply; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. W. S., 118 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, (2,) for proven oil property, 11 producing wells, in Oklahoma; commission; real salesmen should earn $100 a week and up; leads furnished. Don't apply unless you are now a success as a stock salesman. Call Suite 3428, 15 Broad St.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—Wanted, a number of high class, educated men to act as section superintendents in large United States Government shell loading plant; applicants must possess ability to handle men and must present references showing actual experience in this line, this work presents an unusual opportunity for the right men to engage directly in war work and help win the war; send your references and a detail of your experience with your application; these positions pay well and you will be paid during your course of instruction; good chance of advancement is open to the men who show the best. Apply by letter, attention, Z 297 Times Annex.

Harlem Office of The New York Times

At the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and all other publications of The New York Times Co.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT
FOR
PROJECTILE SHOP.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONCERN REQUIRES A HIGH-GRADE MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PROJECTILES TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FORGING AND MACHINING OF SHELLS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY.

IN APPLYING GIVE PLACES AND PERIODS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AT THIS WORK, ALSO SALARY EXPECTED, AND OTHER INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT SHOW QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUCH A POSITION. Z 285 TIMES ANNEX.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

TECHNICAL STUDENT, not over 25 years, wanted by large electrical manufacturing concern; good opportunity; give full particulars. R 313 Times Downtown.

TIME AND COST ESTIMATORS.
Wanted, 3 men with shop experience to estimate time and cost on intricate apparatus required by Government; permanent position during and after the war; good pay.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, B'KLYN.

TIME AND STOCK CLERK FOR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. CALL ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 7TH AV. AND 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week, anything over that overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TOOL and gauge markers wanted; 75c per hour and time and half time for over eight hours and bonus, (ten-hour day;) attractive shop in Blue Ridge Mountains, 125 miles from New York; war work; good board at reasonable prices; experts only need apply. Call 822 Singer Building, New York.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN.
First-class man on tools, jigs, and fixtures; American only; technical graduate preferred, with some shop experience; starting rate $80; Government work; Christian firm; write fully. T. D., Z 220 Times.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.
First-class Government work.
Robidoux Machine Co., 20 Fulton St.

TOOLMAKERS.—Only experienced and competent mechanics need apply; standard railroad wages. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Shops, Morris Park and Van Nest Avs., Bronx.

10—TOOLMAKERS—10.
Gaugemakers, first-class; highest wages.
PREMIER SPECIAL
MACHINE CORP.,
421 CANAL ST.

TRACER familiar with mechanical drawings. Apply in person at 50 Broad St., Room 787.

TYPIST.—Wanted by large corporation, typist on statistical and statement work, and other clerical duties; must be young man, draft exempt; good chance for advancement; reply stating age, experience, reference, and salary desired. S 292 Times Downtown.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.

GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED
Competent, Experienced
Stenographers,
Bookkeepers & Accountants,
Typists,
Switchboard Operator,
Clerical Help,
Office Boys.

The Gas Defense Division, Chemical Warfare Service, will consider applicants for positions now open in New York City as above stated. Excellent opportunities for advancement. Mr. Boyd, 5th floor, 19 West 44th St. Bring references as to ability and character.

WANTED.
STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

X-RAY OPERATOR wanted to take full charge of an X-ray plant in connection with a hospital. Reply, giving full particulars. Z 286 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, FOR CHECKING BILLS AND ATTENDING TO OTHER MINOR DUTIES IN OFFICE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED, B. L., ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators;

EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY;

age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 4:45 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Address S 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 years of age, must be willing and strong, to operate a passenger elevator in downtown office building; highest references required. Address Elevator, W 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with Custom House business; not subject to immediate draft; between 21 and 31 years. R 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
strong, for stock room; splendid opportunity for advancement. National District Telegraph Co., 229 West 28th.

YOUNG MAN to assist in estimating and drafting department in a machine shop; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18, for office mercantile house; just from school preferred. W 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Strong; 18; useful helper around packing room. M 399 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Assist shipping clerk. Nat'l Whalebone Co., 25 West 45th St.

YOUNG MAN for real estate office, assist with outside work. S 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, as shipping clerk. Call 231 Fulton St.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

MAN, $50; age 35-40; executive ability, familiar with accounts, production, shipment, orders, detail work; clean-cut personality; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, Private Agency, 31 East 27th St.

MAN, $25; age 25-35, familiar with Ford automobile parts, giving stock orders; clerical and selling position; clean-cut personality; Christian firm, Brooklyn. Call Herbert L. Furman, Private Agency, 31 East 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER, for Havana, Cuba, $125, for immediate acceptance; passport necessary; Christian firm. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building.

Hirst Occupational Exchange, 74 Broadway.—Exp. export cashier, $75; accts., $4,000-$1,800; ledger clerks, bookkeepers, $110 mo.; stenos, clerks, insurance men. Register free.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, splendid permanencies; bookkeepers, $20-$25; free registration.

ACCOUNTANT, $60; credit man, $30; bookkeepers, $25; college engineer, $25. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d Street and Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Light 4 touring; Bargain. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1917 D-35 touring; exceptional condition. Buick owner, 106 West 30th St.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 roadster, sedan, limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK Little Six Touring Car. Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

CADILLAC 1917 7-Passenger Touring.

A gentleman will sell his fully equipped touring car for $1,900 which has been used in private service only and is in splendid condition; the car can be seen by appointment. Telephone Cortlandt 3670. No dealers need apply.

CADILLAC LANDAULET, $525; extra 7-passenger body; self-starter, electric lights; works perfect; beautifully equipped. 124 East 75th St.

CADILLAC landaulet, 1917, run 7,800 miles, perfect condition, extra tire, etc. Berwick Garage, 219 East 67th. Tel. Rhinelander 727. Mr. Glynn.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d Street and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 limousine, equipped with U. S. E. shock absorbers; absolutely excellent condition. Aalder's Garage, 225 West 66th.

CADILLAC 1918 7-passenger touring car; slip covers, extra royal cord shoe mounted; 4,500 miles. Art Schlobohm, Market 2137.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and refinished.
USED CARS,
Guaranteed for ninety days.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger touring.
Model 17 7 passenger limousine.
Model 17 7 passenger sedan.
Model 17-B 4 passenger coupe.
Model 16 3 passenger coupelet.
Model 16 7 passenger touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62d Street and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, in perfect condition; without exaggeration is like new. Call immediately, Republic Advertising Service, 1,790 Broadway.

CHANDLER special speedster, 1917, wire wheels, two spare, practically new tires; cost $2,700; quick sale $1,150. 1,826 Webster Av., near 176th, Bronx.

CHEVROLET $490 touring, 1916, mountable top, excellent condition; sell cheap. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone 4236 Tremont.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail roadster, A1 condition, mechanically perfect; looks like new; new tires; price right. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4236 Tremont.

CHEVROLET $490 touring, 1918, practically new; any demonstration; exceptional bargain. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4236 Tremont.

CHEVROLET 1917 TOURING.
Baby Grand; run 3,800 miles; a beauty; cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET, 1917, ROADSTER.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CHUMMY roadster, 6 cylinder, 1917; also 1917 touring, 5 passenger; never used; bargain. F. Gormley, 96 Astor Place, Jersey City.

COLE eight, Tuxedo, 1917, four-passenger; run approximately five thousand miles; just overhauled; double carrier; 2 extra rims, 5 shoes, spare unused; searchlight; price $1,200; positively no dealers. Mrs. W., Apartment 16, Morningside 6600. Call before 7 P. M.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE 1917 TOURING. WIRE WHEELS.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

DE DION runabout; eight cylinder; two or four passenger; good condition; bargain. Reinhardt Garage, 32 West 66th St. Columbus 7650.

FIAT 1916, five-passenger touring. Auto Sales Co., 1,666 Broadway.

FORD Sedan, 1917; Gray & Davis starting; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

HAYNES 1917 TOURING—$975.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

HUDSON Limousine, Super-Six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON 1918, seven-passenger touring; practically new. Auto Sales, 1,666 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE TOURING, 1915, $490.
MISS FERRIS, 169 WEST 81ST ST.

KNIGHT STEARNS.—Drafted, will dispose of 1917 Silent Knight Stearns; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Mr. Zork, 1,457 Broadway. Phone Bryant 6104.

LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

LANCIA 1915 Touring Car.—Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE, 1910, 4 passenger, bucket seats, excellent; racy appearance, mechanically O. K. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,921 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4236 Tremont.

MARMON TOURING CAR, 1917.
Good serviceable condition.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
(Brooklyn Branch,)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Avenue. Phone Flatbush 8384.

MARMON TOURING CAR,
Good serviceable condition.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
(Brooklyn Branch,)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Avenue. Phone Flatbush 8384.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger, equipped with wire wheels; just out of paint shop. Aalder's Garage, 225 West 66th.

MARMON "34" 1917 touring, practically new; make offer. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seven-passenger; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 TOURING.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape, will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d Street and Broadway.

MAXWELL SEDAN, 1917, ALMOST NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER RACEABOUT, 1914, in perfect condition; has self-starter, speedometer, six new Ajax tires and tubes; many extras; a classy and speedy car. Scharlin Bros., 238 East 20th St., New York.

MERCER raceabout, 1912, fine running condition; extra tires; bargain; $400. Call residence, 1,140 Pacific St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 2802.

MERCER, late 1917, six-passenger touring; has every requisite for comfort and speed; sacrifice $2,500; might take your car part payment; any demonstration. For appointment telephone Mr. Brady, 738 Fordham.

MERCER 1916 touring car; overhauled, repainted; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

NATIONAL touring, Newport model, 1916, six cylinder; practically new; cost $2,800; sell at bargain, cash. Edmondson, 145 West 45th St.

NATIONAL 1917 TOURING, PERFECT.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

OAKLAND 1917 TOURING.
Light six; not hurt in any way; perfect condition; cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 8-cylinder, 4-passenger convertible runabout, mechanically perfect; price right. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4236 Tremont.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, finest condition; used very little; new tires, electric pumper, many extras; $700; positively no dealers. Address Mr. Schocket, 200 6th Av.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder touring car; fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, Model 43, with extra Winter top. Aalder's Garage, 225 West 66th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND TOURING, 1916, self-starter, electric lights; week's trial allowed; see this before purchasing other. 124 East 75th St.

OVERLAND COUPE, $675.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1917 seven-passenger 2-35 touring car; newly repainted; first-class in every way; for sale at a bargain. Victor Hess, care of 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St.

PACKARD, 1918 3-35 Touring Car, seating 7; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger toy tonneau, in perfect condition; $500. 1,930 Broadway.

RENAULT TOWN CAR.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

ROMER, 1918, four-passenger Speedster, with Dusenberg motor, wire wheels with extra shoes; very classy; car will do 85 miles hour. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS,
GUARANTEED.
1917 8-cylinder, Cloverleaf,
1917 8-cylinder, 7-passenger,
1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger,
1916 4-cylinder, 5-passenger.
LIMOUSINES AND LANDAULETTES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7000.

STEARNS "SPECIAL" RACER.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-cylinder touring, almost new. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

STUDEBAKER TOURING, $365.
Six cylinder; electric starter and electric lights; excellent running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1917 CABRIOLET. BARGAIN. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

STUTZ, 4-pass., 1916, 4 new cord tires; all accessories, 6 wire wheels, 2 good extra cord tires; excellent shape; entered service. L. G. Shields, Great Neck, L. I. Phone 9-10 morning, Great Neck 116.

STUTZ runabout, like new, in perfect condition; take $900; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Exceptionally nice. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

T. C. SILVER, special roadster, a beautiful car; must be seen and rode in to be appreciated; no reasonable offer refused. 1,199 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

WHITE 1916 TOWN CAR.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

WHITE 1916 TOURING. BARGAIN.
RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

WINTON six, 1917, 48-H. P. 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped; price $2,600. Ask for Mr. Potter's car. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON—Model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted. Fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

VELIE CLUB ROADSTER.
Four passenger; finished Rolls-Royce blue; cream wheels; car like new. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

A DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER, brand new; 4-passenger; dispatch model.
1918 CHANDLER chummy roadster.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 MERCER sport model, 22-72.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA, four-passenger.
1917 CHEVROLET, "490," touring.
1917 CHANDLER, touring.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, like new.
1916 PATHFINDER, TWIN SIX, touring.
1916 CHALMERS "6" touring.
1915 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-passenger.
1915 MERCER TOURING.
1915 OLDSMOBILE "4" touring.
1914 NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Closed Sunday.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

AUTO SALE EXTRAORDINARY
Large Line of
TOWN CARS, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS
AT SUMMER PRICES NOW!
Demonstrations Given; Easy Payments Arranged; Automobiles Traded.
CARLOADS OF TIRES.
Largest Stock; All Sizes; including Odd Sizes.
SAVE YOU ⅓ TO ½.
BODIES—ALL STYLES, ALL PRICES.
Body Dept., 313 West 59th St., nr. Broadway.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
Bronx & Westchester Customers served at 2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th Street.

DEPENDABLE USED CARS.
HUDSON runabout, 6-40, $650.
NATIONAL, Newport type, 7-passenger.
KISSEL Sedan, 7-passenger.
HUDSON, 6-54, touring, $475.
CADILLAC "18," 7-passenger, $400.
PEERLESS eight, limousine.
HUPMOBILE, 32, 4-passenger, $425.
OVERLAND, 83, touring, $450.
OVERLAND runabout; late model, $425.
Above cars are ready; immediate service; condition guaranteed. Deacon Holmes garage, 305 W. 79th, near Broadway.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
Specialist in Select Medium Priced
Used Cars of Late Model.
STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
MERCERS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
HUDSONS, 4 and 7-pass.
MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, "seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris.
1,700 BROADWAY.

1917 CADILLAC 7-pass. touring.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 PACKARD "1-35" limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

$500 BUYS
Packard 6-48 landaulet; newly painted, slip covers; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

PACKARD TRUCKS.
2½ tons.
3½ tons.
Doty Demos Co.,
222 West 65th.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts incurred by any person except myself.
L. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, U. S. Army.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract.
HOEFFLING TRUCKING CO.,
109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2099.

GARFORD 5-ton motor truck in excellent condition; reasonable. S 298 Times Downtown.

FORD-SMITH-FORM-A-TRUCK.
20th Century, 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful limousine, late model; day, week or month; owner drives. Broadway Garage, Broadway and 84th St. Schuyler 6006. Tumulty.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six for hire; day, week, month. L. Smith, 134 East 41st. Telephone Murray Hill 3718.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

For hire, seven-passenger limousine, mornings, afternoons, Sundays, all day. Melrose 67.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, light five passenger, Dodge or Buick preferred; cash, or trade for sloop houseboat. Address C. B. Hollister, East Orange, N. J.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase medium priced touring car. Apartment 2-F, 338 Riverside Drive; letter only.

WANTED, 5-pass. touring car; will pay $500 cash for best offer. R. H. C., 1,912 Broadway.

Dodge or small Buick roadster wanted; good condition; full particulars. D 66 Times.

BIG prices for slightly used cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING AND REPAIRING; EXPERT mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d St. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Supplies.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS.
159 WEST 24TH ST.
PHONE FARRAGUT 3490.
CHADICK, DELAMATER CORPORATION.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OWNER OF SEVERAL PARCELS OF PROPERTY, HAVING FULL KNOWLEDGE OF EVERY BRANCH OF REAL ESTATE WISHES TO ENTER INTO PARTNERSHIP, OR WOULD CONSIDER ASSOCIATING IN ESTABLISHED REALTY FIRM. ADDRESS F. H. 131 Times.

Have pile driving work and reinforced concrete sewer contract to let; wish to hear from experienced and reliable contractors, that can give surety bond; this is good work for anyone that can qualify. For full information, write to W 349 Times downtown.

Unparalleled opportunity offered to business man to participate in manufacturing business requiring $8,000 to $10,000, properly safeguarded; capital needed to buy the materials to fill orders. Call Friday or Monday, Room 112, 309 Broadway.

Manufacturer offers opportunity to men of ability as distributors for essential automatic device with powerful selling points; profits large; only high-class men able to finance themselves entertained. E. E., 117 Times.

Partner Wanted.—Lady will sell half interest in three elegantly furnished apartments, 59th St., near 5th Av., for $1,500, share profits $250 month; immediate; security; have five-year leases; view Central Park South. Circle 5183.

MOTOR TRUCKS. — WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 B'WAY.

UP-to-the-minute tile restaurant on main street; doing $2,000 weekly; long lease and moderate rental; must be sacrificed. Samuel Howard, 886 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Wanted.—Advances on outstanding accounts and also loans on merchandise, by importing and exporting house. S 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires connection with some progressive business; will invest some capital and willing to travel; give particulars to assure consideration. C 192 Times.

Old-established storage warehouse; Packard motor truck; sacrifice; ill-health. Z 265 Times Annex.

Broadway play tried, booked solid; exceptional opportunity; associate capital; investigate. B 98 Times.

Partner wanted, with $3,000 or $4,000, for enlarging toy manufacturing shop; good opportunity. Box 600, 1,508 2d Av.

For sale, four 10 yards Shiffly machines with all equipments; will sell cheap for cash or reasonable on terms. B 82 Times.

Sell half a share profitable business to right party. R 321 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE

a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business; 100 copies of wonderful result bringing letters, no two copies alike, mailed for $1; satisfaction guaranteed. Rosenblum, Advertising Expert, 1,482 Broadway, (42d.) Bryant 2197.

$100 sufficient to establish a profitable mail order business in your own home selling fruit trees, grape vines, berries, shrubs, roses, hedge-plants, horseradish, hops. Valley Farm Company, Newburg, N. Y.

MULTIGRAPHING WORK a specialty; envelopes, addressing, &c.; reasonable. Joseph Linkoff, 121 Nassau.

FOR SALE.

Office safes as follows for sale: "Hall," inside dimensions 1 ft. 8 in.x2 ft. 8 in.x4 ft. 7 in.; "Mosler," 1 ft. 4 in.x2 ft. 3 in.x4 ft.; "Butler's," 1 ft. x1 ft. 5 in. x1 ft. 11 in. All above are heavy wall type. Cash offer wanted. Diehl Manufacturing Company, Elizabth, N. J.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

10,000 baby chicks from pure white Leghorns, $10 per 100; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, $14 per 100; safe delivery guaranteed; booklet free. N. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. Y.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

For sale, one Harris automatic press, top feed, Model S1, sheet size 16x20, speed 3,000 to 10,000 per hour, with or without motor and starting box. Call fourth floor, 2 West 45th St., New York City.

Up-to-date counters of modern 5 and 10 cent store, ten 20-ft., ten 6-ft.; reasonable offer considered. Write Palais Royal, Staunton, Va.

Machinery.

FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 3192-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST.,
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Purchase and Exchange.

NEEDLES wanted in large quantities, sewing machine needles No. 1-4; darning needles No. 14-17. Room 702, 33 West 24th. Phone Greeley 6759.

Wanted—Three hemstitch and three scallop Singer sewing machines, second hand; must be in good condition. W 347 Times Downtown.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visibles, 3 months, $5.
Visibles, 3 months, $7.50 up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4735.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lahey, F. H.
Bradford, L. B.
Driessel, S. J.
Farquhar, D. C.
Ford, W. A.
Hoag, D. E.
Fortney, A. M.
Frost, E. L.
Friedlander, B.
Fox, G. A.
Barrier, L. F.
Harris, E. R.
Jenkins, H.
Hoyt, J. E.
McCall, O. S.
White, B. O.
Ward, J. F.
Sharp, E. L.
Frazier, L.
Woods, G. S.
Simonson, L. M.
Martin, A.
Wolf, C.
Wyman, B. F.
Truxal, C. W.
Stevens, H. E. E.
Smith, G.
Rodecker, R. C.
Robert, D. R.
Riggert, L. O.
Petty, W. S.
Mayo, H. N.
Acker, A. E.
Barefoot, J. J.
Boudreau, E. N.
Brace, E. A.
Bortner, H. W.
Blessin, O. J.
Bailey, F. M.
Chrisman, J. H.
Clark, H.
Crede, W. H.
Chapman, W. H.
Danford, V. G.
Dehmel, R. W. A.
Dickinson, W. G.
Demaree, O. B.
Ferguson, A. D.
Gallagher, E. T.
Gittins, T. R.
Gramley, W.
Gerhardt, P. H.
Geiger, H. St. C.
Gates, E. F.
Heim, R. R.
Hudston, R.
Horton, R. W.
Hersh, H. E.
Josewich, A.
Keesee, J. R.
McMahan, J. W.
Montgomery, C. L.
MacLachlan, J.

Craig, 1st Lt. D. W.; Clark, 1st Lt. P. S., and Clinton, 1st Lt. E. M., to Fort Riley for inst.

Following to Camp Taylor:
CAPTAINS.
Gibbs, J. P.
Walden, W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Baer, H. A. D.
Dahlen, C. A.
Loree, M. C.
Maggio, C.
Neel, W. H.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Glover, C. A.
Frothingham, G. E.
Oswalt, J. R.
Allen, H. E.
Poole, C. J.
Gallagher, G. L.
Piper, S. S.
Scannell, D. D.
Best, W. H.
Davis, H.
Winter, F. E.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 59, at Camp Shelby:

CAPTAINS.
Henderson, E. L.
Woodard, R. L.
Richardson, J. B.
Zimmerman, B. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gerhardt, P. H.
Heisel, C. N.
Henry, M. J.

Faber, Maj. J. P., and Pomeroy, Capt. J. L., hon. discharged.
Kelsey, Capt. J. S., to Camp Hancock.
Palmer, Capt. F., and Davisson, 1st Lt. C. Y., to Camp Shelby.
McNab, Capt. T. R., to Camp Fremont.
Moynihan, Capt. A. F.; Mulroney, 1st Lt. C. H.; Gluck, 1st Lt. B., and Sturnes, 1st Lt. B., to Camp Custer.
Hess, Capt. H. W.; Morris, Capt. R. T.; Winslow, 1st Lt. H. C.; Block, 1st Lt. J. M.; Browning, 1st Lt. H. N., and Clithero, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Beauregard.
White, Capt. H. J., and Atkins, 1st Lt. L. J., to Camp Greene.
Brown, 1st Lt. D. P., and Neluck, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp McClellan.
Mahoney, 1st Lt. M. P., to Camp Sevier.
Cleveland, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Bowie.
Good, 1st Lt. B. L., to Camp Wadsworth.
Gregg, 1st Lt. O. R., to Camp Bowie.
Hartig, 1st Lt. H. J., to Camp Sherman.
Carr, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Meade.
Laws, 1st Lt. H. J., to Camp Wheeler.
McBurney, 1st Lt. C. H., and White, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp MacArthur.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 60 at Camp Jackson:
MacConnell, Maj. J. W.; Nachtwey, Capt. A. P., and Reddan, Capt. M. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bell, H. W.
Blanchard, F. N.
McConnell, D. J.
McIver, R. B.
Robertson, J. J.
Siegler, W. J.

Following to Camp Eustis, with Artillery organizations:
Grow, Maj. M. C., and Wychgel, Capt. J. N.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Blasser, J. A.
Henninger, O. H.
McDonald, B. L.
Kirby, J. W.
Saunders, R. T.
McDonald, J. E.
Swing, F.
Rambo, E. F.
Sandler, F.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 58, at Camp Grant:

MAJORS.
Barksdale, J. W.
Ingraham, C. B.
CAPTAINS.
Sedwick, W. A.
Cary, F. S.
Holmes, T. W.
Jacob, A. N.
Moffitt, T. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Murphy, J. A.
Jackson, A. C.
Ruddick, H. C.
Short, R. D.
Smith, B. F., Jr.
Vidt, C. E.

Powers, Capt. J. A.; Northrup, 1st Lt. F. D., and Turner, 1st Lt. Jr., to Base Hosp. No. 53, at Hoboken.
Cosgrove, Capt. L. C.; Garcia, 1st Lt. P. M.; Moore, 1st Lt. C. H., and Williams, 1st Lt. N. G., to Camp Sheridan.
Moore, Capt. E. S., and Wolf, Capt. J. G., to Camp Travis.
Sheehy, Capt. W. C.; Flinn, 1st Lt. G. E.; Staughton, 1st Lt. J. M., and Taylor, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Gordon.
Orr, Capt. J. A.; Wheeler, Capt. J. T.; Hunt, 1st Lt. G. B., and Long, 1st Lt. H. C., to Ft. Harrison.
Berger, 1st Lt. A. J., to Ft. McDowell.
Hopkins, Capt. E. K., to Camp Fremont.
Stevens, 1st Lt. R. G., to Camp Dodge.
Hirst, 1st Lt. P. J., to Camp Meade.
Zook, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp MacArthur.
Darnall, 1st Lt. J. R., to Evac. Hosp. 14, Hoboken.
Bundy, Capt. C. DeK., to Camp Eustis, with 4th Trench Mortar.
Willander, 1st Lt. A. A., to Camp Eustis, with 4th Anti-Aircraft Battalion.
Morrill, 1st Lt. G. N., and Ochsner, 1st Lt. A. J., relieved from active duty.
Fuller, 1st Lt. R. N., Letterman Hosp. duty.
Light, 1st Lt. E. E., to Barron Field, with Med. Research Lab.
Webster, Capt. D. H., to Kelly Field, as flight surgeon.
Rowntree, Maj. L. G., promoted to be a Lt. Col. in Qm.C.
Keyes, Capt. A. B., to Army Hosp., Richmond and West Hampton Colleges.
Decker, 1st Lt. A. J. E., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept.
Sheridan, 1st Lt. W. M., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of South. Dept.
Greene, Maj. F. R., will report to Surg. Gen.

Infantry.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Cross, W. J.
Thorn, H.
Stale, A. L.
McMillan, W. S.
Heslop, S. C.
Laurin, J.
Hays, H.
Munteanu, G.
Rackle, G. W.
Graham, G. C.
Mehring, W. F.
Reilly, L.
Warner, H. H.
Casey, A.
Ottzenn, H.
Cook, W. B.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Elliott, C. W.
Koehler, G. R.
Burdett, A. M.
Walker, J. C., Jr.
Palen, M. A.
Rogers, F. C.
Taylor, H. L.
Crogstadt, A. N.
Eichelberger, R. L.
Underwood, A. R.
Davis, L. D.
Schillerstrom, M. P.
Ford, L. P.
Moss, W. H.
Mitchell, M. C.
Hobson, W. E.
Jones, R. E.
Hodges, C. H.
McMurray, C. M.
Everitt, C. M.
Cleary, A. W.
Muir, J. T.
Emory, J. R., Jr.
Kalloch, P. C., Jr.
Welty, M. D.
Marshburn, H. E.
Carrithers, F. B.
Fletcher, H. H.
Leonard, J. S.
Rivet, J. D.
Wood, O. S.
Fooks, H. C.
Baird, R. C.
Clement, J. T.
Philoon, W. C.
Emmons, D. C.
Denson, E. P.
Harding, E. F.
Bowen, T. S.
Purdon, F. L.
Stokely, C. C.
Bluemel, C.
Pullman, J.
Simpson, W. H.
Olsmith, V. G.
McGrath, J. A.
Ditto, R. C.
Rowe, G. I.
Jones, R. E.
Parker, G. M., Jr.
Torrey, D. H.
Wilson, D. S.
Smith, E. W.
Scowden, F. F.
Bridges, T. S.
Uhl, F. E.
Landis, J. F.
Moore, W.
Griswold, O. W.
Walker, J. R.
Reinhardt, E. F.
Hardin, T. F.
Beach, W. A.
Sloan, F. A.
Saunders, O. H.
Sherrard, R. G.
Vestal, M. P.
Wilson, A.
Gray, M. W.
Carlock, F. D.
Walker, F. L.
Brush, R.
McCormick, E. G.
Lawrence, T.
Betcher, A. J.
Shekerjian, H.
Lockwood, B. C., Jr.
McCleary, O. S.
Drollinger, Z. L.
Ladd, J. A.
Weaver, J. R. N.
McKinney, C. F.
Rader, I. A.
Kern, K. E.
Evans, A. C.
Frissell, P.
Rucker, C. B.
Pool, H. M.
Murphey, G. D.
Short, M. P.
Heidt, E. V.
Elsey, G. C.
Sanford, G. A.
Richardson, F.
Dunlop, R. H.
Beller, J. E.
Browne, H. C.
Stevens, J. A.
Byars, D. O.
Hartle, R. P.
Akin, S. B.
Ball, H. G.
Palmer, F. R.
Blauvelt, X. F.
Peake, A. S.
Boettcher, A.
Gillem, A. C., Jr.
Atkinson, B. M.
Reed, W. A.
Keeley, H. J.
Hicks, G. R.
Floyd, C. S.
Bagby, C. A.
Holsington, G.
Clay, F. B.
Baade, P. W.
Morris, W. H. H., Jr.
Kimball, A. R.
Calvert, W. J.
Cowles, D. H.
Cowley, A. D.
Hoffman, E. L.
Silvester, L. McD.
Gerow, L. T.
Peek, N. W.
Rose, W. C.
Ayer, W. F.
O'Brien, J. F.
Lough, M. S.
Wheeler, L. M.
Fales, E. W.
Watrous, L.
Wilson, J. P.
Wadsworth, H. A.
Brougher, W. E.
Waite, S.
Creed, J. E.
Houston, S. H.
Cronin, G. E.
Kuegle, A. S.
Gunner, M. J.
Jacobs, J. R.
Terrell, H., Jr.
Musham, H. A.
Churchill, L. S.
Johnson, P. K.
Kroner, H. A.
Twaddle, H. L.
Tinker, C. L.
Sanger, D. B.
Coldwell, P.
Stewart, L. H.
Wilbur, W. H.
Johnson, D.
Dean, W.
Cook, G. R.
Sibert, F. C.
Chamberlin, S. J.
Barton, R. O.
Harmon, M. F., Jr.
Brown, A. E.
Weaver, W. G.
Rhett, J. T.
Gehman, L.
Little, C. S.
Halloran, G. M.
Crawford, M., Jr.
Jones, A. M.

McAlpine, H.
Alfonte, J. R.
Gardner, A. G.
Murphy, T. R.
Pace, H. E.
Lytle, R. S.
Camp, T. J.
Mahin, F. C.
McDonald, D. F.
Bertram, E. H.
Boyd, A. S., Jr.
Harrison, J. H.
White, W. R.
Scanlon, M. F.
Gill, W. H.
Strelinger, G. P.
Edwards, B. D.
Haislip, W. H.
Robertson, W. M.
Sullivan, M. W.
Smith, J. N., Jr.
Hobson, W. H.
Walker, W. H.
Rose, E. C.
Holliday, R. C.
Polhemus, A. K.
Burt, J. D.
Morrissey, W. J.
McLean, H. C.
Schneider, F. V.
Delamater, B. F., Jr.
Mallon, F. B.
Adler, C. J.
Steele, T.
Rose, D. C.
Rockwood, A. L.
Hecox, F. C.
Cohen, C. L.
Lawes, H. J.
English, P. X.
Middleton, T. H.
Murray, P.
Faulkner, W. D.
Hemenway, F. V.
Moore, J. M.
Colquitt, S. B.
Taylor, R. T.
Baxter, J. R.
Cole, J. P.
Barrett, R. H.
Hurley, P. J.
Keen, H. B.
Underhill, L. K.
Vliet, J. H.
Ross, C. A.
Danielson, C. H.
Drake, C. C.
Murray, M. S.
Snow, R. T.
Gonser, G. J.
Riley, F. J.
Kimball, R. S.
Clapham, L. B.
Pitz, O. G.
Gardiner, G. H.
Witsell, E. F.
Polhemus, G. W.
Hardigg, C. A.
Pigott, W. T., Jr.
Williams, R. C.
Smith, E. V.
Walsh, R. F.
Calder, R. G.
Christie, A. R.
Dodson, C. M.
Rentfro, P. C.
Ballinger, C. J.
Brown, G. Le R., Jr.
Bartholf, J. C. P.
Clark, H. M.
Carr, E. J.
McMillen, D. R.
Baldinger, O. M.
Martin, H. S.
Devore, L. S.
Greene, D. T.

Baylis, 1st Lt. G. W., 155th N.G., hon. discharged.
Higbie, 1st Lt. M. E., to Camp Lee.
McCall, E. F., and Tompkins, 1st Lt. T. F., to Portland, Ore.

Field Artillery.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Anderson, L. L.
Baker, R. O.
Billington, H. E.
Boardman, A. P.
Brown, H. R.
Bristol, H. P.
Campbell, D.
Cox, T. S.
Crampton, B. P.
Dana, F. J.
Devinney, E. J.
House, A. C.
Huey, G. O.
Jordan, W. H.
Lord, C. J.
McClure, L. E.
Matty, F. J.
Mayall, R. L.
Montgomery, W. M.
Ketchum, L.
Piper, C. M.
Pelton, C. H.
Rovzer, L. H.
Shansey, R. D.
Stanton, F. M.
Roberts, P.
Tallmadge, F. A.
Van Der Voort, J. N.
Witting, S. W.

Following to Fort Sill School of Fire:
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.
Collins, L.P., 328th.
Thorp, F., Jr., 337th.
MAJORS.
Sloan, J.E., 316th.
Garfield, J.A., 322d.
Rockwood, F., 339th.
CAPTAINS.
Fiske, N.E., 83d.
Mallon, H.N., 32d.
McAfee, W.A., 328th.
Tewksbury, T.L., 351st.
Adams, H.S., 33d.
Bird, C.R., 350th.
Donovan, D.G., 350th.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Clendin, T.P., 153d Brig.
Smith, C.C., 317th.
Morenmus, R.C., 327th.
Ho.., N.C., 331st.
May, W.W., 332d.
Seymour, F.C., 334th.
Mathieson, C.S., 338th.
Crosswell, J.E., 318th.

Following to Training School at Camp Taylor:

CAPTAINS.
Coulson, R.E., 349th.
White, A.N., 8th.
Peyton, T.G., 82d.
Clayton, P.C., 81st.
Ristine, H.H., 4th.
Halstead, J.P., 307th.
Glaspell, D.W., 333d.
Mitchell, C.O., 135th.
De Camp, M., 323d.
Taute, C.M., 351st.
Lewis, J.C., Jr., 351st.
Christie, C.S., 325th.
Byers, E.G., 326th.
Kinsolving, H.B., Jr., 318th.
Wood, R.F., Jr., 310th.
Taylor, C.D., 312th.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Teamer, H.W., 317th.
Robinson, W.M., 81st.
Reighard, P., 1st.
Woodrow, F.W.M., 316th.
Evans, H.S., 339th.
Deeds, H.T., 14th.
Speed, H.O., 318th.
Pepinsky, B., 325th.
Ueland, A., 337th.
Marquardt, G.W., 332d F.A.
Mahon, S., 14th.
Keeler, G.E., 333d.
Vogel, L.J., 14th.
Cross, J.F., Jr., 310th.
Glover, M., 302d.
Antell, T., 351st.
Floyd, D.B., 302d.
McIntosh, C.T., 335th.
Allison, L.B., 339th.
Jones, K.K., 309th.
Phillips, A., 336th.
Jones, M.H., 337th.
Almquist, E.H., 81st.
Wallace, R.O., 327th.

Following to Selfridge Field:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Alling, K.S., 312th.
Baron, L.A., 317th.
Bash, H.E., 326th.
Blanche, E.H., 361st.
Booze, R.W., 312th.
Brown, W.H., 333d.
Cary, J.B., 317th.
Halsey, F.D., 310th.
Hunt, D.M., 311th.
Kincaid, A.C., 336th.
Olsten, F.M., 311th.
Osment, H., 323d.
Pendleton, L.F., 312th.
Ruddel, N.C., 327th.
Sain, B., 141st Mach.G. Bat.
Stocking, S.S., 127th.
Wallis, J.C., 153d.
Wolaver, C.N., 142d.

Scott, Capt. L. I., 144th, to Camp Jackson.
Manthey, 1st Lt. E. A., 16th, will report to Dir. Mil. Aeronautics.
Cates, Capt. A., 133d, N.G., hon. discharged.
Thomas, 1st Lt. J. D., N.G., to Camp McClellan.
Perkins, Col. L. L., to Camp Robinson for inspection duty.
Paine, Capt. R. G., and Kimberly, Capt. A., promoted to be Majors.

Coast Artillery.

Pendleton, Maj. A. G., to Camp Merritt with 71st.
Campbell, Maj. R. N., discharged as a temp. Maj. only.
Ragland, 1st Lt. E. U., promoted to be a Capt.

Following will join their regiment:
CAPTAINS.
Dawson, G. W.
Felton, S. M.
Hosmer, H. B.
Nightingale, J. T.
McCann, W. J.
Wiley, W. T.

Medical Corps.

Kearns, 1st Lt. F. M., and Tucker, 1st Lt. C. J., promoted to be Capts.
Skillern, Maj. H. R., to Camp Shelby in base hospital.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Bussing, Capt. G. C., to Central Officers' Training School.
McGregor, Maj. F. H., to Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.
Lafean, 1st Lt. R. H., to Camp Meade for staff duty.

Following promoted to be Capts.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Clarke, B. E.
Morrill, H. A.
Martin, G. O.
Thompson, L. H.
Jorgenson, O. J.
Cornell, A. M.
Moreau, C. H.
Blair, G. C.
Kline, F. W.
Findahl, N. T.
Carpenter, H. M.
Jones, E. T.
Worline, H. W.
Brannen, M. S.
Callon, R. H.
Howard, F. F.
Sisk, A. H.
McKevitt, F. J.

Cavalry.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Mills, C. P.
Van Deusen, E. R.
Hunter, F. R.
McClelland, G. W.
Tillson, J. C. F., Jr.
Raborg, P. C.
Chamberlin, H. D.
Waterman, J. J.
Millikin, J.
Heard, J. W.
Haverkamp, C. M.
Chipman, G. W.
Burr, E. W.
Robenson, J. A.
Aleshire, J. P.
Polk, H.
Rhinehardt, C. K.
Collins, E.
Logan, L. M.
Aplington, H. T.
Surles, A. D.
Kieffer, P. J.
Bradford, K. S.
Gilbreath, F.
Richardson, H. H. C.
Conard, A. B.
Blunt, W. M.
Schwenck, J. C. R.
Christian, T. J. J.
Estes, H. M.
McLaurin, W. B.
Wall, J. F.
Heffermen, L. G.
Hardy, E. N.
Brett, G. H.
Brady, R. C.
Taylor, H. E.
Grimes, W. M.
Smith, H. J. M.
Wheeler-Nicholson, M.
Cocke, A. R.
Johnson, A. L. P.
Rumsey, D. C.
Jones, H. L. C.
O'Connor, E.
Lohman, E. A.
Lord, K. P.
Lutz, H. C.
Thompson, J. M.
Murphy, D. E.
Eastham, K. G.
Yancey, J. P.
Herwig, L. J. H.
McQuillin, R. E.
Morton, De F. W.
Crowley, F. C. V.
Reinburg, G. E. A.
Youngs, W. H. W.
Littlejohn, R. McG.
Flint, H. A.
Thomas, P. L.
Bingham, S. V.
Flynn, H. L.
Rayner, H. M.
McLane, J. T.
Mooney, J. S.
Lewis, J. E.
Kelly, J. D.
Deuel, T., Jr.
Nalle, W.
Henry, R. O.
Dorman, W. E.
Prince, J. C.
Beach, L. D.
Dick, C. P.
Allen, T. De La M.
McDonnell, J. C.
Howe, J. W.
Wagner, O.
Read, B. Y.
Patterson, R. B.
Simpson, C. V.
Richmond, J. F.
Brown, R. S.
Falligant, L. A.
Ostroski, H. M.
Davison, P. R.
Brooks, J. B.
Coulter, J. B.
Raborg, W. A.
Modisette, W. M.
Wheeler, J. P.
Clark, H. M.
Thompson, H.
Thurman, A. G.
Sliney, G. W.
Crittenberger, W. D.
Johnson, A. B.
Cramer, S. W., Jr.
Brown, T. K.
Keyes, W.
Viner, J. W.

Estes, Maj. H. M.; McDonald, Maj. R. D., and Jones, Maj. H. L. C., to Camp Doniphan.
Coffin, Capt. H. M., and Myers, Capt. T. B., relieved from assignment to 303d.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Rabineau, 1st Lt. F. T., to Camp McArthur.
King, Capt. W. A., will report to the Sec. of War.
Minister, 1st Lt. H. T., to Ellington Field.
Sadler, 1st Lt. H. M., will report to Chief of Staff.
Lassiter, Capt. R. E., will report to Director of Aircraft Production.
Smith, 1st Lt. E. T.; McCullaugh, 1st Lt. P. B., and Lambert, 1st Lt. G. B., will report to Director of Mil. Aeronautics.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Brass, H. T.
Perrin, C. D.
Heston, C. E.
Richards, K.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Farwell, A. D.
O'Brien, J. J., Jr.
Carolin, N. A.
Callanan, E. A.
Hastorf, A. H., Jr.
Fisher, R. T.
Goldsborough, P.
Wyman, P.

Hill, 1st Lt. G. E., Jr., to Camp Vail.
Conrad, 1st Lt. C. A., to Fort Omaha.
Williams, 1st Lt. E. L., Jr., to Bustleton Aviation Field.
Dickery, 1st Lt. R. C., assigned to Insp. Gen.'s Dept.

Corps of Engineers.

Bate, 1st Lt. H. H., to Camp Humphrey.
Barden, Col. W. J.; Ladue, Col. W. B.; Cosby, Col. S.; Baker, Capt. C. R.; Howell, Col. G. P., and Stu[illegible]t, Lt. Col. C. L., to Washington Barracks.
Earle, Col. J. H., to Charleston, S. C.
Schultz, Col. E. H., and Levy, Capt. E. H., to Camp Lee.
Spear, 1st Lt. H. C., promoted to be a Capt.
Kratz, Maj. A. B., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hammond, W. G.
Hippe, G. P.
Shafer, J. W.
Kelly, J. F.
Rosenthal, H. A.

Case, Capt. R. H.; Arnold, Maj. H. L., and Cooksey, Maj. R. M., to Washington.
Evinger, Capt. M. I., to Camp Dodge.
Noos, 1st Lt. B., Jr., to Camp Johnston, with Remount Squad 316.
Owens, Capt. H. F., to New Cumberland, Penn., with Interior Storage Dept.
Fowler, E. J., appointed a Major.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Kennedy, Maj. T. B., to Camp Gordon as Camp Qm.
Kuhn, Capt. P. V., to Washington.
Watson, Capt. J. R., to Camp Beauregard, with Bakery Co. 379.

Ordnance Department.

Cooper, Capt. M. F., to Baltimore, thence to Camp Lee as Camp Ord. Off.
Geebert, Capt. E. C., to Boston as dist. personnel manager.
Crabbs, Lt.Col. promoted to be a Col.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Jones, Capt. G. N.; Dougan, Capt. R. S., and Townsend, Capt. R. S., to Washington.
Jones, 1st Lt. S. M., to Ft. Bliss.
Wray, 1st Lt. W. H., Jr., to Camp Hancock, with 7th Heavy Artillery mobile ord. repair shop.
Stanwood, 1st Lt. P. C., will report to chief of ord. with gas defense service.

Veterinary Corps.

Fish, P. A., appointed a Major.
Melchiersen, 1st Lt. W. G., will report to Depot Qm. at Chicago for duty as meat inspector.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.
Booth, T. O.
Gwinner, C. W.
Connely, J. J.
Towner, A. N.
Brod, 1st Lt. W., and Crawford, 1st Lt. N. N., promoted to be Captains.

Sanitary Corps.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Mathews, E. D.
Williams, C. T.
Ransom, L.
Silsbee, J. A.
Watlers, W. D.
Rader, J. H.
Darling, S. L.
Dotzon, V. F.
Van Pusten, J. J.
Behre, J. R.
Wickett, F. W.
Albers, A. H.
Desbrel, G. N.

Baigent, Capt. J., promoted to be a Major.
Hanson, 1st Lt. G. F., to Hazlehurst Field, in Medical Research Laboratory.
Kasteuhuber, Capt. E. G., Jr., to Camp Bowie.
Whallon, Capt. E. C., to Hot Springs, N. C.
Galloway, 1st Lt. B., to Ft. McHenry, Md., in Gen. Hosp. No. 2.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Snerly, 1st Lt. R. D., to Camp Pike.
Thonburg, 1st Lt. F. S., to Los Angeles, Cal., in State Normal School.
Lodge, Capt. E. B., to Camp Sherman.
Muench, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Lee.
Leabo, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Logan.
Gray, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Kearny.
Burris, 1st Lt. H. T., to Arsenal Technical School, Indianapolis.
Graft, Capt. W. J., to Camp Greenleaf.
Mitchell, 1st Lt. E. J., to Frankford Arsenal.
Holmes, 1st Lt. H. B., to Hot Springs, Ark., with Army and Navy General Hospital.
Carmony, 1st Lt. J. L., to Washington Barracks.

National Guard.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ackley, C. E.
Phillips, E. H.
Fifield, S. H.
McNaughton, J. A.
Steinberger, O. C.
Sperbeck, G. E.
Redman, J. A.
Truman, R. E.
Naed, W. H.
Briggs, H. A.

Noble, Capt. J. E., promoted to be a Major.
Bohn, 1st Lt. C. H., assigned to Ord. R.C.
Collier, Capt. G. C., and Morrow, Capt. B. L., to Camp Pike.

Miscellaneous.

Mower, 1st Lt. N. A., attached to 82d F.A.
Loeb, Lt.Col. A. U., Insp. Gen., to Chicago with Central Dept. as Insp.
Johnston, Col. W. T., Adjt. Gen., to Ft. Sam Houston as Adjt. of South. Dept.
Parker, Maj. G. M., Jr., to Camp Hancock, as insp. of machine gun training.
Lockwood, Maj. B., Insp. Gen., to Camp Pike as insp. of 162d Depot Brig.
Nicklin, Col. B. P., to Governors Island as witness in the case of 1st Lt. H. Antell.
Scott, Maj. J. R., and Cochran, Maj. P. A., Judge Adv. Gen's R. C., to Washington.
Wyeth, Lt. Col. M. C., ret., to Fort Dupont, Del.
Frohwitter, Capt. C. L. J., ret., will proceed to his home and report by telegraph to Adjt. Gen.
Hill, 1st Lt., and Compton, 1st Lt. B. M., N.A., promoted to be Captains.
Whisler, 1st Lt. G. H., 303d F.A., and Felt, 1st Lt. L. W., 57th Coast Art. R. C., to Post Field, with air service.
Kingsley, Capt. B. L., N.A., to Presidio of San Francisco.
Lanier, Capt. A. S., to Washington for Intelligence duty.
Colquitt, Maj. S. B., discharged.
Dickinson, Lt. Col. R. L., N.A., to Washington.

Resignations.

Riley, Capt. J. M., Sig. R. C.
Whitney, 1st Lt. E. C., Eng. R. C.

Leaves.

Scott, 1st Lt. H. T., Inf. N.A., 21 days.
Humphrey, Col. C. B., N.A., 10 days.
Bacheldo, 1st Lt. G. B., O. R. C., 10 days.
Morton, Maj. D. W., N.A., 5 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following appointments in the Reserve Corps and National Army have been made to date from July 16:

Hopskin, C. F., Major in Eng. Res.

CAPTS. IN ENG. RES.
Emerson, L. W.
Parry, O. R.
Soul, G. F.
Adams, H. M.

1ST LTS. IN ENG. RES.
Watt, S. N.
Bramley, F.
Frink, C. D.
Owens, T. M.
Weir, H. E.

Melville, W. R., Maj. in Ord. Res.
Garrett, R. P., Capt. in Ord. Res.
Estep, E. R., 1st Lt. in Sig. Res.
Gammon, W., Maj in Med. Res.

CAPTAINS IN MED. RES.
Blodgett, S. H.
Caldwell, C. S.
Campbell, W. L.
Salinko, S.
Bartlett, E. M.
Buhlig, W. H.
Lane, R. N.
Oldham, D. Y.
Teachout, S. R.
Wright, W. E.
Wroth, P.
Shelley, A. A.

1ST LTS. IN MED. RES.
Buckley, G. A.
Burman, H. F.
Vose, S. N.
Whisler, H. A.
Wallace, W. W.
Abrahams, S. F.
Ashton, L. O.
Blim, S. P.
Boehm, J. D.
Bowman, C. S.
Bragg, G. G.
Burst, E. A.
Cormody, T. J.
Heald, H. M.
McKenzie, O. G.
Nolan, T. J.
O'Leary, A. J.
Rowland, R. E.
Scott, C. M.
Shannon, C. G.

1ST LTS. IN DEN. RES.
Ernest, P. J.
Stiehl, W. J.
Radack, C.

CAPTAINS IN N. A.
Moretti, O.
Smith, A.

1ST LTS. IN ADJT. GENS. DEPT.
Towner, E. L.
Lewis, G. A.
Loper, J. H.

MAJORS IN QM. CORPS.
Klinck, J. P.
Tuttle, W. B.

CAPTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Allen, L.
Brown, W. J.
Phillips, L. R.
Smith, N.
Von Schroder, F. W.

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Haviland, J. B.
March, H. W.
Copeland, G. R.
Pattison, W. M.
Raschke, E.
Tupper, S. B.

Depew, R. H., Capt. in Air Service.
McHesney, A. G., Capt. in Chem. Service.
Manns, G. W., Capt. in San. Corps.

1ST LTS. IN SAN. CORPS.
Burke, T. E.
Hastings, F. S.
Duffay, A. F.
Neumann, J. X.
Hillman, H. L.
Karlson, I. N.
Maguire, B. J.
Stedman, G. E.
Stein, R. R.
Washburn, W. S.

1ST LTS. IN AIR SERVICE.
Strunk, W. B.
Adler, E. E.
Brown, J. H.
Ely, F. B.
Rowe, T. J.

CHAPLAINS, FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Byrne, J. T. M.
Brutton, C. J.
McNeill, D. A.
Groten, J. M.
MacShea, J. B.
Ovietrea, J. W.
Hand, C. M.
Brugher, R. M.
MacCallum, R. N.
Mason, F. W.
Salisbury, S. W.

To be 1st Lts. in Qm.C., to date from June 26:
Lamb, J. M.
Richter, W. E.
Steetsgaast, M. E.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Pressure is generally low tonight, except from the Plains States westward, and there were general showers from Kentucky and Tennessee southward, and scattered showers in Eastern New England, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, Arkansas, Kansas, Western Nebraska, and the Texas Panhandle. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures are high west of the Mississippi River, except in the Pacific States and in the extreme Northwest, and they are from 13 to 17 degrees above the seasonal average. In the South it is somewhat cooler and in the Middle Atlantic States and New England In the South it is somewhat cooler, and in somewhat warmer than on Wednesday.

Showers will continue Friday in southern portions of the East Gulf States and Friday and Saturday in the South Atlantic States. In New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday.

Temperatures will be somewhat higher from the Ohio Valley northward and eastward.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, variable, with generally fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest, showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in the northern portion, partly cloudy in the southern portion Friday; Saturday fair.

New Jersey and Western Pennsylvania—Unsettled Friday; Saturday fair and warmer.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	71	66	4 P. M.	80	83
6 A. M.	70	65	6 P. M.	79	82
9 A. M.	75	68	9 P. M.	76	74
12 M.	79	74	11 P. M.	73	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M., it was 78. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum 64 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 89 per cent at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent, at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 29.81 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises........5:54 | Sun sets.........8:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:35	5:07	12:48	11:48
Governors Island	5:05	5:38	11:28	12:21
Hell Gate	6:57	7:12	1:47	1:34

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
10:15—1,912 3 Av.; Harry Rose..........Slight
11:55—220 W. 61; Elizabeth Noulton..
Not given.
P. M.
1:20—3 Av. and 172 St., (vacant lot); not given ....Slight
2:30—277 Canal St.; B. R. T. power house $1,000
3:00—613 W. 46 St.; Henricks & Co...
Not given
3:20—111 Ridge St.; Samuel Schlenger..Slight
4:05—74 E. 105 St.; Morris Jurkobitz..Slight
5:30—2,514 8 Av.; Philip Weissman..Slight
5:50—500 Minford Place; John Beatty..Slight
5:55—52 E. 100 St.; Henry Ogell......$1,000
6:15—1 Av. and 44 St., (auto); United Beef Co. $200
7:00—51 Cathedral Parkway; David Ettinger ....Slight
8:20—916 Freeman St.; Hochman & Harm ....Slight
8:50—479 West B'way; John Somers..Slight
9:45—300 Monroe St.; Isaac Pecher...Slight
10:25—Wooster St.; E. D. A. Novelty Co.
$5,000

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons F. R. Oastler, 4th Dist., in charge of 7th Dist., in addition to his own, for 9 days, from 8 A. M. July 20; F. J. Murray, 7th Dist., in charge of 4th Dist., in addition to his own, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. July 29; D. D. Jennings, 10th Dist., in charge of 11th Dist., in addition to his own, for 7 days, from 12 P. M. July 20. Capt. W. J. Clark, 14th, to command 2d Insp. Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 2 days, from 12:01 A. M. July 24. Patrol. M. F. McDermott, 7th Insp. Dist., to Headquarters Division of the Chief Inspector, from 8 A. M. July 19, to 8 A. M. Aug. 1.

Leaves of absence (with full pay): Insp. J. A. Conboy, 2d Insp. Dist., for 2 days, from 12:01 A. M. July 24, to be deducted from vacation. Surg. F. R. Oastler, 4th Dist., for 20 days, from 8 A. M. July 29, annual vacation; F. J. Murray, 7th Dist., for 9 days, from 8 A. M. July 20, to be deducted from vacation; E. V. Hubbard, 11th Dist., for 7 days, from 12 P. M. July 20, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay): Patrol. J. W. Foley, 1st, for 3 days, from 12 P. M. July 20; Harry Yore, 4th, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. July 20; J. A. Nelson, 4th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. July 21; F. E. McGreevy, 82d, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. July 22.

Fire Department.

Reinstatements: Fireman 3d Grade M. J. Flood, 269, to take effect at 8 A. M., July 19. He is assigned to Eng. 31. Fireman 1st Grade D. M. Lynx, to take effect at 8 A. M., July 19. He is assigned to Eng. 29. Fireman 1st Grade W. E. Boyce, Eng. 220, to take effect 8 A. M., July 19. He is assigned to Eng. 205.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman 1st Grade G. W. Ruf, Eng. 82, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., July 21. Fireman 1st Grade G. L. Neidig, H. and L. Co. 142, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., July 21.

The Civil Service.

City.

There are 22 candidates for veterinarian, 25 for stationary engineer, electrical pumping station, and 2 for Inspector of gas.

The commission has decided to reduce the height minimum for firemen from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 6 inches.

Josephine Ryder, with a rating of 86.37, is on the promotion list to stenographer and typewriter, Grade 3, Department of Correction.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To Third Grade Clerk, Department of Licenses—Winfield Gillespie, 88.37; Julia Bannigan, 86.75; C. Sullivan, 85; Thomas W. Smith, 84.33; Catharine McAvoy, 79.62; Henrietta Rothstein, 79.46.

To Second Grade Clerk, Fire Department, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond—Charles Jockel, 86.57; Benjamin Poller, 83.97.

United States.

The commission announces for August 21 at the New York Custom House an examination for lay Inspector, Grade 1, for men only. Vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, at $960 a year will be filled from this examination. The duties are to assist both veterinary Inspectors and lay Inspectors, Grade 2, at slaughterhouses and packing establishments in connection with their duties as Inspectors of meat and meat food products. Appointments in Grade 2 positions (formerly meat Inspector) will be made by promotion from Grade 1. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects: Spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, and practical questions. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

There have been placed, as of July 12, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of ungraded classes in elementary schools, the names of the following: Minnie B. Wood, 80.15; Dorothy M. Neuroth, 75.95; Janet V. Callahan, 75.725; Annie S. O'Connor, 75.25.

The patriotic rallies in the vacation playgrounds for War Savings Stamps will end on Aug. 14 in one celebration for all the playgrounds.

An allotment of $226,343.14 for vocational education has been made to New York State for the ensuing year. The State will appropriate the same amount to this object.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting next Wednesday. The increase in teachers' salaries will be adopted. The committee of the whole will hold a meeting on Tuesday.

Will for Probate.

TONELE, JOHN L., 48 East Sixty-eighth Street, (June 23.) It disposes of an estate valued at more than $10,000 each in real and personal property. The legatees are relatives of the testator. To his grandson, John L. Tonele, Jr., of 157 East Eighty-first Street, is left $10,000; to his granddaughter, Katherine L. Bailey of Toronto, Ontario, a life interest in the property at 59-61 West Eighteenth Street, and $5,000 each is bequeathed to Alfred M. Tonele of Wilmington, Del., and Fannie Tonele and Margaret Thrush of Woodhaven, L. I. Walter Tonele, a son, of Mamomonock Inn, Caldwell, N. J., has a life interest in one-third of the residuary estate, and if he dies without issue the trust fund is to be divided among the next of kin of the decedent. Two other sons, John N. Tonele, of Lake Mahopac, and Theodore Tonele of Columbia University receive each one-third of the residuary estate.

Estate Appraised.

NEIDLINGER, GEORGE F., (May 14, 1917;) total assets, $215,533. Real estate, $29,533, the largest holding being 111 East 60th St., assessed at $36,000, equity $17,580; cash, $12,181; personalty, $56,522, and bonds, $117,079. Beneficiaries, his brothers and sisters, Henry T. Neidlinger of Oswego, N. Y., and Mrs. Emma L. von Bernuth of 57 West 58th St., a life estate in $52,531, and Rudolph G. Neidlinger of 67 Riverside Drive and Mrs. Elizabeth Weber of 1 Riverview Terrace receive bequests outright equal to the others.

O'LEARY CASE GOES TO THE JURY TODAY

Government and Defense Rest and Summing Up Will Take Place This Morning.

DEFENDANT PUT ON GRILL

Admits Under Cross-Examination That He Practiced Deceit to Get Names of Witnesses.

Both the Government and the defense rested yesterday in the case of John O'Leary, charged with conspiring to aid in the escape of his grother Jeremiah from the jurisdiction of the courts. Judge Augustus N. Hand, before whom the case is being tried in the Federal District Court, announced that each side would have one hour and a half for summing up. The summing up will take up this morning's session and then the Judge will charge the jury. It is expected that the jury will retire to deliberate on a verdict about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Under cross-examination yesterday John O'Leary's story paralleled closely the story told by his brother Jeremiah, but frequently he was unable to recall details of his association with his brother shortly before the latter left New York. A number of times he differed with his brother's version of certain incidents and gave evidence of tending to contradict that of Arthur Lyons, the Government's chief witness.

Throughout his cross-examination at the hands of Earl Barnes, Assistant United States District Attorney, O'Leary was aggressive and occasionally lost his temper and shouted his replies. In numerous instances his memory was faulty, and at these times his replies to the questions of the prosecutor generally were that he "might have," but that he could not remember. Once he admitted that his evidence before the Grand Jury was different from what it was at the trial.

A piece of evidence held to be important by the defense was nullified by the testimony of Henry A. Wise, the lawyer who was originally engaged to defend Jeremiah O'Leary, and by the testimony of Mr. Barnes. The evidence consisted of a letter that Mr. Wise wrote to the defendant asking for permission to withdraw from the case. Mr. Wise wrote that the officers of the Government were so "bitter" that he felt he did not want to do anything to jeopardize his standing when tendering his services to the nation. He felt that he might be treated as General Wood had been treated.

In his testimony yesterday Mr. Wise, who had come especially from Virginia to appear as a witness, said so far as he knew the Government had treated Jeremiah O'Leary fairly. As for the "officers of the Government," referred to in his letter, Mr. Wise said that these were not officials of the United States Attorney's office or any other civil officers. He said he had talked with many army officers, but had not spoken with any of them regarding the O'Leary case.

When Mr. Barnes took the stand, he explained that the only time he had had a conversation with Carl Whitney, associated with Mr. Wise in the defense of Jeremiah O'Leary, regarding the withdrawal of Mr. Wise from the case was early last April. Mr. Whitney asked the prosecutor for permission to see all the papers in the case.

"I had known Mr. Whitney for some years, and when he made his request I joked with him and asked him why I should show him all the evidence I had," the prosecutor continued. "I asked him what he wanted to see, and he said he wanted the book of contributions to the American Truth Society. I handed him the little black book which has been turned over to the jury, and then he wanted a desk at which to work. I gave him a desk and returned to my work. Later he came up to me and said, 'Earl,'"—Here Colonel Thomas B. Felder, counsel for the defendant, objected to what Mr. Whitney said. The objection was sustained, and Mr. Barnes continued, saying:

"I told Mr. Whitney that the only evidence I knew of any German money in the American Truth Society was found in that book. I told him that whether or not Henry A. Wise wanted to remain in the case was a matter for Mr. Wise and for him to decide. I said I would personally very much regret Mr. Wise retiring from the case. I gave as my reason that I knew Mr. Wise to be a high, patriotic, and strong character. I said I had read in the newspapers that Jeremiah intended to sum up in his own case, and I said that unless a strong man had the case Jeremiah would run amuck.

"Mr. Whitney said that Mr. Wise was trying the case of the paper manufacturers in Washington, and I declared that I would regret Mr. Wise leaving the case, because I knew that he could control Jeremiah. I remarked, jokingly, 'When I get through with you and Mr. Wise you will wish that I had moved the case for trial at a time when you were otherwise engaged.' That may have been what Mr. Wise referred to in his letter."

Mr. Barnes explained that Mr. Whitney was not present in person because of the illness of his mother.

Under cross-examination John O'Leary admitted practicing a deception in order to obtain the names of witnesses who could testify to the occurrences at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, when speakers in behalf of "The Friends of Irish Freedom" got into trouble with the authorities. Mr. Barnes showed the witness a post-card sent out bearing the latter's name, which was readdressed on the reverse side to the defendant. The card read: "When your pamphlet on Constitution and free speech is published send me a copy."

When asked if he had advised his brother Jeremiah to sue President Wilson for his telegram in which he called Jeremiah disloyal, John admitted that he had.

O'Leary said he did not consider any of the cartoons in his brother's publication, Bull, to be disloyal, and when the prosecutor asked him if he thought it loyal for an American to attack England at the present time, he replied in the affirmative, but he added that it would depend on the kind of attack.

When articles in The Metropolitan Magazine by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and a quotation from Abraham Lincoln were shown him the defendant said he thought they were not any worse than articles published in Bull. He looked at the Roosevelt article, and said that nothing in Bull had ever been so strong as the first paragraph. He did not read the paragraph aloud.

Examined on the testimony of his brother, Jeremiah, concerning the large amount of money that the latter said he had on the day he left New York, the defendant swore he was not aware of how much money his brother had at the time. He admitted, however, that when his brother gave him his power of attorney he also signed in his, John's, favor two checks, one for $500, the other being left blank. Jeremiah, it appeared, had about $800 in the bank, and John said that the former wanted to give him practically all of it, with the exception of a nominal balance. He admitted that it was not necessary for Jeremiah to give him checks, as his power of attorney was sufficient to enable him to draw money from his brother's account.

During one part of his testimony the band in City Hall Park played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and John was the first to rise, jumping to his feet as soon as the first strains wafted into the courtroom.

After motions to dismiss by Colonel Felder on various grounds, Judge Hand said he would charge the jury that the defendant had not been implicated in treasonable plots and that no connection had been shown between him and Mme. Victorica and Carl Rodiger. He said, however, that the evidence concerning Rodiger and Mme. Victorica were competent because Jeremiah had been charged with speaking of the "Dutch woman."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Package wrapped in brown paper, containing four books of accounts; no value to any one except owner; on train arriving Jersey City, 8:56 A. M., Monday, July 15; reward for return. Room 2627, 61 Broadway. Rector 2008.

LOST—In toilet room Hotel Astor, Wednesday, between 9 and 10 A. M., pocketbook containing money, Masonic cards, and other papers valuable only to owner. Suitable reward if returned to Lieutenant W. V. Chapman, Hotel Astor.

LOST—July 18, on or near Broadway subway, between 79th St. and Times Square, lady's pocketbook of Japanese brocade, leather finished, containing over $35; reward. W. A. Dobbyn, 330 West 85th.

LOST—$75 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond bar pin, lost at or between Hewlett and Glen Cove, L. I., July 10. A. C. Bennett, 15 William St., New York City.

LOST—Black purse containing money, baggage check, Wednesday midnight, in B. & W. taxi from Penn. Station to Aberdeen Hotel; reward. W 348 Times Downtown.

LOST—Lady's handbag; large sum money, eye-glasses, bunch keys, &c.; liberal reward. Mrs. J. Speier, 1,137 Teller Av., Bronx.

LOST—Lady's diamond platinum ring, Tuesday, July 16, between 50th St. and Maiden Lane; liberal reward. W 366 Times Downtown.

LOST—Book No. 17402 on the Interest Department First National Bank, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; notice is hereby given that a duplicate book will be issued.

LOST.—Lady's purse, containing watch and money; Grand Central, Thursday. Liberal reward if returned to Room 1908 at 303 5th Av.

LOST—Frat. pin, made on Chestnut St., Philadelphia, safety lock, 7th Av. bus, going to 155th St., Wednesday night; liberal reward. Wilsand, 876 Jennings St.

LOST—Will party who took drawings by mistake from Manhattan Hotel ladies' room, Thursday, phone Gramercy 6223? Reward.

LOST—Leather case, brass corners, containing speed indicator, (Tachometer,) in Bay Ridge subway; reward. Phone Grover, Rector 7600.

LOST—Green umbrella, beaded handle, Broadway car, Tuesday; reward. Berg, 152 West 122d.

LOST—July 18, lady's gold watch, a few small diamonds in case; reward. Schwenker, 420 Mott Av., Bronx.

LOST—Diamond onyx bar pin, Wednesday, around West 83d St.; $100 reward. Mrs. Bernstein, 41 West 83d.

LOST—Brief case, black, Brooklyn subway, Tuesday night; contents price-book and papers; reward. Gossard, 334 4th Av.

LOST—Green-gold wrist watch, W. V. B., between Churchill's and Hotel Claridge; reward. Room 1000, Hotel Claridge.

LOST—Tuesday, 3 bank books and $75. Finder please mail bank books to Mrs. Lewis, 65 East 27th, city.

LOST—On 42d St., Corn Exchange bank book and checks. Please return to bank or 526 West 114th.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, initials L. B. C., New Rochelle train, Wednesday morning. C 186 Times.

LOST—Bird, woodpecker, Thursday; reward. 31 West 58th St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of salesman's black leather case containing photograph-album and literature imprinted Barrett-Cravens Co., &c., lost on Albany boat Wednesday evening. Call Franklin 248 or deliver 276 Canal St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold signet ring in White Plains train arriving Grand Central 10:05 Sunday morning. W 228 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Bull terrier, from neighborhood Fort Washington Heights; name Teddy; white with black spot near hindquarter. P 640 Times Harlem.

LEWIS ACTS FOR IRISH.

Presents Petition Asking Congress to Declare Ireland Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In behalf of "600,000 Irishmen in America," Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois presented a petition today in the Senate asking Congress to declare that Ireland shall be free. The petition, which had been sent to the Illinois Senator by "friends of Irish freedom," contained among other signatories the names of Hornstadt, Scheller, Kaiser, von Kummard, Bechner, and Linheim. It was referred to the Committee on Printing, and reads, in part:

"As America cannot be a party to any scheme of world peace which withholds from any nation the God-given right of freedom, the only final settlement must be the complete independence of Ireland. America has the right, by her entry into the war, to demand it from England, not in the peace conference at the close of the war, but now. We therefore respectfully urge upon the President and Congress the necessity and good policy of giving a great example to the world by insisting that England shall grant Ireland complete independence."

ENTERTAINS IN KITCHEN.

Dr. Shaw Says His Wife Had Room Redecorated for This Purpose.

Testimony filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in proceedings permitting the committee on the property of Mrs. Charlotte J. G. Shaw, wife of Robert Newton Shaw of Boston, to pay certain bills shows that, although Mrs. Shaw's financial affairs have been in the hands of her husband and Dr. Asa B. Davis as her committee since she was sent to a sanatorium in 1908, there is no control over her person. She lives at the Wyoming Apartments, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and entertains extensively. She has $50,000 of accumulated income from the estate of her uncle, Thomas W. Goddard, and on the death of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Ledyard Goddard, she will inherit the entire estate of her father, Francis W. Goddard. Among her paternal cousins are Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Robert Goddard, Jr., and the Marquise d'Anchique.

Mr. Shaw testified that his wife receives $20,000 a year under the court order appointing the committee of her property, and said that he was compelled to leave her in 1912 and go to Boston to live because his business required his presence there. His wife's one failing is her generosity, he said. She kept supplying the family of her former chauffeur with milk over her husband's protest until he directed the milk company to stop delivery. Mr. Shaw said that his wife has never been reconciled to the idea of having her property controlled by the committee. She makes all her own purchases, and either pays for them herself or sends the bills to her committee.

"At times Mrs. Shaw has a staff of servants in her apartment, for which she pays $300 a month," said her husband. "Then she gets tired of that arrangement and discharges all the servants, that she may enjoy privacy. Of late she has had no servants, and has conceived the idea of entertaining in an original manner by giving what she calls 'kitchen parties.' She had the kitchen done over in white enamel, with elaborate electric fixtures, and her friends gather and dine in the kitchen and dance in the drawing room."

PERSHING AWARDS CROSSES

Lieut. Flannery Honored for Swimming Marne and Rescuing Men.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, July 18, (The Associated Press.)—General Pershing has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Walter R. Flannery of Pittsburgh, who swam the Marne under heavy fire on the night of June 8 and brought back wounded soldiers who had escaped from their German captors, but who were unable to get across the river. For this rescue Lieutenant Flannery recently received the French War Cross.

Distinguished Service Crosses have also been awarded by General Pershing to Lieutenant Joseph J. Brown, Sergeant James Hyde, and Corporal Henry Willard for gallant conduct in Belleau Wood, and to Sergeant Charles Cunningham for driving off an enemy raid in Alsace after he had been wounded.

SAY THEY PAID O'NEIL TO KEEP OUT OF WAR

Witnesses Testify Ex-Boxing Commissioner Asked Up to $3,000 for Draft Evasion.

$1,000 PAID FOR TRANSFER

Receipts for Payments Conditioned Upon Success of Conspiracy Said to Have Been Given.

Witnesses before Judge Manton and a jury in the Federal District Court testified yesterday that they made payments amounting to $4,500 to Frank S. O'Neil, ex-State Boxing Commissioner, on trial with Second Lieutenants Oswald L. Simpson and Leonard L. Mitchell of the United States Army, and Samuel Reichbach, charged with conspiring to obtain the release or transfer of draft registrants. One witness said he was asked for $3,000, but made no payment.

Harry Schwartz testified that he paid O'Neil $1,000 and made an additional payment of $500 on the promise that O'Neil would have his brother Herman, who had been drafted, transferred to the Quartermaster Corps or discharged from the army. At first O'Neil wanted $1,200 as the first payment, the witness said, but when he demurred O'Neil accepted $1,000. Later he gave $500, he added, and declared that he got receipts which said the money would be refunded if his brother failed to obtain a discharge or was not transferred.

His brother Harry, the witness said, saw Lieutenant Mitchell, who advised him to make an application for the Quartermaster Corps. Lieutenant Mitchell supervised the filling out of the application, he said, but the papers were subsequently returned marked "disapproved." Schwartz said the Lieutenant promised to fix up matters with the Colonel "so that everything would be all right."

Isadore Latner, a soldier in the National Army, testified that after meeting O'Neil he paid $1,000 on the representation that he could get him discharged from the army or transferred to the Quartermaster Corps.

For the same purpose, said Latner, he paid O'Neil $200 in the interest of a friend, Cecil Strouse. When O'Neil failed to accomplish anything in Strouse's case, said the witness, he returned the $200, but did not return the $1,000.

Israel Frankfurter, another National Army man, swore he paid O'Neil $1,000 for a transfer to the Quartermaster Corps and that O'Neil failed to carry out the agreement or return the money.

Samuel Morel, a hatter of 23 West Fourth Street, testified that his brother Seymour was drafted last February and that he was subsequently visited by the defendant Reichbach. The latter, said Morel, told him he knew of an influential lawyer with a "pull" among army officials who could obtain the transfer of Seymour to a clerical position in the Quartermaster Corps.

Morel said he consulted his lawyer, and that subsequently, when Reichbach called on him again and said that Seymour's transfer would cost $3,000, he informed his visitor that his story was "all bunk" and a swindle and that he did not want Seymour out of the army. At another time, when Reichbach telephoned and asked him to call at a restaurant, Morel said he went there with his father.

Before going to the restaurant, said Morel, he made up a money wad by wrapping a $100 bill around his handkerchief. When he arrived at the restaurant, he said, he was introduced by Reichbach to Lieutenant Simpson.

"You never paid any one to get your brother out of the army or transferred to the Quartermaster Department?" asked Martin Littleton, for the defense.

"No, not a cent," was the reply.

"And you did not want your brother discharged from the army?"

"No, because he liked the service."

"But you did not think that Reichbach could do it?"

"I did not, but continued the dickering with him just out of curiosity."

Before he left the stand the witness said his brother was now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

The trial will continue at 9:30 this morning.

GAELIC-AMERICAN ASKS AID.

Wants Funds to Prevent Paper "Being Crushed"—List Under Inspection.

The Sinn Fein weekly published in New York under the name of The Gaelic American has issued an appeal for funds to prevent, it declares, "the paper being crushed by the tyrannical and wholly unjustifiable action of the Post Office Department taken in the interests of England." The original appeal was made in last week's issue of the paper, and the first list of subscribers is printed in the issue printed yesterday. The subscription list is headed by a donation of $100 from the Carmelite Fathers, of which the Rev. Peter Magennis, head of the organization known as the Friends of Irish Freedom, is the head. It was at a meeting of the latter organization held recently in this city that the agitator Mellows, who is sometimes called "The General," shouted that Irishmen in America who fail to back the Sinn Fein are "a lot of curs," and that unless help for the Sinn Fein is supplied by the United States "Ireland will be driven to seek help anywhere she can get it."

The list of subscribers published yesterday is already the subject of Federal study. The list of subscribers, whose donations range all the way from $2 to $100, includes the Rev. James W. Power, who wrote a letter saying he hopes to make another subscription soon; James Kelly, Charles Noonan, the Rev. R. J. Shanahan of Pittsburgh, the Rev. W. T. McLaughlin of Jersey City, Miss Dora Fegan, Miss Kitty Murphy, the Rev. J. P. Ewens of Germantown, Penn., Daniel Horgan, Joseph McManus, Thomas O'Callaghan of the Brian Boru Club, and the Rev. J. H. Dooley of Corpus Christi Church, this city.

It was recalled yesterday that Mrs. Francis C. Barlow of 47 East Sixty-fourth Street sent a letter to Cardinal Farley protesting against the participation of priests in Sinn Fein meetings where the Government of the United States was adversely criticised and nations with which this country is associated in the war are denounced.

WANTS CAMP WAR GARDENS.

Baker Urges Repeal of Law Forbidding Their Maintenance.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Repeal of an old law which forbids money appropriated for maintenance of the army being expended for post gardens is being urged by Secretary Baker, the War Industries Board, and the National War Garden Commission, and probably will be provided for in a bill to be introduced by Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee immediately after the holiday recess of Congress. The purpose is to facilitate the cultivation of vacant areas at the army camps and cantonments throughout the country.

"The War Department," Secretary Baker has advised the War Garden Commission, "finds much satisfaction in the creation of war gardens at various army camps by the conservation and reclamation division of the Quartermaster General's office. Food production at these camps has been the subject of some concern with the department.

"Camp war gardens will serve more than one useful purpose. Production of food at the mess door is of great importance in that it not only lessens the army's demand on the usual sources of supply, but eliminates transportation as well."

TO DIM SHOWCASES.

Schley Also Forbids Unnecessary Lighting of Windows.

There is a suggestion of what may be expected if the coal promised by the Fuel Administration to New York City does not materialize, in an order issued yesterday by County Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley. The order forbids unnecessary illumination of showcases and windows.

Market Commissioner Day announced yesterday the price at which he expected to sell the 300,000 tons of coal the city purchased and which will begin to come into tidewater ports on Aug. 1.

"The coal will be sold at the docks at $6.55 a ton, a saving of $1.33 to the consumers," said Dr. Day. "This will mean a saving of more than $400,000 to the public, and the distributers will not lose anything by this price, for to the $6.55 will, of course, be added whatever amount the Government allows them."

While one body of real estate owners has brought action in the Supreme Court against Dr. Day for his transactions in the sale of foodstuff, another, the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, has written to Dr. Day praising him for his "persistent and well directed fight" in contracting with a mine owner for 300,000 tons of coal. Dr. Day wrote yesterday thanking the latter association for its approval.

NEED VACATION FUNDS.

Charity Society Wants $4,700 to Send Children to the Country.

The Charity Organization Society of New York City, 105 East Twenty-second Street, has selected a group of 622 of the poor children under its care for whom it hopes to provide short visits to the country this Summer. Realizing the impossibility of sending away all the needy children on its lists, the society has picked out those who are most in need of a vacation in the country.

Of those selected, several are recovering from severe illnesses. Others, working to aid in the support of their families, need a change and the chance to forget responsibility. Some are from homes where the living conditions have been so bad that their health has become affected. Wherever possible, the mothers will be sent with their children.

For the first time in many years the Charity Organization Society has not received contributions to enable it to send them away. So far, only $442 has been received for this work and it is estimated that $4,700 will be required. Those who are going away for a vacation are asked to make a thank offering for their good fortune, which will help send some child or mother to rest in the country. Gifts should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

TELL OF WAGE INCREASES.

Have Gone Up 81% in Bridgeport Since 1915—Cost of Living, 61%.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—That the cost of living in Bridgeport has increased 61.4 per cent. during the period from Jan. 1, 1915 to June 22, 1918, and that during the same period there has been an increase of 81 per cent. in wages among the workers, was the substance of the testimony given before the investigators of the Taft-Walsh Board here today by W. E. Freeland, who has for several weeks been working on the Bridgeport statistics at the head of a committee of nearly 200 investigators.

In testifying today, E. P. Bullard, Jr., President of the Bullard Companies, said in relation to an agreement which would make wage adjustments retroactive to May 1, that he did not and other employers likewise did not, think it a fair thing, if they were to be included in the retroactive agreement when they had not been a party to the trouble. They had agreed to accept any decision on wages made by the War Labor Board, but believed that the increase if any is granted should affect other factories only from the date of the award and not extend back several months in their cases.

TO TRY CAPTAIN AND PILOT.

Inspectors Blame Them for Ship Disaster in Illinois River.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—"Unskillful navigation and neglect" are charged against the Captain and pilot of the steamer Columbia, in a preliminary report to Secretary Redfield, by the local inspectors on the Illinois River disaster, which caused the loss of nearly a hundred lives. Trial of the two men on the charges automatically will follow, with the District Board of Inspectors sitting as a court. The maximum punishment the board can impose is revocation of licenses.

Divers, who investigated the wreck, reported that the steamer had been run so close to shore as to strike an obstruction which tore a hole twelve feet long and two feet wide in her bottom.

The steamer Columbia, carrying 456 persons, was returning from a picnic to Pekin, Illinois, when the catastrophe occurred. Smoke and fog overhung the river. Finding the steamer going head-on for the bank, the master ordered the pilot to back, and as the engines were reversed the stern of the boat swept inshore, scraping a cluster of high willows. The pilot thereupon went ahead slowly to drive the steamer off the willows. The vessel began to settle, funnels and hurricane deck collapsing.

"Officers and crew of the vessel, as well as the surviving passengers, lent all possible assistance in saving life after the disaster," says the report, "looking after women and children first, and the crew were commended by all survivors for their heroic action. All life-saving equipment was ready and available for immediate use and in good condition."

BIG SAVING IN SHIP FOOD.

About 250,000 Pounds Taken from Overstocked Vessels Here.

About 250,000 pounds of food has been cut from the larders of vessels leaving this port, the Federal Food Board announced yesterday. The reduction, based on the Food Administration's standard ration for ships, was made on ships which requisitioned greater supplies of essentials than were deemed needful for their trips, and in many cases steamship Captains were required to return food to the place of purchase.

The total of staple foods permitted to vessels must not exceed five pounds per man daily. An allowance of four pounds of potatoes and fresh vegetables daily to each member of the crew is also permitted. A statement as to the saving read:

"Striking reductions were made in wheat, beef, pork, sugar, and butter. On the other hand, the amount of wheat substitutes was increased by 85,000 pounds. In order to conserve the national food supply and encourage purchase abroad, ships clearing for Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, India, and Australia are permitted to take aboard only enough meat and wheat flour for the initial outward voyage and must supply themselves on the return trip."

It was announced that E. S. Keeley, Secretary of the International Sugar Committee, had been nominated by Herbert Hoover to become Chairman of that committee. He will succeed George M. Rolph, who resigned because his new duties with the Sugar Equalization Board will require his almost continuous presence in Washington.

SHERMAN DEFENDS PACKERS

Illinois Senator Says Trade Commission's Report Is Unfair.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Statements recently made in the Federal Trade Commission report on excess profits regarding the packing industry were declared in a statement made by L. F. Swift of Swift & Co., presented to the Senate today by Senator Sherman of Illinois, to be unfair and misleading.

Although Swift & Co. profits have been above normal since the war, they have not been excessive, Mr. Swift asserted, adding that extensions and borrowings have greatly increased and that a dividend of only 10 per cent. was paid in 1917.

MAY INTERVENE IN MACHINISTS' STRIKE

Government Makes Inquiry as to the Number of Men and Factories Affected.

STRIKE FIGURES VARY

Union Asserts 15,000 Are Out, While Employers Report but One-third That Number.

Government intervention in the machinists' strike now in force in Newark and adjacent towns is expected. Although neither side has applied for mediation, it is known that Government officials have been inquiring as to the number of men involved and what factories and the character of work they are doing are affected.

Harvey W. Brown, business agent of the Machinists' Union, left for Washington last night, and, while denying the strike has any bearing on the trip, he admitted that he might take the subject up with officials of the War Department or the Department of Labor.

There is a wide divergence as to the number of men on strike. The officials of the union say 15,000 and the employers maintain that one-third of that number would be putting it high. Mr. Brown says that there are 9,000 machinists out and about 6,000 men of other trades, who acted in sympathy or who were forced to quit because of the strike. More than 300 shops were affected by the strike, but twenty of them have agreed to the demands of the men, he asserts.

Arthur M. Torrey, Secretary of the Employers' Association of Northern New Jersey, says that 52,000 machinists, toolmakers, and assistants were working in the strike zone district. He places the number of men out at 5,500. Mr. Torrey said that he believed the strike was beginning to weaken. "Many of the men who left their work yesterday are returning. They had no grievances, but were stampeded by the call for a strike. As an evidence of this we have reports from many factories which show a large number of men resuming work. The employers are as a unit in this trouble and will stand pat," Mr. Torrey said.

Practically all the concerns suffering from the strike are engaged in the manufacture or production of essential munitions of war. Some of the work is most urgent at this time, and it is said that a few of the plants are engaged on devices that are expected to add greatly to the fighting strength of the army. Many of the men, it is said, earned $100 a week, including overtime.

Business Agent Brown declares the blame for the trouble does not rest with the workers. "On two occasions we avoided a strike vote at the request of the Government, which asked for an opportunity to investigate and bring about an amicable settlement. Both attempts failed. It was not because the union was unwilling to arbitrate. We have been willing for a conference right along, but the manufacturers would not listen to this proposal. The only course left to the union was to strike and fight it out."

The business agent asserted that William H. Rodgers, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, who had been here for two weeks, told him before going back to Washington that he could not get anywhere with his plea for mediation. Mr. Brown advised the men that if the Government calls them back to work to obey the command, but to stand together until that is done.

Although not admitted by the employers, it is known that a list of strikers who were given deferred classification in the selective service because of being engaged on important war work, is being prepared. This list, when completed, will be presented to the Second District Division Appeal Board, sitting in Newark.

SENDING GERMAN PRIZES.

Captured Minewerfers to be Shipped Here by Marines.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A heavy Maxim machine gun, captured by American marines from the Germans in Belleau Wood on June 11 and for four days used to harass the enemy's own lines, is being shipped from France to Marine Headquarters in Washington, the Navy Department announced today.

Two heavy German minewerfers captured by the marines in the same action will be presented, one each to Annapolis and West Point, if transportation can be arranged.

OWNERS OF RAIL SHARES APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Object to Some Clauses in the Tentative Railroad Contract.

The Financial Committee of Seventy of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities decided yesterday to apply for a hearing before the United States Railroad Administration in order to file their objections to certain clauses of the tentative contract between the Government and the railroads. The committee, headed by its President, S. Davies Warfield, met at his office in Broad Street to go over the situation. Forty-five members attended, from twenty-one cities and twenty States.

The amendments to the contract which were proposed by subcommittees of the association at a meeting of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee on July 12 were discussed in detail at yesterday's conference. In the main these amendments aim to impose upon the Government the necessity of contracting to maintain the roads in the highest condition while they are out of the hands of their owners. The Financial Committee approved the action taken by the subcommittees, and passed a resolution directing the suborganizations to take up further negotiations with reperesentatives of the Director General of Railroads for the purpose of smoothing out parts of the contract over which differences exist.

The association passed these resolutions, among others:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee the execution by the railways of a contract in the form now proposed in the tentative draft submitted by the Government representatives would not only threaten the integrity of the investment of the railroad security owners, but also the credit stability of the country and that such action should be prevented.

Resolved, That this committee as a committee of the whole request, and if possible secure, a hearing before the United States Railroad Administration in such directions as may be deemed feasible for the purpose of presenting to these authorities the dangers to the financial credit of the railroads of the country involved in the execution of the contract in its present form.

The meeting was attended by Samuel Untermyer, Lindley M. Garrison, and B. H. Inness Brown, counsel to the association.

MARCH MADE A KNIGHT.

Chief of Staff Decorated with Order of St. Michael and St. George.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—King George has awarded the Knight's Grand Cross of the Distinguished British Order of St. Michael and St. George to General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the American Army. Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for War, sent the following telegram today to General March informing him of the award:

"I am happy to have the privilege of informing you that his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the honorary award of Knight of the Grand Cross and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George."

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, also called at the War Department to notify General March of the honor.

Yesterday it was announced that the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath had been awarded to General Pershing and the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George to General Bliss.

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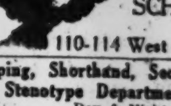INSTRUCTION.
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